

Sooner Rather Than Later: Let's Preserve Oklahoma's Past

Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan

(January 1, 2020–December 31, 2024)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	4
Accomplishments Since 2015	6
Introduction	8
The State Historic Preservation Office and Historic Preservation in Oklahoma	10
Oklahoma Archeological Survey	13
About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources	14
Critical Issues in Oklahoma	16
What the State Historic Preservation Office Does	25
How We Can All Help in the Historic Preservation Movement	37
In Conclusion	52
 Appendices	
Update of the Statewide Preservation Plan - Process and Development	54
State Plan Update Questionnaire	55
Survey Responses	59
Historic Preservation Laws and Statutes	69
Committee Members	71
Preservation Partners	72
Glossary	76
Bibliography	88

Executive Summary

The historic and cultural landscape of Oklahoma should never be taken for granted. The physical reminders of the past are not only important, they are irreplaceable. These buildings, sites, and monuments were left by earlier generations and carry with them the story of an individual or community's life and activities. When taken in totality, these places in Oklahoma tell the story of how the state came to be what it is today. *Sooner Rather Than Later: Let's Preserve Oklahoma's Past* (formerly *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*) identifies the goals and priorities for the agencies, organizations, and individuals concerned about and responsible for protecting the state's heritage.

Through a statewide survey, public meetings, consultation with the preservation community, work sessions, and evaluation of data, the State Historic Preservation Office identified threats to archeological and historic resources and developed goals, objectives, and action items to aid in their preservation:

- Goal #1: Provide information about Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources to increase public awareness and foster an effective statewide preservation network.
- Goal #2: Continue to strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and nominate archeological and historic resources.
- Goal #3: Develop and disseminate strategies and incentives for historic preservation.
- Goal #4: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

By partnering together to help implement the statewide preservation plan, we can ensure that future generations will have the same opportunity we have today to experience the past and learn from it as well as gain the cultural, educational, and economic benefits for the citizens of Oklahoma.

Taking a look back at the 2015 *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan*, one can see that the SHPO accomplished many of the goals set forth by our office and those who participated in the public comment periods. The 2015 State Plan identified six base goals with specific objectives that addressed the protection of archeological and historic resources. These goals included:

- 1) Increasing public awareness of archeological and historic resources
- 2) Developing and maintaining an effective statewide network of communication
- 3) Strengthening efforts to identify and evaluate archeological and historic resources
- 4) Developing strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources
- 5) Providing incentives for the preservation of archeological and historic resources
- 6) Incorporating archeological and historic resources into public and private sector planning and decision-making processes

There were a total of 71 objectives laid out to meet the above referenced goals (visit the 2015 State Plan at www.okhistory.org/shpo/plan2015web.pdf). Many of the outlined objectives were met through routine office procedures: processing National Register of Historic Places nominations sponsored by local communities or Certified Local Governments; working with federal agencies by processing federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects that could impact archeological or historic resources; working with the National Park Service to review applications by tribal entities applying for Tribal Historic Preservation Officer status; coordinating with local non-profit preservation organizations to host educational outreach specific to building and/or cemetery restoration; providing assistance and advice to those applicants applying for Federal and State Tax Credits; funding projects aimed at collecting additional data on historic and archeological resources; providing workshops on preservation-related issues; and contracting with the state universities to provide additional expertise in areas such as prehistoric archeology and database management.

Generations of Oklahomans have worked to preserve the state's heritage. Building on past accomplishments, current federal agencies, tribal partners, local governments, preservation professionals, the business community, developers, and nonprofits will help to achieve the new goals and objectives identified in the 2020 statewide preservation plan.

109 PROPERTIES
LISTED

National Register
of Historic Places

278
CONTRIBUTING
RESOURCES



TAX CREDITS

CERTIFIED PROJECTS **61**

PART I **110**

PART II **107**

PART III **59**

SECTION **106**

12,941
projects reviewed

44,357
properties included in review

Oklahoma Centennial Farm & Ranch Program

227
PROPERTIES ADDED

30-YEAR TOTAL
1,633
PROPERTIES



Citation
of Merit
AWARDED TO
120
PROJECTS



Number of National Park Service designated
Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
in Oklahoma

\$1,334,741 Federal funds awarded
\$1,323,992 Matching funds



18
restoration
workshops
hosted

Introduction

Preserving Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources is the responsibility of everyone in Oklahoma: private citizens, organizations, government agencies, and the business community. The framework for this preservation effort is outlined in the 2020 *Sooner Rather Than Later: Let's Preserve Oklahoma's Past* (Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan).

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires the SHPO to produce an updated preservation plan. The National Park Service (NPS) provides guidance in this process. This is the sixth edition of the State Plan in this format; the 2015 plan is available from the SHPO upon request. While the documents have changed in formatting through the years, the themes remain consistent. The 2020 plan outlines four goals with multiple objectives for each goal along with action items, not just for the SHPO, but for the overall community of Oklahoma. The plan also includes an overview of threats to archeological and historic resources, a summary of the planning process, and results from a statewide survey.

The SHPO sought public and professional input throughout the planning process. The successful implementation of the plan will depend on people working together to ensure that the diverse Oklahoma landscape represents the diverse heritage of the archeological and built environment.

State Historic Preservation Office Vision Statement:

The vision of the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, a division of the Oklahoma Historical Society, is to celebrate and preserve our historic resources through their protection and public education with a focus on diversity and progress in the state of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Historical Society Mission Statement:

The mission of the Oklahoma Historical Society is to collect, preserve, and share the history and culture of the state of Oklahoma and its people.

To accomplish the mission of the Oklahoma Historical Society and honor the vision of the State Historic Preservation Office, all work is completed following our historic context. A historic context is utilized as a planning tool that collects information about historic properties based on a theme, specific time period, and/or geographical area. The information used to create historic context material comes from National Register of Historic Places nominations, survey reports, monographs, newspapers, historic maps, and many other historic and modern resources. In the past, the State Historic Preservation Office has produced historic contexts as products of the statewide program, which can be found on the SHPO website.

Any historic context developed for the SHPO will provide a background for why property types exist, provide a basis for comparison of type, and make the justification for eligibility of a resource. As the existing context documents are very dated, many not updated since their publication in the 1980s, the time has come to update them. In an effort to utilize the most recent research as well as coordinate the context development with that of the overarching organization where the SHPO is housed, the Oklahoma Historical Society as well as the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, the context documents need to be rewritten and categorized.

The State Historic Preservation Office and Historic Preservation in Oklahoma

Understanding the Terminology

When helping people understand preservation in the state of Oklahoma, one must first understand the language. Terminology has been established through common use but there is still confusion over the exact meaning. Museum staff, tribal members, historians, planners, lawyers, and investment brokers may use different meanings of the words preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and recovery, creating confusion as to which meaning is accurate.

While the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office relies on the Secretary of the Interior for terminology, many outside this profession do not and therefore have confusion over terms the SHPO often uses. There is also confusion about what the SHPO does and for whom. *Preservation* is the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. *Restoration* is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time. *Rehabilitation* is the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions. *Recovery* is the act or process of obtaining materials or artifacts from a building or site prior to its demolition for new site development, natural disaster, or erosional loss.¹



Bacone College, Muskogee, Muskogee County

Preservation professionals and laypersons need to be mindful of how they speak. Using the correct terminology lends credibility and authority to those they advocate on behalf of, or those to whom they advocate. Along with this basic understanding, we need to know why we talk about it at all. Preservation of the built environment in Oklahoma has a long lineage that started with the private citizenry working to save historic properties from destruction, which mimics the preservation movement throughout the nation.

Overview of Preservation History

As the first known restoration in the United States was occurring in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1827-28 of a local synagogue, Oklahoma was still a land of frontier forts and tribal settlements.² The earliest and most famous group of preservationists took up the fight in the mid-1850s to protect and preserve Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. In Oklahoma, this started in the 1870s with Honey Springs Battlefield in Muskogee/McIntosh Counties. In these early examples of preservation, it was the private citizen, not the government, working toward preservation of important sites across America. The early movement of preservation focused on men and military history and, in turn, made these sites shrines to patriotism. It was not until the turn of the nineteenth century that the preservation movement started acknowledging what many considered in the 1800s to be the mundane, less patriotic resources. In Oklahoma that meant the Butterfield Overland mail route, Sequoyah's Cabin, and Spiro Mounds.



Long Branch Creek Bridge, Stillwater, Payne County

During the Great Depression, Oklahoma, along with the rest of the nation, saw a large increase in the documentation of historic buildings along with archeological resources through the New Deal programs. Out-of-work architects, archeologists, historians, engineers, and laborers documented buildings through literature searches, photography, architectural drawings, and actual physical work to the buildings. Archeological sites were documented through oral histories, literature searches, and physical labor. Up to this point, this was the largest, most productive preservation movement in the state. The work completed during these programs can be found through the Library of Congress.

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966, the federal government takes the stance that preservation is important to the American identity. The law states that “the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people” and “assist with economic growth and development.” With the passage of the act, preservation in Oklahoma took a turn from the “great men” history to local history, preserved through private and public investment.

Preservation Today and Its Resources

Since the passage of the NHPA, preservation in Oklahoma has come in many forms. At the federal government level it has meant the evaluation of historic resources impacted by federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects, the results of which could mean avoidance or mitigation of effect to historic resources. At the local level of government it has meant the adoption of local preservation ordinances for the protection of historic resources and participation in the Certified Local Governments program. Within the business community it has meant the use of federal and state tax credits to rehabilitate historic buildings. Within the nonprofit community it has meant raising private funds for the protection and/or restoration of historic house museums, collection of oral histories, and advocating for preservation and protection of historic resources throughout the state. Within the educational institutions throughout the state it has meant the participation in research opportunities and the expansion of education related to preservation. To the average citizen it has provided greater opportunities to be involved in the publicly funded projects that impact our state. Finally, to the State Historic Preservation Office it has meant all of the above and more. The NHPA lays out the foundation for the SHPO operations; however, the SHPO is the unifying factor in federal, state, and local governments; the business community; the nonprofit community; the educational institutions; and the citizenry of Oklahoma when it comes to preservation-related questions and concerns.

While no one can realistically save every historic building, bridge, barn, or archeology site in the state, everyone can realistically build a stronger, more effective preservation network that works together to identify those historic resources throughout the state that deserve the best management practices to protect these special places. The future of preservation lies at the local level, at the feet of the local citizenry to advocate for those resources that are important to their community.



Photos left to right: Manitou Jail, Manitou, Tillman County; Woodward Park and Gardens Historic District, Tulsa, Tulsa County; and Pruet House, Stillwater, Payne County

Oklahoma Archeological Survey

The Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) was created by act of an Oklahoma State Statute (§74-241) in 1970 with a series of objectives and duties: to research Oklahoma's archeological record; to work with state and federal agencies, and the citizens of Oklahoma to preserve significant archeological sites; and to disseminate information about Oklahoma's cultural heritage through publications and public presentations. The mission of OAS aligns well with that of the State Historic Preservation Office in the advancement of preservation of Oklahoma's historic and prehistoric resources.

OAS achieves its objectives through a wide variety of initiatives. Some of the most common OAS preservation activities include:

- Archeological research projects—often involving students, members of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, and other volunteers—from fieldwork to laboratory analysis and reporting
- Educational and public outreach activities geared toward enhancing awareness of Oklahoma's rich cultural heritage
- Teaching classes at the University of Oklahoma, lecturing at other universities, presenting programs in the public schools, and lecturing to numerous civic groups across the state
- Cosponsorship of activities and events that promote Oklahoma archeology, such as Oklahoma Archaeology Month (with the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network and the SHPO)
- Assisting local, state, and federal agencies as they navigate compliance with cultural resource laws
- Reviewing state and federal development projects to ensure that their actions do not destroy significant archeological sites
- Assisting tribes at their request in the documentation and protection of sites and resources that are significant to their cultural heritage
- Assisting with training for those engaged in cultural resource management and compliance with associated regulations
- Working with federal and state agencies, nonprofits, tribes, and private citizens to protect archeological sites from vandalism and indiscriminate looting
- Serving as the state's repository for information on over 25,000 prehistoric and historic archeological resources across all 77 counties

About Some of Oklahoma's Archeological Resources

As of January 31, 2019, 25,313 archeological sites have been recorded in Oklahoma (Figure 1). Efforts to digitize site records began in 2009, and have more recently been expanded to include digitization of archeological surveys (Figure 6). In 2016, with assistance from grants provided by the SHPO and Oklahoma Transportation Cabinet (ODOT), the OAS initiated a project to develop a Geographical Information System (GIS) to store and maintain the digital site and survey data, as well as an associated website. This new data system is expected to be completed by the end of 2019.

The number of sites recorded across the state have been documented through various efforts including: professional research since the 1930s; more than 20,000 archeological surveys since the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act; and volunteered reports from landowners and concerned citizens over the past 65 years. Among the 25,313 archeological resources recorded to date, 7,664 (30.28 percent) are historic sites, 15,155 (59.87 percent) are prehistoric sites, and 2,063 (8.15 percent) contain evidence of both historic and prehistoric occupation.

There is a wide range in the number of sites recorded for Oklahoma's 77 counties (Figure 1). Alfalfa County has only 33 recorded sites, whereas four counties have more than 1,000: Le Flore with 1,610, McCurtain with 1,224, Osage with 1,363, and Roger Mills with 1,251. It should be noted, however, that this distribution of archeological resources is based only on recorded sites. Many others are known to individuals but have not yet been reported formally to the OAS. Still others have yet to be discovered. It should come as no surprise that three of the counties with the largest number of sites are those in which the largest number of surveys have been conducted (Figure 6). In other words, sites tend to be recorded where people actually look for them.

Archeological surveys have been conducted in all 77 counties. The image in Figure 6 captures the number of surveys conducted by county, but there is a wide range in variability among these investigations in terms of project size (less than an acre to several hundred acres) and the methods employed. The image provides a rough representation of the intensity of efforts to investigate different areas across the state for the presence of archeological resources. Approximately 5.5 percent of the total acreage in the state has been surveyed. Archeological investigations have only scratched the surface of the potential archeological resources yet to be recorded.

Archeological Sites Recorded in Oklahoma

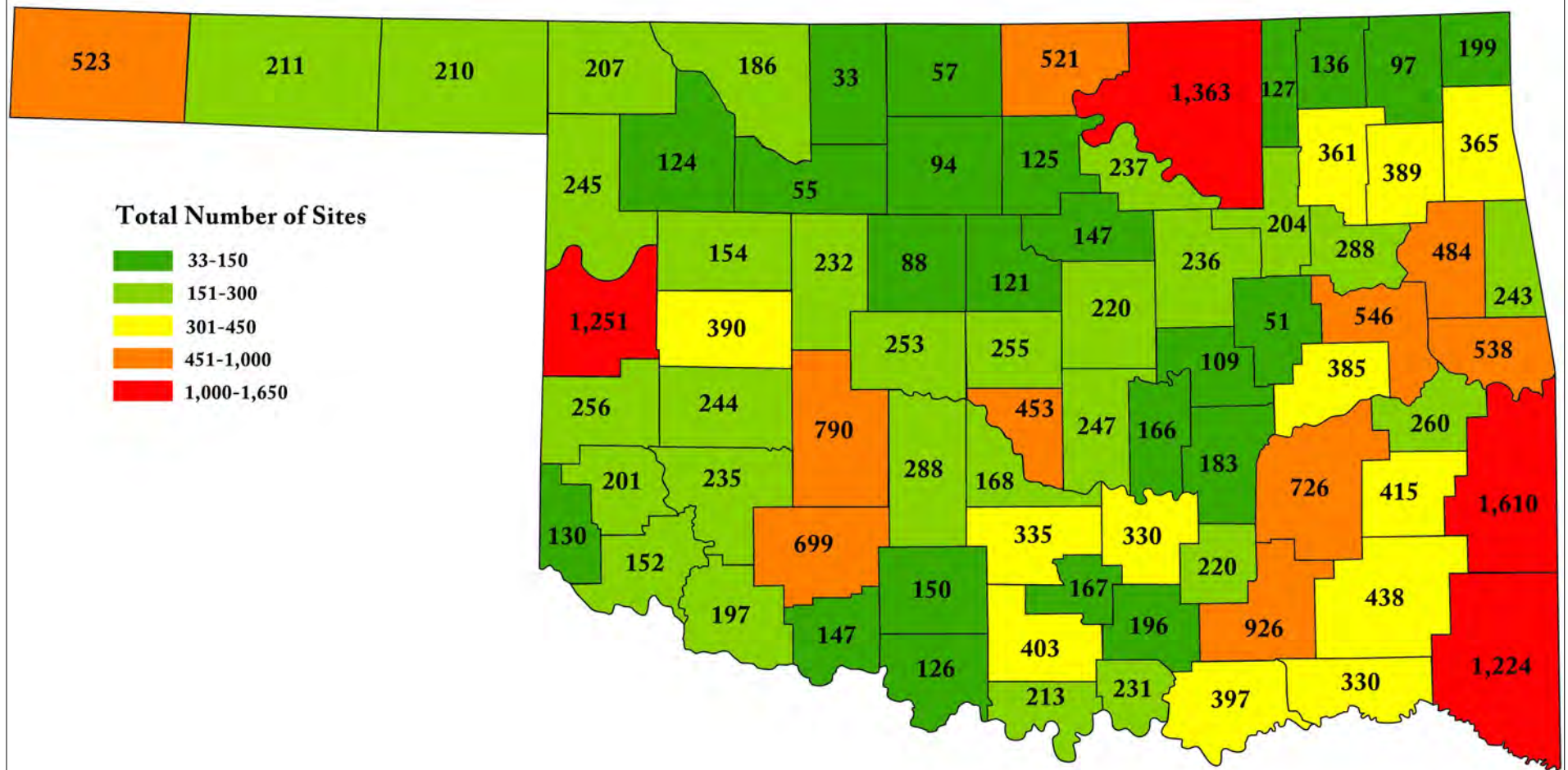


Figure 1

Critical Issues in Oklahoma

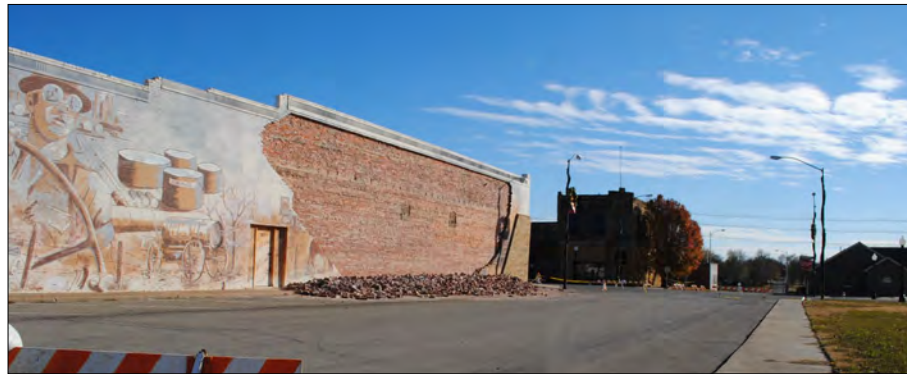
In Oklahoma, many issues influence the preservation landscape: natural disasters, energy exploration, neglect, economic development, and population shifts. While some of these will undoubtedly directly threaten historic properties, others have the potential to present new opportunities for preservationists.

Nature

Residents of the state of Oklahoma know that tornadoes can strike 365 days a year; hence the phrase “Be weather aware.” As such, Oklahoma’s weather poses one of the largest threats to historic resources. Winter ice storms, flooding from torrential rains, and tornadoes destroy historic buildings and archeological sites at an alarming and unpredictable rate.



Tornado (photo courtesy of Mesonet)



Earthquake damage, Cushing, Payne County



Ice storm damage (photo courtesy of Mesonet)

Earthquakes continue to plague Oklahoma as well. In 2016, Pawnee experienced a 5.8-magnitude earthquake while Cushing experienced a 5.0-magnitude earthquake.³ A historic bank in Pawnee lost its stone exterior while in Cushing the National Register listed Cushing American Legion Building collapsed. Many other buildings in downtown Cushing saw historic facades collapse including stone and brick veneers. There is no data on how many historic resources suffered earthquake damage during these two events but with the increase in magnitude in the earthquakes, there is no doubt that it is having a negative impact.

The threat of wildfires is a near constant in Oklahoma. Large expanses of flat land and high winds in the west often lead to multi-day battles for firefighters working for the Oklahoma Forestry Services and local fire stations; in the eastern part of the state, forested areas create a battle of a different kind. In 2018, 748 wildfires damaged 446,162.4 acres, destroying farmland, houses, barns, and fencerows. Although the number of fires battled was greater in southeastern Oklahoma, Dewey County experienced the largest wildfire of 2018. Responsible for 286,196 acres of damage, the Rhea Fire threatened 500 residences and 200 other structures, destroying 32 and 15, respectively. The Cole Farm, a 1998 Centennial Farm & Ranch Program award recipient, was one of those 32 residences destroyed in Dewey County. From 2016 to 2018, there were 3,020 wildfires responsible for over 1.4 million acres of damage.⁴ (As these totals only reflect wildfires responded to by the Oklahoma Forestry Services and not local fire departments, the numbers could be even higher.)

Wildfires can have varying adverse effects on prehistoric and historic archeological sites. When the fire comes in direct contact with artifacts and features, the amount of damage depends on whether the artifacts are on the surface, the duration and intensity of the fire, texture and moisture content of the soil, and the material type of the artifacts and ephemeral nature of the features. Most often, wildfires can be an advantage to archeology because the fire burns combustible undergrowth, exposing previously unknown archeological sites. Exposed sites, however, are also susceptible to surface erosion and intentional looting. In some cases, archeological sites are impacted by emergency construction of fire breaks and staging areas used to combat the wildfires. Within the Rhea Fire perimeter of Dewey County, there are approximately 77 archeological sites. In late April 2018, OAS archeologists conducted area visits to five archeological sites located within the April 12-13 and April 18 fire perimeters. Three sites were not affected by the wildfires based on the lack of burned undergrowth. The areas surrounding two more sites were extensively burned and access was not possible. As of February 2019, the extent of damage to the rest of the archeological sites in the Rhea Fire perimeter is largely unknown.



Cole Farm, Dewey County (photo courtesy of the Cole family)



Cole Farm, Dewey County (photo courtesy of the Cole family)

Oklahoma Wildfires by County (2016-2018)

Data Provided by the Oklahoma Forestry Services

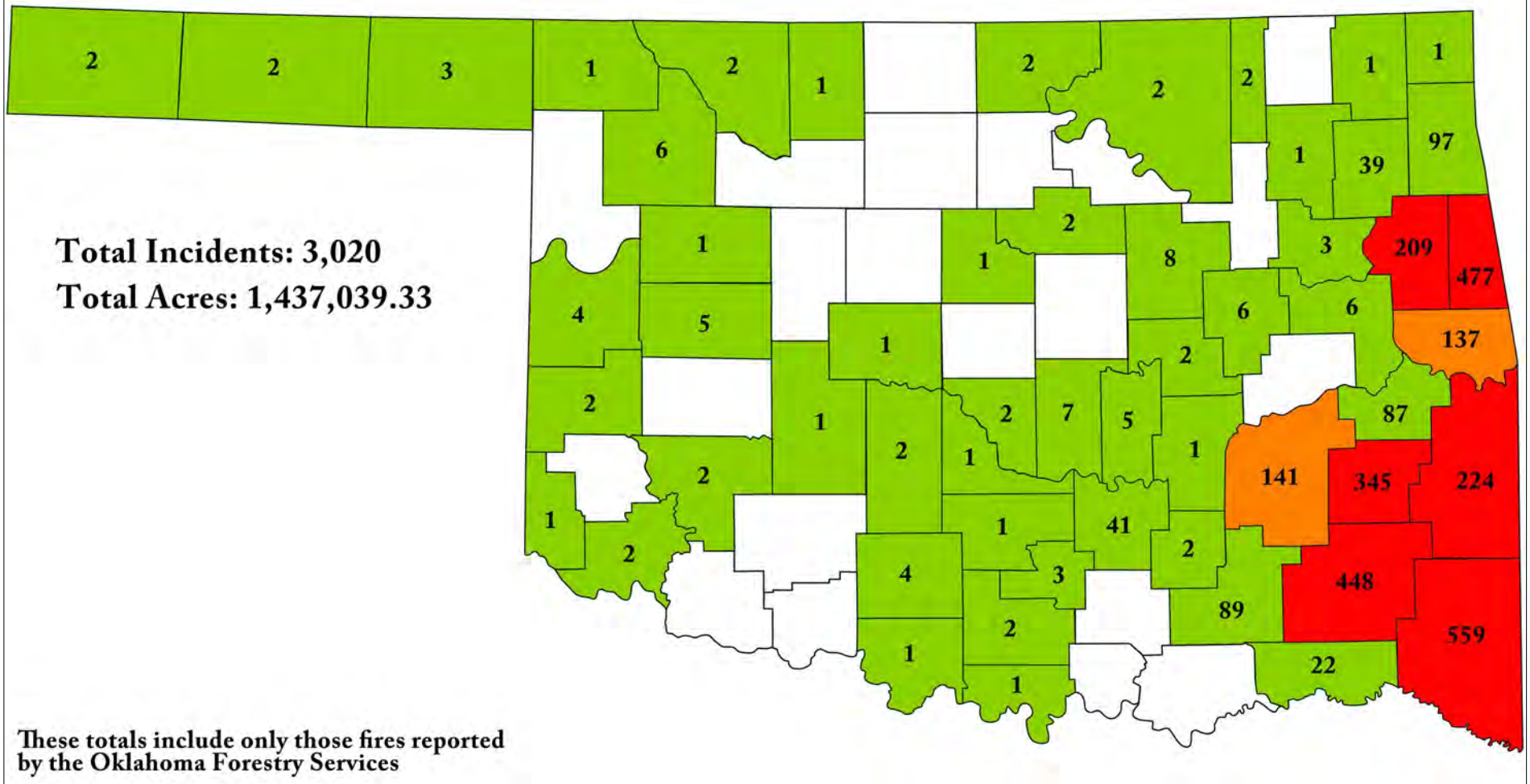


Figure 2

Energy

Energy development has played a critical role in the history of Oklahoma. The first oil well drilled in Oklahoma dates to 1885 and the drilling continues on into this century. Oil and gas wells drilled on federal or Indian land or where Indian-owned mineral interests are present are subject to Section 106. However, only a fraction of those situations represent drilling activity in Oklahoma. Because most wells are not federal undertakings, no archeological or historic resources surveys are required. As such, it is difficult to assess the damage caused by these activities. Construction of oil and gas pipelines occurs statewide. Again, not all of these construction activities are federal undertakings. If no federal involvement exists, no archeological or historic resources surveys are required. It is difficult to assess the damage to prehistoric and historic resources based on these construction activities.

Renewable energy in Oklahoma presents another challenge. These facilities include ancillary facilities such as access roads, utility lines, support buildings, staging areas for construction, and more. These facilities are located on high spots or ridges where the potential for archeological sites and culturally significant sites are high. The height of the wind turbines have a likelihood to impact viewsheds for miles. Wind farms can present a challenge to preserving significant historic and cultural landscapes.

Some wind farms have federal involvement due to the interconnection with existing transmission lines and substations. These are required to comply with Section 106. It is becoming more common however for new wind farms to be privately constructed and connected to non-federal transmission lines, therefore not requiring Section 106 compliance. With 3,865 wind turbines in Oklahoma, there is no doubt that they have an impact on historic resources.⁵

Renewable energy and sustainability present both challenges and opportunities for preservation in Oklahoma. Historic preservationists have been arguing the environmental benefits of preservation for decades. Reuse of our existing buildings reduces the amount of demolition and construction waste in landfills, lessens the demand for new energy, and conserves the energy originally expended on the buildings.

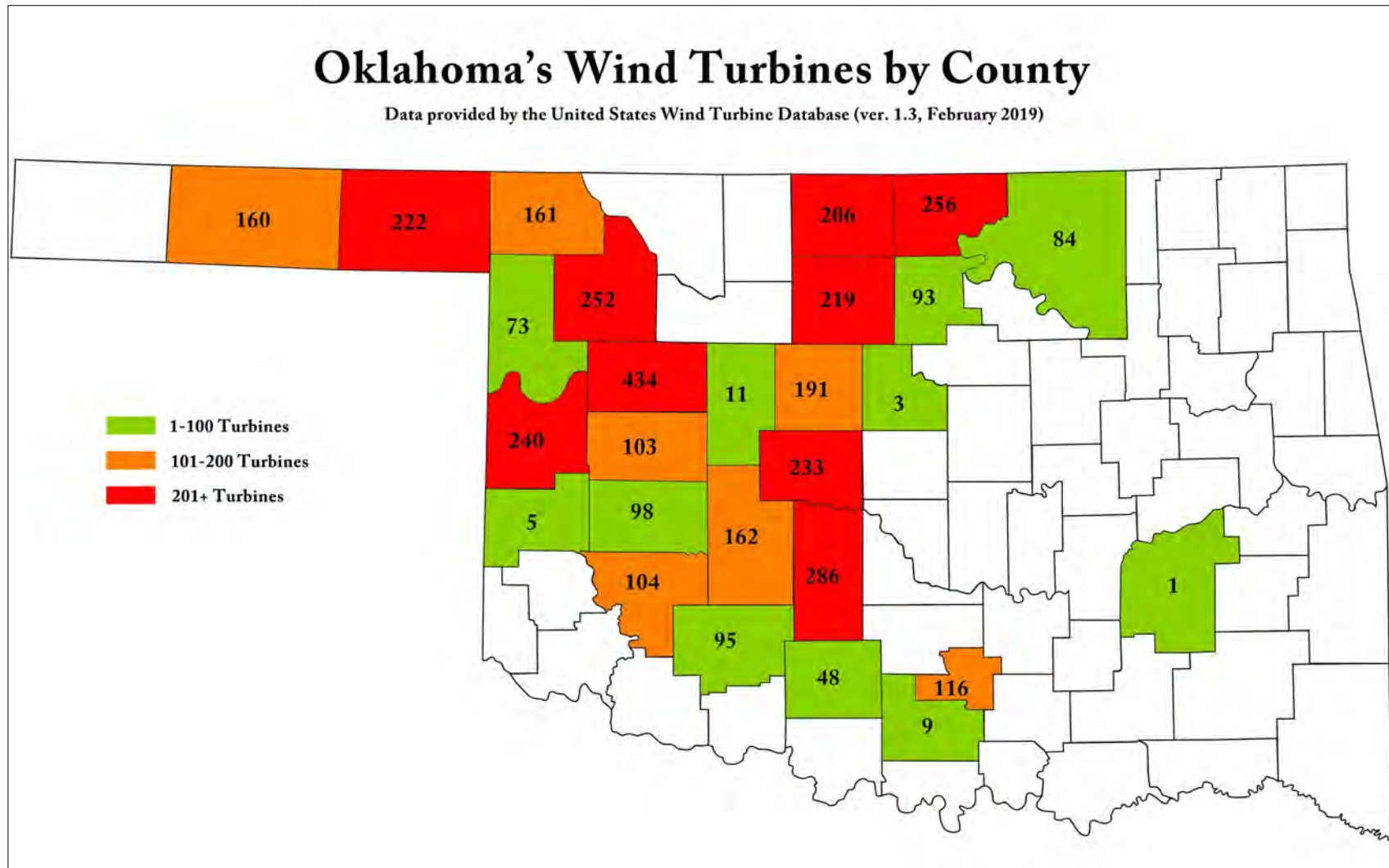
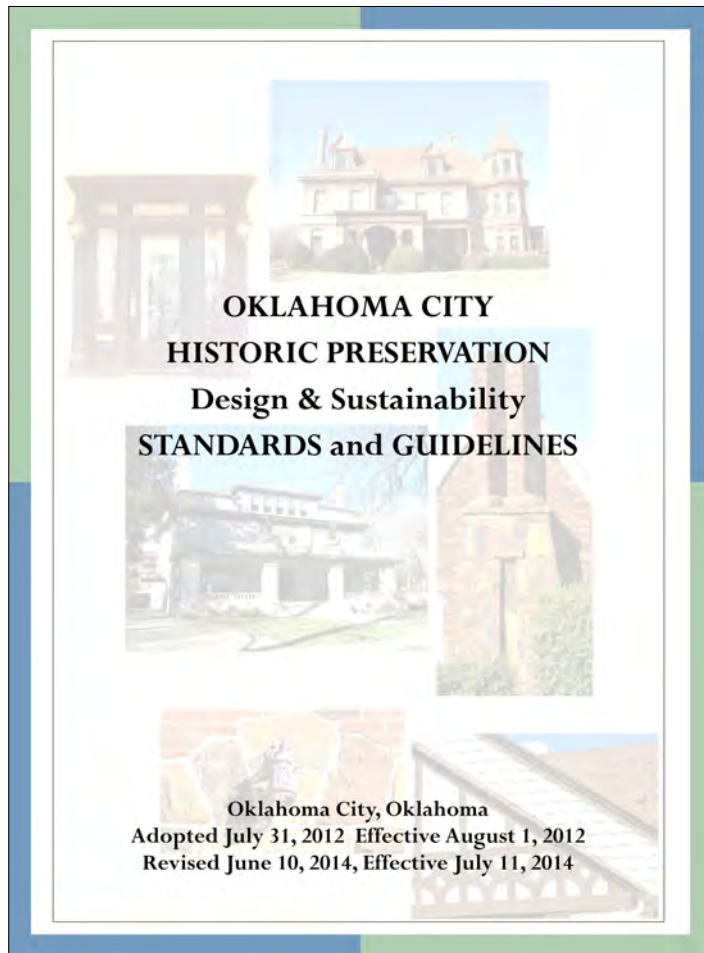


Figure 3

Laws

The National Register of Historic Places does not protect a historic resource from demolition or destruction. While designation is important in developing preservation strategies, it is not a guarantee of appropriate treatment for the property or its protection. Oklahoma lacks state laws that could aid in the protection of historic resources; however, the most effective way to protect historic resources is the enactment of local historic preservation zoning ordinances. Unless a city actively enforces their ordinances and extends their protection to all eligible districts and landmarks, even the cities with ordinances will continue to lose their historic resources.



The City of Oklahoma City Zoning and Planning Code 2010	
HANDOUT	
Ordinances related to the HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICT (HP) and HISTORIC LANDMARK OVERLAY DISTRICT (HL)	
Sections of the Zoning Code contained herein:	
<i>ARTICLE III. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES AND OFFICIALS.....</i>	<i>2</i>
§ 59-3300 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.....	2
<i>ARTICLE IV. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES.....</i>	<i>6</i>
§ 59-4150 PUBLIC HEARINGS AND NOTICES	6
§ 59-4250 DISCRETIONARY REVIEW PROCEDURES	6
<i>ARTICLE VII. SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS.....</i>	<i>16</i>
§ 59-7250 HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGULATIONS	16
§ 59-7300. Neighborhood Conservation District.....	22
<i>ARTICLE XII. SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.....</i>	<i>36</i>
§ 59-12200 STANDARDS FOR ACCESSORY BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND USES..	36
§ 59-13100. General provisions.....	47
§59-13300 HL HISTORIC LANDMARK OVERLAY DISTRICT	48
<i>Appendix A</i>	<i>49</i>
Supplemental information referenced in the Zoning Code but not contained herein:	

Development

Population shifts in Oklahoma are not a new trend. The economic depression and drought conditions of the 1930s forced people to relocate in search of work. More recently Oklahoma has seen significant population shifts as people move from rural areas into the urban environment. According to the United States Census Bureau, 59 percent of Oklahomans live in mostly urban areas while 31 percent live in mostly rural areas.⁶

The shifting population results in consolidation and/or closures of schools and churches. Buildings in small town Main Streets continue to sit vacant. Without an economic use for historic buildings and a population base to support their use, these historic resources are quickly becoming archeology sites.

With growth in the urban areas, development pressure increases. Historic preservation is not about stopping progress but rather encouraging new uses for existing building stock. It is about using vacant buildings in the downtown core for new development trends rather than sleek big box stores, and using existing housing stock in historic neighborhoods for the modern family rather than tearing down historic homes for a single mega-house.



These ten buildings were demolished for development in Oklahoma City—from upper left, clockwise: Lunch Box (413 West Sheridan Avenue), Union Bus Station (427 West Sheridan Avenue), Davis Bros. Department Store (412-414 West Main Street), Singer Sewing Machine Company/New Albany Hotel (408-410 West Main Street), Piggly Wiggly No. 1 (416 West Main Street), Oklahoma News Company (407-409 West Sheridan Avenue), Baron's/Kinney's Shoes (400-406 West Main Street), George's Hatters and Cleaners/The Jug (411 West Sheridan Avenue), Motor Hotel (15-19 North Hudson Avenue), and Hotel Black (5 North Hudson Avenue)

Funding

Due to the economy of the past decade, government at every level has found it difficult to fund basic programs and services. At the state level, Oklahoma saw a revenue shortfall in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Revenue shortfalls have resulted in deferred maintenance to many state-owned properties. State cuts to the budget affected every agency and the fiscal uncertainty of the state economy will continue to plague historic preservation. At the federal level the President eliminated funding for Preserve America and Save America's Treasures grant programs in 2011. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) have found themselves in a difficult funding situation as well. While the number of THPOs has increased, the pool of federal money to support their funding has not grown with the increase in participation. The THPOs' workload continues to increase; in Oklahoma that means work not just within the state boundaries but also work in each tribe's homelands.

Oklahoma's preservation advocates have lacked a cohesive message and strategy for conveying the benefits of preservation funding to decision makers. The advocates have done great things when working to protect the state tax credits. Now it is time to tackle funding.

Education

The lack of education is multifaceted in Oklahoma. This lack of education starts with community leaders who do not understand what preservation is and how it has been, and can continue to be, an economic benefit in their community. It continues with the lack of growth in new leadership. Old-time advocates are aging out and new blood is not quickly replacing them. Finally Oklahoma lacks programs for the education of preservation professionals. Oklahoma universities have programs for architecture, anthropology, engineering, history, and planning, all of which play a role in historic preservation but with limited classroom exposure. Multiple universities offer degrees in archeology, which is an asset to Oklahoma with all of the prehistoric and historic sites in the state. Not a single university offers a degree or certificate in historic preservation. Without this degree, CLG participants, Main Street programs, and Cultural Resource Management firms will continue to suffer. If Oklahoma cannot develop this specialty, contractors from outside Oklahoma will have to be used and slow down the work flow due to travel and expense.

Why are these critical issues? In Oklahoma there are approximately 1,341 National Register of Historic Places designations, 109 of which are historic districts, and 22 National Historic Landmark designations. Those numbers include over 7,000 buildings, sites, objects, and structures that are known and designated. (The number increases every quarter—follow the

SHPO at okhistory.org/shpo/nationalregister to see the updates). There are hundreds more that have yet to be identified, designated, and/or protected. Ignoring these issues will continue to plague preservation in Oklahoma and have an irreversible effect on the landscape.



Photos from Oklahoma's May 2019 flooding along the Cimarron River and near the town of Webbers Falls (photos provided by FEMA)

What the State Historic Preservation Office Does

The principle entity charged with carrying out historic preservation activities in Oklahoma is the Oklahoma Historical Society. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was created in 1967 when Governor Dewey Bartlett appointed George Shirk, president of the Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors, as Oklahoma's first State Historic Preservation Officer and assigned the federal preservation program responsibilities to the Oklahoma Historical Society.⁷ The Oklahoma Historical Society, including the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, functions under the larger state umbrella of the Department of Tourism.

The principal source of funding for the SHPO is an annual federal grant from the National Park Service with additional support from the State of Oklahoma. Presently the annual budget has remained consistent over the last few years. The budget is approximately \$1,219,012. Sixty percent comes from the National Park Service through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant with the final forty percent coming from state-appropriated funds. The SHPO uses approximately 64.2 percent of its budget for operating and administrative expenses such as salaries, travel, supplies, and equipment. The SHPO gives ten percent of its budget annually to participants of the Certified Local Governments program. The SHPO uses the remaining 25.8 percent for programs related to surveying of historic properties and preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations.

The SHPO's main responsibilities include:

- National Register of Historic Places
- Review and Compliance
- Tax Incentives
- Certified Local Governments
- Survey

Additionally, the SHPO participates in:

- Oklahoma Centennial Farm & Ranch Program
- Public Outreach

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of buildings, districts, structures, objects, and sites that are significant for their association with history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture. In Oklahoma, the SHPO is responsible for administering the National Register program for the National Park Service. The SHPO assists the public and local preservation groups with the National Register application process by providing technical and research information. The SHPO is responsible for processing all nominations for Oklahoma and presenting them for approval to the Historic Preservation Review Committee (appointed by the governor of Oklahoma) and the National Park Service.

Currently there are approximately 1,341 National Register of Historic Places listings in Oklahoma. These listings cover 77 counties and range from prehistoric sites to twenty-first century resources. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places can protect a property in limited circumstances (see Review and Compliance on page 28). It can also make a property eligible to apply for tax incentives (see Tax Incentives on page 29). Listing in the National Register of Historic Places does not provide the state or federal government with the authority to prevent the demolition or alteration of a property by a private landowner. Those restrictions can only be imposed at the local level of government.



Clockwise from upper left: Saints Cyril and Methodius Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church, Hartshorne, Pittsburg County; James Martin Baggs Log Barn, Pickens, Pushmataha County; Lake Ponca Duck Pond Historic District, Ponca City, Kay County; Vannerson Homestead, Erick vicinity, Beckham County; and Park Etude, Norman, Cleveland County

Trends in National Register of Historic Places listings in Oklahoma remain constant. Themes such as architecture, commerce, community planning and development, and transportation are the main focus of listings from the past five years. Ethnic Heritage designations have increased and represent American Indian, African American, and European, which includes educational-related facilities, a Czech Hall, churches, and businesses. Trail designations and their associated sites have also increased. Many resources were listed for their association with the Cherokee Trail of Tears, both the physical trail as well as disbandment sites. Other trail resources included buildings associated with and segments of Route 66. Historic Districts proposed by both Certified Local Government communities as well as communities participating in the Main Street Program also rose sharply. Certified Local Governments sponsored neighborhood and park nominations whereas the Main Street communities focused on the downtown core. Many of the districts were funded through the HPF.

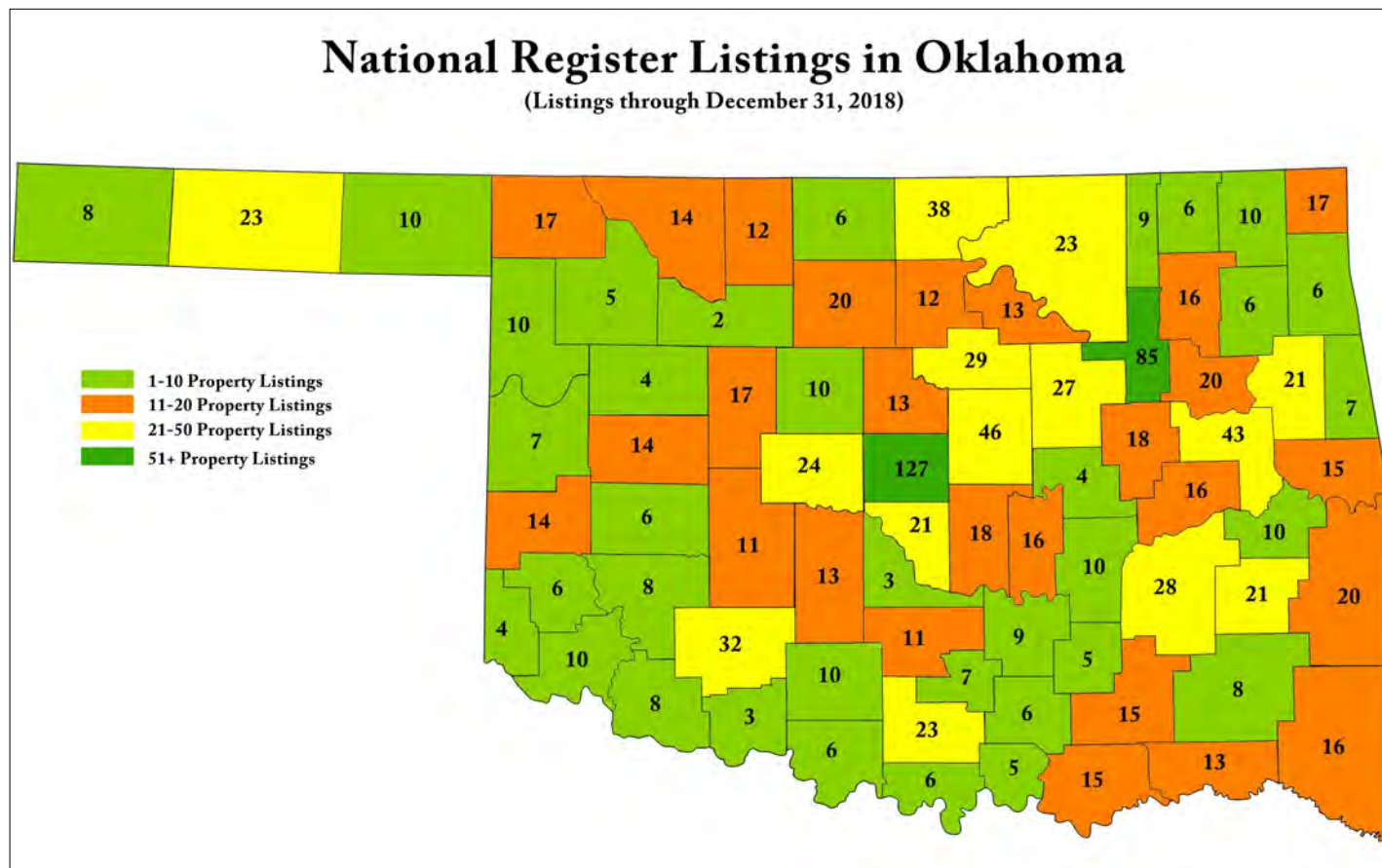


Figure 4

Review and Compliance

Federal law requires the SHPO to review certain federal activities (see Historic Preservation Laws and Statutes in the Appendix). This process is known as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This includes projects that are funded, licensed, or permitted by federal agencies. The SHPO reviews these projects to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration early in the planning process. In carrying out this role, from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2018, the SHPO reviewed 12,941 federal projects that included 44,357 buildings, structures, objects, and sites.

The SHPO balances the needs of federal and state agencies, private landowners, project developers, American Indian tribes, and other stakeholders when facilitating and commenting during the review process. Several major projects currently impacting the state, which continue to consume time and resources of the SHPO staff, include hydrology projects, transportation/road-related construction, oil and gas exploration, and wind energy projects. The impact of these large undertakings, along with other large and small projects, will affect the historic and cultural landscape of the state. These are a prime responsibility for the SHPO staff. The SHPO will continue to work openly with our partners in preservation while reviewing and commenting on undertakings and provide meaningful and constructive input throughout the process.



L to R: Central Fire Station, Lawton, Comanche County; KCS Railway Depot, Stilwell, Adair County; *Spirit of the American Doughboy* Statue, Muskogee, Muskogee County

Tax Incentives

The federal and state governments have established tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic properties. The National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the SHPO jointly administer the federal 20 percent rehabilitation tax credit program for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in Oklahoma. The program offers a 20 percent tax credit on the qualified expenditures of a substantial rehabilitation of a certified historic structure. In 2018, 27 new projects were received. Although this program requires an extensive amount of staff time, including the Tax Program Coordinator, the National Register Program Coordinator, the Deputy SHPO and administrative staff, it is a very effective tool in the preservation of historic buildings that are associated with income-producing projects. In addition, in 2005 the state amended an existing act to include a state tax credit for all rehabilitation projects that qualified for the federal historic tax credit. The state tax credits are administered through the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

Based on federal data available from the National Park Service, in 2017, total rehabilitation costs in Oklahoma equaled \$47,300,000 with an employment impact of 933 jobs. Cumulatively, from 2013-2017, Oklahoma's total rehabilitation costs totaled \$1,650,300,000 with an employment impact of 7,133 jobs.⁸ The Historic Tax Credit is designed to preserve and rehabilitate historic buildings. It is also used to promote economic revitalization of older communities in Oklahoma along Main Streets, and in rural areas.

Before and After Photos of Tax Credit Projects

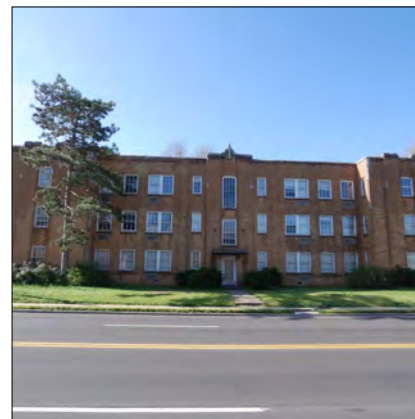
Hotel Dale, Guymon, Texas County, and Logan Apartments, Norman, Cleveland County



Hotel Dale, Guymon (before)



Hotel Dale, Guymon (after)



Logan Apartments, Norman (before)



Logan Apartments, Norman (after)

Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments are those cities that have met the SHPO requirements to become certified and have been approved by the National Park Service. These requirements include:

- Adopt a local ordinance for the designation and protection of historic properties that meets the minimum requirements of the state procedures
- Enforce its local ordinance for the designation and protection of historic properties
- Establish an adequate and qualified local commission in accordance with its local ordinance and the state procedures
- Maintain a system for the survey and inventory of historic properties consistent with that of the SHPO
- Provide for adequate public participation in the local historic preservation program including the process of recommending properties for nomination to the NRHP
- Satisfactorily perform the responsibilities delegated to it by the SHPO under the Certification Agreement

Once the local government meets all of these requirements, the SHPO and the local government sign an agreement that is then approved by the NPS. Certified Local Governments are then eligible to apply for funds available through the SHPO for preservation projects in their communities.



Photos from upper left, clockwise: Ardmore Historic Commercial District, Ardmore, Carter County; Anadarko Downtown Historic District, Anadarko, Caddo County; Muskogee Depot and Freight District, Muskogee, Muskogee County; and Miller's Boulevard Historic District, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County

Twelve local governments are currently certified through the CLG program.

Anadarko	Grandfield	Oklahoma City
Ardmore	Guthrie	Ponca City
Cordell	Muskogee	Sapulpa
Enid	Norman	Tulsa

As part of the Certified Local Governments requirements, they must seat a historic preservation commission (HPC). These are volunteer boards of the local residents with interest and experience in historic preservation. HPCs in larger communities usually have a staff member who is a city planning employee. They devote part of their time to the HPC. Through CLG grants from the SHPO, CLGs regularly complete projects that help identify, document, and protect historic properties.

Multiple historic preservation commissions in Oklahoma have hosted wood window restoration workshops; some communities have hosted them multiple times in one year due to demand. Oklahoma is fortunate to have companies that specialize in wood window restoration. In 2018, the Tulsa Preservation Commission hosted the Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) while Norman hosted CAMP in 2019. CAMP is a training offered by the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) that trains local preservation programs through education, advocacy, and training (learn more at www.napcommissions.org/camp). However, nearly all active HPCs provide some type of educational outreach to their local residents about historic preservation either through survey work, mailings, news articles, or workshops. In addition, HPCs provide local input to state and federal agencies on projects subject to federal preservation reviews (Section 106).



Guthrie Historic District and Guthrie National Historic Landmark District, Guthrie, Logan County

It is the responsibility of the SHPO to undertake comprehensive surveys of historic properties throughout the state. A statewide survey program provides a permanent record of the state's historic properties, acts as a valuable planning tool, and provides a source for historic research. Since 2014, the SHPO has assisted with the funding of five thematic surveys and twelve reconnaissance- or intensive-level surveys of buildings. Since 2014, the SHPO has also funded nine contracts for survey and/or testing at archeological sites.

There are currently 63,816 records in the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI). Each record in the inventory provides information on a resource's location, features, significance, and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey maintains information on more than 25,313 prehistoric and historic sites.

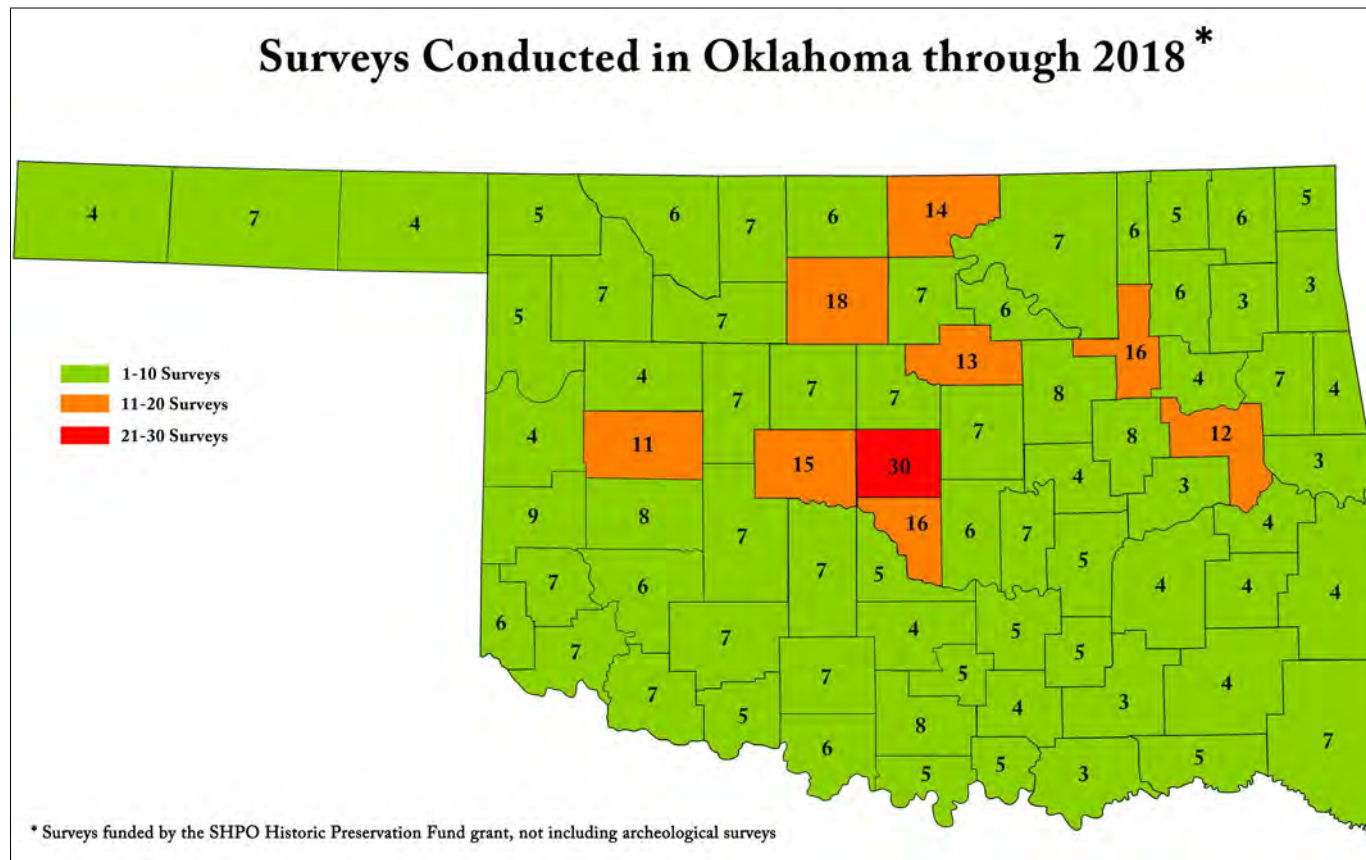


Figure 5

Archeological Surveys Conducted in Oklahoma

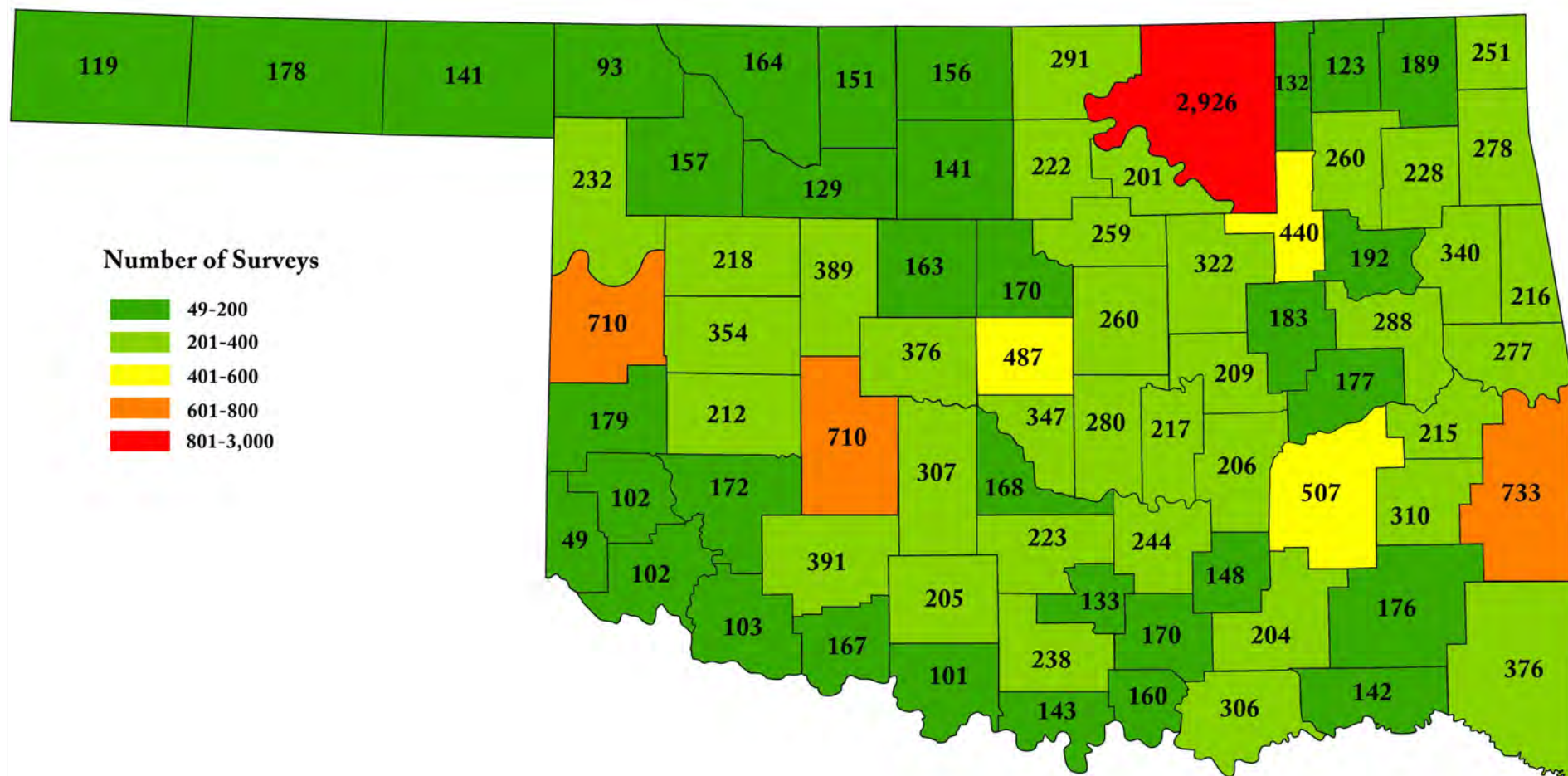


Figure 6

Oklahoma Centennial Farm & Ranch Program

The Oklahoma Centennial Farm & Ranch Program, cosponsored by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (and monitored by the SHPO), was officially announced by Governor Henry Bellmon in 1989. Although originally created in part as a way to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Land Run of 1889, those who took part in land openings are only a portion of those families who continue to operate farms and ranches for at least a century. American Indian families have occupied land for much longer and other families did not arrive in Oklahoma until after statehood. The program has led to the listing of multiple properties in the National Register, a statewide barn survey, and currently an ethnographic evaluation for the state of Oklahoma. The listings are also reviewed by Section 106 consultants for their projects' effects on the many historic structures.



John and Mary Fuksa Farm, Bison, Garfield County
(photo courtesy of Mark Fuksa)

Public Outreach

A critical role of the SHPO is public outreach and education. The SHPO has accomplished this through annual conferences, workshops, publications, and training opportunities. The SHPO regularly offers Section 106 training for federal, state, and local agencies; tax credit and Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation training for practitioners of preservation; and training on how to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination. In 2017 and 2018, SHPO staff traveled to multiple federal agency offices, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oklahoma Department of Transportation, and Oklahoma Emergency Management, to provide Section 106 training to the staff of each particular agency.

The Oklahoma Archeological Survey also plays a critical role in public outreach and education. Through their presentations at public events such as the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Wildlife Expo and the Opt Outside Event at the Myriad Botanical Gardens, the archeologist answers questions and provides educational opportunities for participants. The OAS and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society also coordinate spring and fall digs across the state where educators and students have the opportunity to participate.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

The 1992 amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) extended the participation in the federal preservation program to tribal governments. The amendment authorized Historic Preservation Fund grant assistance to those tribal governments, and authorized the National Park Service to approve tribes to assume the SHPO duties and responsibilities on tribal lands. Through the NPS approval process, 21 tribal governments in Oklahoma now have Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) status. Each THPO has assumed the responsibility for review of federal undertakings pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, archeological and historic resources surveys, nominations of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, preservation planning, and public outreach and education.

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma	Miami Tribe of Oklahoma	Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma
Cherokee Nation	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Seminole Nation
Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes	Osage Nation	Seneca-Cayuga Nation
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Otoe-Missouria Tribe	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
Comanche Nation	Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma	Wyandotte Nation

Those that do not have formal THPO status still play a critical role in federal preservation programs. Under the 1992 amendment to the NHPA, all federal agencies must consult all tribal governments that may have an interest in their federally funded, licensed, or permitted action even if the project is not on tribal trust lands.

The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) is a national nonprofit membership organization of tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. The NATHPO website (www.nathpo.org) provides extensive information on preservation issues of concern. A number of the tribes have established monitoring programs that train tribal members to assist state and federal agencies and private companies in identifying traditional cultural places. The monitors are trained by those with knowledge of traditional ways.

Many tribes have developed educational materials to increase the public's awareness of and respect for the cultural legacies of the tribes. Methods used to educate the public include interpretive centers, museums, cultural programs, publications, television advertisements, and social media. These programs provide a tribal perspective that is absent elsewhere.

The SHPO and THPOs must work closely together in Oklahoma to ensure that historic and cultural resources are properly protected and maintained. Many of our recognizable landmarks are considered significant by the American Indians in Oklahoma. Thirty-nine tribes call Oklahoma home; they are a key part of Oklahoma history and our future.



Illinois Campground, Tahlequah vicinity, Cherokee County



Ballard Creek Roadbed, Westville vicinity, Adair County

¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*, (Washington, D.C., 2017), 2-3.

² William Murtagh, *Keeping Time: The History and Theory of Preservation in America* (New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.), 26.

³ United States Geological Survey, earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us10006jxs/executive and earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us100075y8/executive, 19 January 2019.

⁴ Tom Murray. Personal Interview by David Chunn. 4 February 2019.

⁵ B.D. Hoen, J.E. Diffendorfer, J.T. Rand, L.A. Kramer, C.P. Garrity, and H.E. Hunt, 2019, United States Wind Turbine Database (ver. 1.3, February 2019): U.S. Geological Survey, American Wind Energy Association, and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory data release, doi.org/10.5066/F7TX3DN0.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017, Quick Facts Oklahoma www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs, 21 February 2019.

⁷ LeRoy H. Fischer, "The Historic Preservation Movement in Oklahoma," *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* 57 (1979): 3-25.

⁸ National Park Service, *Annual Report on the Economic Impact of the Federal Historic Tax Credit for FY 2017*. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Interior, September 2018), 6-7.

How We Can All Help in the Historic Preservation Movement

Every citizen, agency, and nonprofit in Oklahoma can help advance the historic preservation movement. Although the State Historic Preservation Office is at the center of historic preservation, it is not the only avenue through which action can be completed. The following objectives and action items are only a small sampling of the ways different entities can help.

The groups listed under Objectives (things we want to accomplish) and Action Items (how we accomplish them) are based on the following definitions and not all groups will be represented in every objective:

Citizen: An individual or group of individuals interested in historic preservation; business organizations

Agency: A government agency, such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oklahoma Emergency Management, and others

Nonprofit: A 501(c)3 with an interest in historic preservation

SHPO: The State Historic Preservation Office

Goal #1: Provide information about Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources to increase public awareness and foster an effective statewide preservation network.

Goal #2: Continue to strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and nominate archeological and historic resources.

Goal #3: Develop and disseminate strategies and incentives for historic preservation through innovative technologies.

Goal #4: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public (including all levels of government) and private sector planning and decision-making processes.



Depew Route 66 Segment, Depew, Creek County

Objectives and Action Items

Goal #1: Provide information about Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources to increase public awareness and foster an effective statewide preservation network.

- a. Develop and promote curricula to enhance the teaching of Oklahoma history and historic and heritage preservation topics in Oklahoma schools (elementary, secondary, and higher education).
 - Citizen: Elementary or secondary school classes can “Adopt a Building” to learn more about endangered historic properties in their area.
 - Agency: Higher education creates a historic preservation certification or degree program.
 - Nonprofit: OKPAN promotes Project Archaeology training for teachers and the Archaeology Skills Workshop series.
 - SHPO: Promote participation in National History Day, highlighting the historic preservation award.
- b. Expand effective working relationships with representatives of the media and increase the use of resources such as social media, email, listservs, and print to transmit information about preservation issues to the public.
 - Citizen: Follow historic preservation-related organizations (SHPO, Preservation Oklahoma, Inc., Oklahoma Historical Society, local historical societies) on Facebook, Twitter, and other social media sites.
 - Agency: Federal or state agencies can invite media staff to the excavation of an archeological site.
 - Nonprofit: Write a series of articles on the how-tos of historic preservation.
 - SHPO: Coordinate with local newspaper columnists for a series of articles on historic preservation.
- c. Make information about Oklahoma's significant historic and archeological resources, including threats to them, widely available.
 - Citizen: Participate in a “This Place Matters” or “Heart Bomb” campaign.
 - Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey can create a website section dedicated to discussing threats to archeological sites in Oklahoma.
 - Nonprofit: Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network (OKPAN) promotes Oklahoma Archaeology Month.

- SHPO: Improve access to the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory database online.
- d. Develop programs for government agencies, clubs, nonprofit groups, and other organizations about Oklahoma's heritage and its preservation.
- Citizen: Individuals in a historic neighborhood develop a history of their neighborhood to share with other neighborhood associations, schools, etc.
- Agency: Tribal Historic Preservation Offices participates in training opportunities sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Nonprofit: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. promotes the Most Endangered Places list.
- SHPO: Present biannual workshops to educate the public about historic preservation in Oklahoma.
- e. Assist organizations or agencies in preservation advocacy efforts at the national, state, and local level.
- Citizen: Become a member of historic preservation-related organizations.
- Agency: Local government maintains a list of endangered historic properties in their community.
- Nonprofit: Cosponsor an update of the economic impact study.
- SHPO: Develop a Historic Preservation 101 website.
- f. Interpret and strengthen Oklahoma's heritage through tourism initiatives and through significant properties accessible to the public.
- Citizen: Visit a historic home museum or historic state park in the state.
- Agency: Provide adequate maintenance to historic sites and encourage the public to visit.
- Nonprofit: Local historical society conducts a tour of historic properties and shares the history of their community.
- SHPO: Provide the history of Oklahoma buildings and sites to the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department to include on their website.

- g. Expand Oklahoma's network of preservation partners in rural and under-recognized communities, and among diverse cultural groups.
- Citizen: Prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination for a property or site associated with an under-recognized community.
 - Agency: University expands curriculum associated with under-recognized communities (African Americans, women, American Indians, LGBTQ, etc.).
 - Nonprofit: Local historical society or preservation organization conducts a membership drive.
 - SHPO: Work with local historical societies to develop various historic tours appropriate for their communities.
- h. Consult with tribal governments and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers to exchange historic preservation program information and to develop effective working relationships.
- Citizen: Notify tribal governments of potential archeological site find.
 - Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation consults with tribal governments about potential highway construction and its impact on tribal resources.
 - Nonprofit: Historic home or local historical society works with tribal governments to promote the cultural history of the property or community.
 - SHPO: Provide technical assistance to tribal government planning.
- i. Continue publication and free distribution of *Preservation Oklahoma News*, a quarterly publication, and update the online preservation calendar to share preservation news statewide.
- Citizen: Business contributes an article about their successful historic tax credit project.
 - Agency: Federal or state agency provides articles on successful mitigation through Section 106.
 - Nonprofit: Oklahoma Anthropological Society provides two articles highlighting their fall and spring archeological digs.
 - SHPO: Digitize and make available all copies of the newsletter.

- j. Encourage communities to participate in the Oklahoma Main Street Program and the Certified Local Governments Program.
 - Citizen: Attend local government meetings.
 - Agency: Consult with local government concerning federal actions.
 - Nonprofit: Promote the Oklahoma Main Street Program or Certified Local Governments Program in their local community.
 - SHPO: Improve partnership with Oklahoma Main Street Center.
- k. Present a special events-based speaker series and conduct special training courses.
 - Citizen: Attend a “How to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination” training course.
 - Agency: Send staff to learn about mortar repair at the special events-based speaker series presentation.
 - Nonprofit: Hire a speaker to present a workshop on historic wood window repair.
 - SHPO: Organize a “How to conduct a historic/architectural survey” training course.
- l. Assist in the development, maintenance, and distribution of an online-only toolkit for historic preservation.
 - Citizen: Business uses tools provided to renovate historic building for office space.
 - Agency: Provide updated contact information and program details for an online toolkit.
 - Nonprofit: Host the toolkit online and assist with maintenance of information.
 - SHPO: Provide up-to-date historic preservation standards and practices for the online-only toolkit.

Goal #2: Continue to strengthen efforts to identify, evaluate, and nominate archeological and historic resources.

- a. Develop and update historic context information for use in identifying and evaluating archeological and historic resources.

Citizen: Suggest a survey at the annual SHPO Historic Preservation Fund meeting.

Agency: Sponsor the development of a historic context.

Nonprofit: Prepare local landmark designation for a building or site determined by the survey results.

SHPO: Coordinate with communities to complete surveys, especially for those under-recognized communities.

- b. Develop and conduct new surveys and update existing surveys to identify and nominate archeological and historic resources based on the results of SHPO's public process for preparing its annual HPF application.

Citizen: Submit ideas for projects at the annual SHPO Historic Preservation Fund meeting.

Agency: Conduct a specific theme-based survey in-house.

Nonprofit: Cosponsor a survey.

SHPO: Develop and maintain mapping data of survey results.

- c. Develop thematic surveys associated with under-recognized communities in Oklahoma, including, but not limited to, women, African Americans, American Indians, and the LGBTQ communities.

Citizen: Provide details of Rosenwald school locations to the SHPO.

Agency: Communicate with under-recognized communities to identify historic resources.

Nonprofit: Prepare local landmark designation for a known resource.

SHPO: Coordinate with under-recognized communities to complete a survey.

- d. Identify and nominate eligible archeological and historic resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

Citizen: Business writes a nomination to start the Historic Tax Incentives process for their building.

Agency: Complete a comprehensive list of eligible properties located within their jurisdiction.

- Nonprofit: Write an application for NHL designation of a historic resource.
- SHPO: Identify and prioritize areas of cities/regions based on imminence of threat to be surveyed/listed.
- e. Designate historic districts and landmarks in accordance with local historic preservation ordinances.
 - Citizen: Read the local preservation ordinances and attend city council meetings.
 - Agency: Support the designation of properties at the local level.
 - Nonprofit: Write the application for local designation of a resource/district.
 - SHPO: Map all local historic districts with overlay zoning for ArcGIS.
- f. Provide online access to information about archeological and historic resources for both professional and public use.
 - Citizen: Query online for nearby National Register and surveyed properties to become familiar with the area.
 - Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey provides access for professionals to mapping data for restricted archeological sites.
 - Nonprofit: Promote historic resources through “What is it, Wednesday?” style series.
 - SHPO: Provide surveys and survey data online through the Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory.
- g. Maintain online availability of mapping data for above-ground historic resources.
 - Citizen: Use online maps to locate historic properties.
 - Agency: Provide SHPO with GIS layers for properties under their purview.
 - Nonprofit: Locate property by theme online (time period, architect, etc.).
 - SHPO: Create and maintain a map of all Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory resources.

Goal #3: Develop and disseminate strategies and incentives for historic preservation.

- a. Continue to develop effective working relationships among federal, tribal, state, and local governments and the private sector for the protection of archeological and historic resources.

Agency: Lease office space in a historic property located in downtown.

Nonprofit: Present workshops on how to identify archeological sites.

SHPO: Work with state and federal agencies to develop plans for historic building preservation following natural disasters.

- b. Encourage use of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

Citizen: Repaint historic home rather than using synthetic siding to serve as an example in the neighborhood.

Agency: Oklahoma Department of Transportation requests SHPO present a workshop for staff.

Nonprofit: American Institute of Architects sponsors a workshop for members on rehabilitation standards.

SHPO: Develop case studies using Historic Tax Credit projects from Oklahoma.

- c. Make information about appropriate preservation techniques and technology widely available.

Citizen: Present information at a neighborhood association meeting about the restoration of their historic home conforming to the Secretary's Standards.

Agency: Partner to host a historic preservation-themed workshop, such as wood window repair/restoration.

Nonprofit: Provide information on appropriate substitute materials in a written series for online or newsletter publication, such as *Preservation Oklahoma News*.

SHPO: Provide all National Park Service/Technical Preservation Services guidance on the SHPO website for download.

- d. Provide information and guidance about the federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of income-producing properties.

Citizen: Visit with state and local representatives to discuss the effects of tax credit projects.

- Nonprofit: Host a before-and-after workshop on how to complete a tax credit project.
- SHPO: Map all projects in Oklahoma with approved Part 2s and Part 3s.
- e. Provide training programs for preservation professionals, including workshops and webinars for contractors, tradespeople, and the non-professional citizen.
 - Citizen: Business presents a workshop entitled “My First-Time Tax Credit Project.”
 - Agency: Tribal government develops and presents a program concerning special issues associated with the identification, evaluation, and treatment of traditional cultural properties.
 - Nonprofit: Professional organizations (AIA, Realtors, Appraisers) coordinate with the SHPO to develop a continuing education series.
 - SHPO: Record biannual workshops and/or allow for teleconference/remote attendance.
- f. Disseminate information about why historic preservation is good for the environment.
 - Citizen: Save their home’s historic wood windows—repair not replace!
 - Agency: Federal and state agencies maintain buildings to reduce energy loss.
 - Nonprofit: Provide statistics on their website about waste produced by demolition of historic properties.
 - SHPO: Create case studies using historic tax credit projects with a focus on how the process is good for the environment.
- g. Establish a state grants program for preservation.
 - Citizen: Expresses support to an elected official for creation of a state grants program.
 - Agency: Establish cost estimates for rehabilitation to existing buildings and share with local officials and state legislators.
 - Nonprofit: Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. identifies pro-preservation legislators and encourages their support of legislation for a state grants program to aid preservation of historic county courthouses.
 - SHPO: Gather information about state grants programs across the country for use in designing an Oklahoma program.

- h. Advocate for retention of current federal and state tax credit programs for appropriate rehabilitation of historic buildings.
 - Citizen: Patronize businesses that have utilized historic tax credits.
 - Agency: Hold a public meeting in a finished project space.
 - Nonprofit: Partner with the SHPO to prepare a historic preservation impact study.
 - SHPO: Provide statistics about federal tax credit projects for use by advocates.
- i. Participate in the SHPO workshops about the process and standards for certified rehabilitations.
 - Citizen: Attend the workshop to learn more about how to use the standards for a property rehabilitation.
 - Agency: Provide an opportunity for continuing education units with attendance at a workshop sponsored by the agency.
 - Nonprofit: Promote the availability of continuing education units for workshops on calendar of events.
- j. Encourage legislation to establish local financial incentives for commercial district, residential neighborhood, and rural landscape preservation efforts.
 - Citizen: Circulate petition to show support for creation of a local incentive program.
 - Agency: Local historic preservation commission assists in the drafting of eligibility criteria for the program.
 - Nonprofit: Local preservation group arranges a public meeting and invites public officials to explain proposed legislation.
 - SHPO: Provide statistics from other states on the effects of local financial incentives for commercial districts.
- k. Recognize outstanding efforts to preserve archeological and historic resources through awards programs at the state and local levels.
 - Citizen: Nominate a person or project for a historic preservation award.
 - Agency: City government creates an awards program to recognize historic preservation efforts in their community.
 - Nonprofit: Nominate a person, project, or organization for a National Trust for Historic Preservation award.

SHPO: Highlight the work of the preservation community through the continuation of the Citation of Merit Award and the Shirk Award for Historic Preservation.

1. Promote designation of local historic districts and landmarks to protect their historic integrity and to improve and stabilize property values.

Citizen: Nominate a historic property for local designation.

Agency: Local historic preservation commission publishes its design guidelines and widely distributes them.

SHPO: Showcase and map tax rates in locally designated districts over several years.

Goal #4: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public (including all levels of government) and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

- a. Enforce existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations for the protection of archeological and historic resources and provide technical assistance to agency officials and individuals responsible for compliance with those laws and regulations.
 - Agency: Oklahoma Archeological Survey assists a pipeline company to reroute construction to avoid a National Register-eligible archeological site.
 - Nonprofit: Create an online toolkit for historic preservation.
 - SHPO: SHPO and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey participate in the efforts of other government agencies to ensure appropriate consideration of archeological and historic resources in their respective long-range planning efforts.
- b. Incorporate the preservation of historic districts and landmarks into local government planning efforts.
 - Citizen: Participate in area plan studies.
 - Agency: Draft design guidelines and distribute them to the local preservation commission.
 - Nonprofit: A local Main Street Program requests the city adopt a preservation zoning ordinance to support quality design in revitalization projects.
 - SHPO: Provide Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory and National Register data to local governments.
- c. Provide training for state and local officials responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that protect archeological and historic resources.
 - Agency: Host an annual Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) to provide training for local historic preservation commission members and city staff.
 - Nonprofit: Oklahoma Chapter of the American Planning Association sponsors a workshop for city officials concerning local governments' roles and responsibilities in the enforcement of historic preservation laws.
 - SHPO: Provide training on location to state and federal agencies about their Section 106 responsibilities.

d. Encourage municipal governments to become Certified Local Governments.

Citizen: Volunteer to serve on a local historic preservation commission.

Agency: Apply to be a Certified Local Government.

Nonprofit: Promote establishment of local designation through ordinance required to participate as a Certified Local Government.

SHPO: Provide a pro forma-style document showing what types of projects can be funded through Certified Local Governments funding.

e. Adapt historic buildings and structures for compatible new uses.

Citizen: A member of a county historical society convinces his neighbor to retain a historic building on his property for reuse as a gardening shed.

Agency: State Fire Marshal assists city officials to make modifications to a historic building proposed for use as a community center necessary for code compliance while respecting the building's historic character.

Nonprofit: Local Main Street Program convinces a new business to move into a vacant building in the historic commercial district rather than build a new facility.

SHPO: Assist a property owner to complete the Historic Preservation Certification Application required to qualify for the 20 percent federal investment tax credit for rehabilitation.

f. Strengthen neighborhood preservation initiatives.

Citizen: Perform routine maintenance on historic homes and outbuildings.

Agency: Local government designates a neighborhood as a historic district under its historic preservation zoning ordinance.

Nonprofit: Neighborhood association sponsors an annual homes tour to build awareness about the significance of the neighborhood.

SHPO: Work with city governments per the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations to develop a Programmatic Agreement for its Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs that will be available to home owners in certain older neighborhoods.

- g. Increase consideration of historic landscapes in project planning at all levels of government.
- Citizen: Avoid removal of a Depression-era shelter belt during the replacement of fencing around their farmland.
 - Agency: Encourage preservation easements on tribal cultural properties, archeological sites, and landscapes.
 - Nonprofit: Land Legacy accepts an easement for protection of historic farmland.
 - SHPO: Nominate Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-built features of a state park to the National Register of Historic Places.
- h. Increase the awareness of economic impacts of historic preservation in Oklahoma through an updated economic impact study.
- Citizen: Donate to a nonprofit sponsoring a historic preservation economic impact study.
 - Agency: Provide local tax data for properties to those conducting a historic preservation economic impact study.
 - Nonprofit: Sponsor a historic preservation economic impact study.
 - SHPO: Provide partial funding for a historic preservation economic impact study.
- i. Develop and maintain state and local mechanisms for protection of significant archeological and historic resources following natural or man-made disasters.
- Citizen: Interact with Oklahoma Emergency Management system, identifying natural disaster areas.
 - Agency: Oklahoma Emergency Management promotes programs and applications available for assistance.
 - Nonprofit: American Institute of Architects present a workshop on best practices.
 - SHPO: Create a phone app for guidance to protect a historic resource following a natural disaster.
- j. Collect and publicize data about adverse impacts of regulated construction/development activities, including, but not limited to, wind farms, transmission lines, and pipelines, on archeological and historic resources.
- Citizen: Contact media and legislators about the loss of important history on property, such as the Chisholm Trail.
 - Agency: Be proactive in data collection regarding historic sites and buildings in project areas.

Nonprofit: Contact media about resources lost due to adverse effects.

SHPO: Map federal projects with adverse effect determinations.

In Conclusion

Today preservation can mean many things to many people. It is a housing issue, a sociological concern, a legal use, a land use issue, etc. Where is the preservation movement going in Oklahoma and what are the future concerns? Since the preservation movement is no longer solely a house museum-driven movement but rather an environmental, social, economic, and legal issue, how should preservationists be looking at the future?

Oklahoma has become a state focused on how to preserve. We have lost sight of the motives to preserve: what should we preserve and why? Many Americans still think “new” and “bigger” is better. The opportunity is now. Question the idea that what is being built is better than what is already there. Question the idea that new development over existing will improve a community or neighborhood.

In a state the size of Oklahoma, the future of preservation lies at the local level. The success of local preservation efforts stands in relationship to the ability of experts at the state level to sense this eventuality and serve it well. The SHPO can start the dialogue about the importance of the preservation movement but only the local communities can carry the weight of preserving the past for the needs of the future.

APPENDICES

Update of the Statewide Preservation Plan - Process and Development

The State Historic Preservation Office staff began the process of updating Oklahoma's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, renamed *Sooner Rather Than Later: Let's Preserve Oklahoma's Past*, in August 2018. On September 14, 2018, the SHPO notified the 12 attendees at the Historic Preservation Fund annual meeting that the State Plan update questionnaire would be available on November 1, 2018. The questionnaire would be available for the first time in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese, the top three languages spoken in the state of Oklahoma according to the 2017 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. On October 18, 2018, the Deputy SHPO discussed the State Plan update with the Historic Preservation Review Committee, and on October 24, 2018, it was discussed again with the Historic Preservation Committee of the Oklahoma Historical Society's Board of Directors. Both committees agreed that the general population does not understand what the SHPO does. Suggestions on threats to historic resources and ideas for action items were offered, and both committees provided comments on both plan drafts. A total of 45 participants were in attendance for both meetings.

On November 1, 2018, all versions of the State Plan update questionnaire were made available to the general public via the SHPO webpage, through email listservs, social media, and outgoing mail. The Spanish version was distributed early at a meeting held on October 4, 2018, to discuss the listing of the Capitol Hill Commercial Historic District and was attended by more than 60 representatives of the district. The questionnaire was also sent to all history, archeology, and architecture professors in the state. At the SHPO's December 2018 workshop series, the questionnaire was made available for those in attendance to respond. The SHPO received a total of 44 responses, a nearly 500 percent increase over the previous State Plan update. Unfortunately, public response has long been minimal when addressing the update of the statewide preservation plan, whether contact was made through public meetings or direct mailings.

The draft was made available online for public comment and to the National Park Service (NPS) on March 1, 2019. A second draft was prepared following the comment period with consideration given to all public comments received. The second draft was made available for public and NPS comment on June 3, 2019. After consideration of all comments received, the State Plan was submitted to the NPS for final approval in August 2019. Upon receipt of final NPS approval, the State Plan was provided online by January 1, 2020. Hard copies available upon request.

State Plan Update Questionnaire

Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office State Plan Update Questionnaire

Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Preservation Plan, last published in 2015, is due for an update! Please respond to the following questions and submit via the email link at the end or by mailing a copy of your completed survey to the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Historical Society, 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73105. For further details, contact Shea Otley at sotley@okhistory.org or 405/522-4485 or Lynda Ozan at lozan@okhistory.org or 405/522-4484.

1. I represent:

- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ State Agency
- ☐ Tribal Government
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ Historic Property Owner
- ☐ Planning and Development District
- ☐ Private Citizen
- ☐ Private Company
- ☐ History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist
- ☐ Representative of cultural or ethnic group
- ☐ Local historic preservation commission member
- ☐ Main Street organization, member or staff
- ☐ Local historical society, member or staff
- ☐ Library, museum or arts organization, member or staff
- ☐ Educator (any level)
- ☐ Student (K-12)
- ☐ Student (University)
- ☐ Avocational Archaeologist
- ☐ Professional Archaeologist
- ☐ Professional Historian
- ☐ Professional Architectural Historian
- ☐ Professional Architect, engineer or planner
- ☐ Cemetery advocate
- ☐ Realtor or property developer
- ☐ Elected official (local, state or federal)
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

2. Please provide your city and county: _____

3. Are you familiar with the following:

	Yes	No
National Register of Historic Places		
Federal Tax Credits for Rehabilitation		
Federal and state preservation laws		
Certified Local Governments		
State Historic Preservation Office		
Tribal Historic Preservation Office		
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation		
National Trust for Historic Preservation		
Local ordinances		
Design Guidelines		
Easements and covenants		

4. How would you respond to the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Historic properties are important to tourism in Oklahoma					
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in Oklahoma					
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in Oklahoma					
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment					
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing					
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past					

5. What type of historic preservation workshop or training would you attend? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Historic building maintenance
- ☐ Historic building repair/restoration
- ☐ Energy conservation for historic buildings
- ☐ Historic preservation laws
- ☐ Funding opportunities for historic properties
- ☐ Disaster preparedness for historic resources
- ☐ The Do's and Don'ts for historic buildings
- ☐ What is the National Register of Historic Places and what are its benefits
- ☐ Heritage tourism
- ☐ Oklahoma architectural history
- ☐ Historic buildings and the American with Disabilities Act of 1990
- ☐ Secretary of the Interior's Standards
- ☐ Economics of Historic Preservation
- ☐ Researching my historic property
- ☐ Oklahoma's archeological history
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

6. What method of training do you prefer? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Video/DVD
- ☐ Hands-on workshop
- ☐ Online training such as webinars
- ☐ Lectures/Public Programs
- ☐ Booklets or brochures on specific topics
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

7. What TEN issues should be the top priorities for the state's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next five years? Please rank one to ten in order of importance.

- ☐ Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties
- ☐ Continue surveying and documenting historic properties
- ☐ Increase public awareness of the benefits of Oklahoma's historic properties
- ☐ Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects
- ☐ Nominate threatened historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Encourage more cities to become certified through the Certified Local Governments program
- ☐ Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties
- ☐ Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties
- ☐ Revise state law to better protect historic properties
- ☐ Provide more information on energy efficiency and alternative energy sources for historic buildings

- ☐ Protect archaeological sites
- ☐ Encourage youth participation in preservation activities
- ☐ Provide more outreach to university/college students
- ☐ Educate the general public about the importance of preserving heritage resources
- ☐ Provide heritage education to policy makers and other decision-makers who influence the fate of the built environment and/or land containing archaeological resources
- ☐ Develop and disseminate information about the economic and cultural value of historic preservation in Oklahoma
- ☐ Develop additional guidance for compliance with local, state and federal historic preservation regulations
- ☐ Provide more training and technical assistance to local historic preservation staff and commissions
- ☐ Assist in creating new local preservation groups to broaden the preservation movement
- ☐ Assist with community/neighborhood revitalization planning and implementation
- ☐ Work to better coordinate preservation efforts with state, regional and local disaster preparedness planning and response
- ☐ Provide direct investment to save endangered resources
- ☐ Develop information resources and other non-financial support to assist local/private preservation activities
- ☐ Assist in identifying and protecting Native American sacred sites
- ☐ Advocate/lobby for preservation legislation and funding
- ☐ Apply technology (GIS, social media, etc.) to enhance effectiveness of historic preservation programs
- ☐ Reach out to developers and real estate professionals to increase awareness
- ☐ Partner with natural resource conservation organizations and/or heritage corridor programs to work toward mutual goals
- ☐ Other. Please specify _____

8. What are the top THREE things to support better planning for historic resources in your community and/or region? Please rank one to three in order of importance.

- ☐ Local preservation ordinance/stronger ordinance
- ☐ Local historic preservation commission
- ☐ Local zoning regulations that recognize historical and archaeological properties
- ☐ Listing properties in the National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Local/regional heritage tourism programs
- ☐ Partnerships with allied organizations
- ☐ State or local revolving loan programs for preservation
- ☐ State or federal grants
- ☐ State or federal historic income tax credits
- ☐ Additional/stronger historic preservation protective laws
- ☐ Surveys to identify historic buildings and structures
- ☐ Surveys to identify archaeological resources
- ☐ Historic context studies

- ___ Design guidelines for historic properties
- ___ Economic benefits analysis for historic properties
- ___ Technical assistance for property owners
- ___ Better alignment of historic preservation and green/sustainability initiatives
- ___ Historic preservation advocacy initiatives
- ___ Increased public outreach and education about historic resources and historic preservation

9. Based on the following broad preservation goals for Oklahoma, answer the following questions:

Goal #1: Increase the public's awareness of Oklahoma's archeological and historic resources and the importance of their preservation

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

Goal #2: Develop and maintain an effective statewide network to communicate preservation information, needs, and concerns.

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

Goal #3: Strengthen efforts to identify and evaluate archeological and historic resources.

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

Goal #4: Develop appropriate strategies for the preservation of archeological and historic resources.

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

Goal #5: Provide incentives for the preservation of Oklahoma's significant archeological and historic resources.

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

Goal #6: Incorporate the consideration of archeological and historic resources in public and private sector planning and decision-making processes.

Since 2015, do you believe that Oklahoma has made progress toward this goal
Do you believe this goal is still relevant for the preservation community?

Yes	No

10. Were you aware of *Tomorrow's Legacy: Oklahoma's Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (2015-2020)*?

Yes	No

11. Based on natural disasters of the recent past, what three types of resources would be helpful to local organizations in your community for addressing the treatment of historic properties before and/or after a disastrous event. Check all that apply.

- ___ Guidance/protocols for assessing historic/archaeological resources
- ___ Contact information for technical resource professionals
- ___ Literature on sustainability and rehabilitation
- ___ Contact list for preservation architects
- ___ Curation facility resources for various types of prehistoric/historic resources
- ___ Quick access to existing surveys
- ___ Contact list for plasterers and/or masons
- ___ Contact information for Native American tribes
- ___ Contact list for archaeologists
- ___ Other. Please specify _____

12. Prior to taking this survey, were you aware that the OK/SHPO has staff and programs that do the following?

	Yes	No
Review federal projects for their effects on historic properties and archaeological resources		
Assist property owners with listing resources in the NRHP		
Provide competitive matching grants for certain local preservation and archaeology activities		
Assist owners of income-producing historic properties with applications for rehabilitation tax credits		
Conduct surveys to identify and document historic properties and archaeological sites		
Provide educators with heritage-related materials and speakers		
Maintain a statewide electronic database of heritage resources		
Monitor all archaeological activity in the state and investigate disturbances of archaeological sites		
Provide information to the public through a website and a quarterly newsletter		
Cosponsor an annual statewide preservation conference with educational content on preservation and archaeology topics		

Survey Responses

The State Historic Preservation Office received 44 responses to the state plan update questionnaire. Responses were received from state, local, and tribal government employees; historic property owners; interested citizens; university students; nonprofit employees and volunteers; and professionals in the fields of history, architecture, and architectural history.

The answers to many of the questions emphasized that Oklahomans are not as familiar as they could be with historic preservation, the State Historic Preservation Office, and its programs. Although the National Register of Historic Places and the SHPO itself were ranked the highest for familiarity, additional programs and preservation tools, such as Certified Local Governments, local ordinances, and design guidelines were ranked much lower.

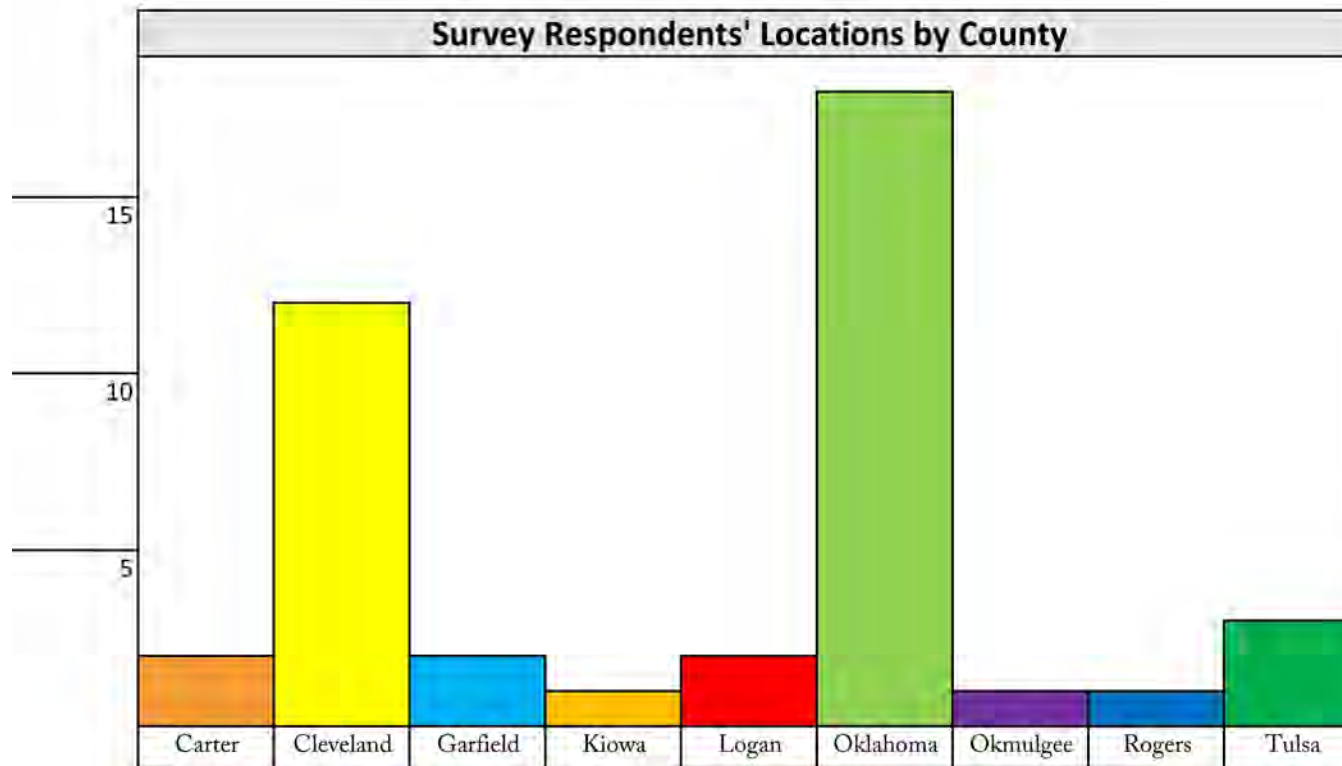
Surprisingly, although most people strongly agreed that historic properties are important to tourism in Oklahoma and in educating both children and adults about our past, quite a few responses showed Oklahomans do not believe or are neutral to the idea that rehabilitating historic buildings help ease the lack of affordable housing.

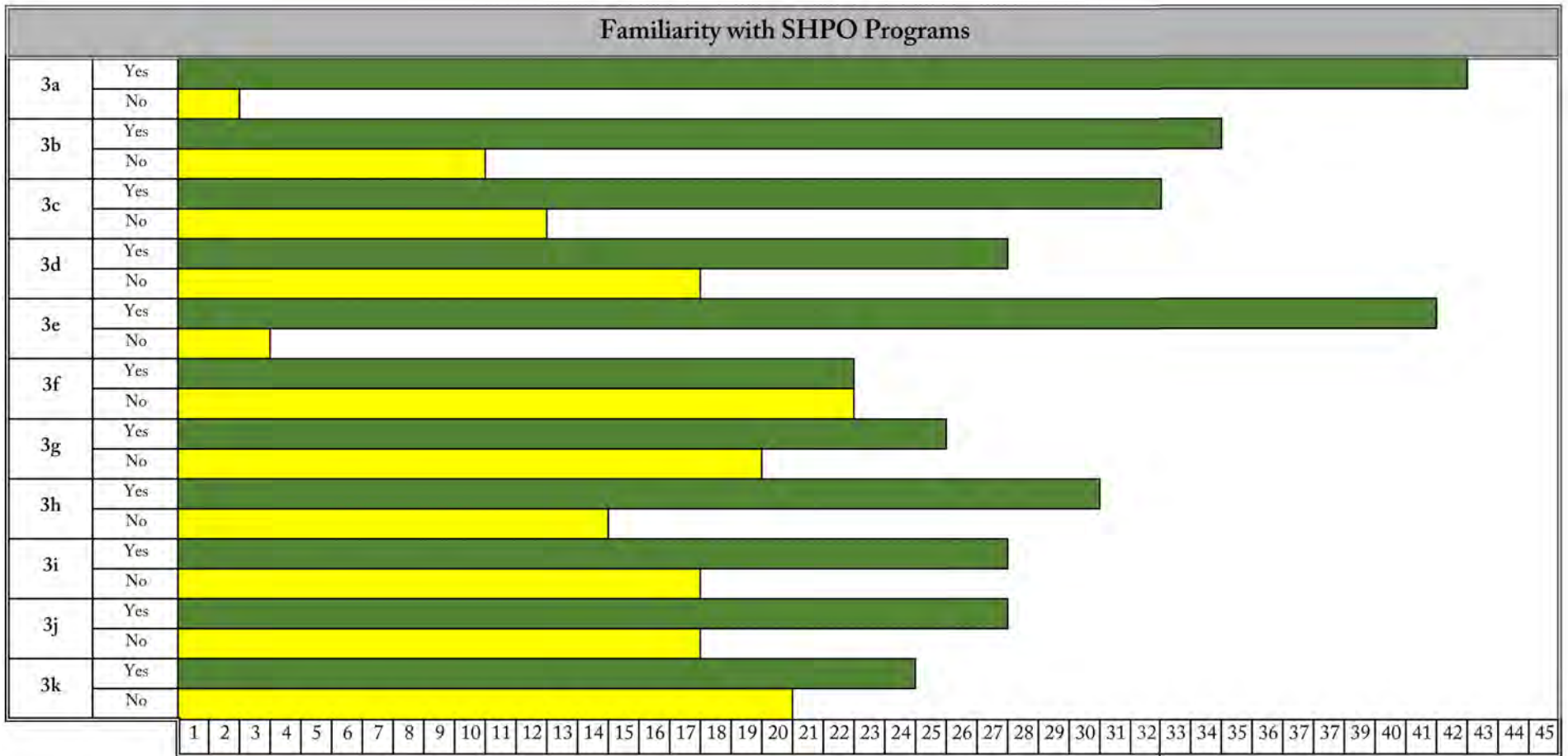
Based on the survey results, the SHPO has determined a significant focus for this State Plan will be educating the public about the purpose of our office and historic preservation in general. This will include what the SHPO does and how they do it, and how everyone can participate in historic preservation—from citizens to government agencies. Education is the preservation community's best tool for saving historic resources throughout the nation.

Forty-four individuals replied to the State Plan update questionnaire that was available online and by mail.

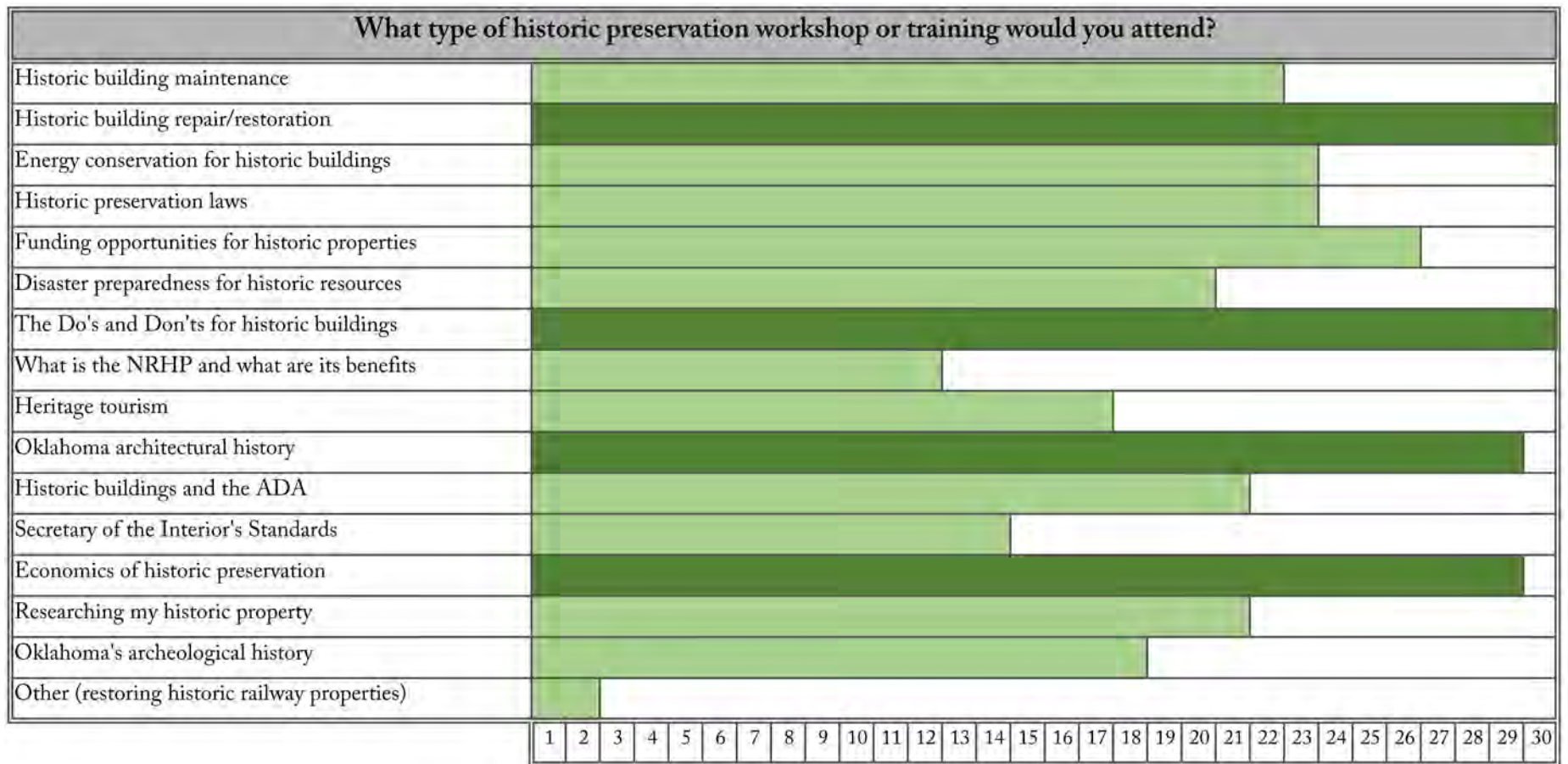
The breakdown of organizations or groups represented (some listed themselves as representing more than one category):

<u>Represented</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
State agency employee	9
Tribal government employee	1
Local government employee	8
Historic property owner	1
Planning and Development district resident	1
Private citizen	5
History enthusiast and/or heritage tourist	1
Representative of cultural or ethnic group	1
Main Street organization, member or staff	3
Local historical society, member or staff	1
Library, museum or arts organization, member or staff	1
Educator (any level)	1
Student (K-12)	1
Student (University)	10
Professional archaeologist	5
Professional historian	1
Professional architect, engineer or planner	3
Cemetery advocate	1
Other	3





How Would You Respond to the Following Statements:					
	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Historic properties are important to tourism in Oklahoma	80%	20%			
Historic preservation contributes to economic development in Oklahoma	77%	23%			
Historic properties contribute to civic pride and quality of life in Oklahoma	82%	18%			
Historic preservation is a sustainable activity that benefits the environment	75%	16%	7%	2%	
Rehabilitating historic buildings helps ease the lack of affordable housing	32%	39%	23%	2%	4%
Historic properties are important in educating both children and adults about our past	84%	14%	2%		



Types of Training Preferred	
Video/DVD	10%
Hands-on Workshop	25%
Online Training (Webinars)	25%
Lectures/Public Programs	23%
Booklets or Brochures	17%
Other	0%

Top Ten Priority Issues for the Preservation Community in the Next Five Years	
#1	Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties
#2	Continue surveying and documenting historic properties
#3	Increase public awareness of Oklahoma's historic properties
#4	Encourage the adoption of local preservation ordinances to protect historic properties
#5	Revise state laws to better protect historic properties
#6	Develop and disseminate information about the economic and cultural value of historic preservation in Oklahoma
#7	Increase access to historic property information through digitization projects
#8	Encourage the preservation of government-owned historic properties
#9	Provide more information on energy efficient and alternative energy sources for historic buildings
#10	Develop information resources and other non-financial support to assist local/private preservation activities

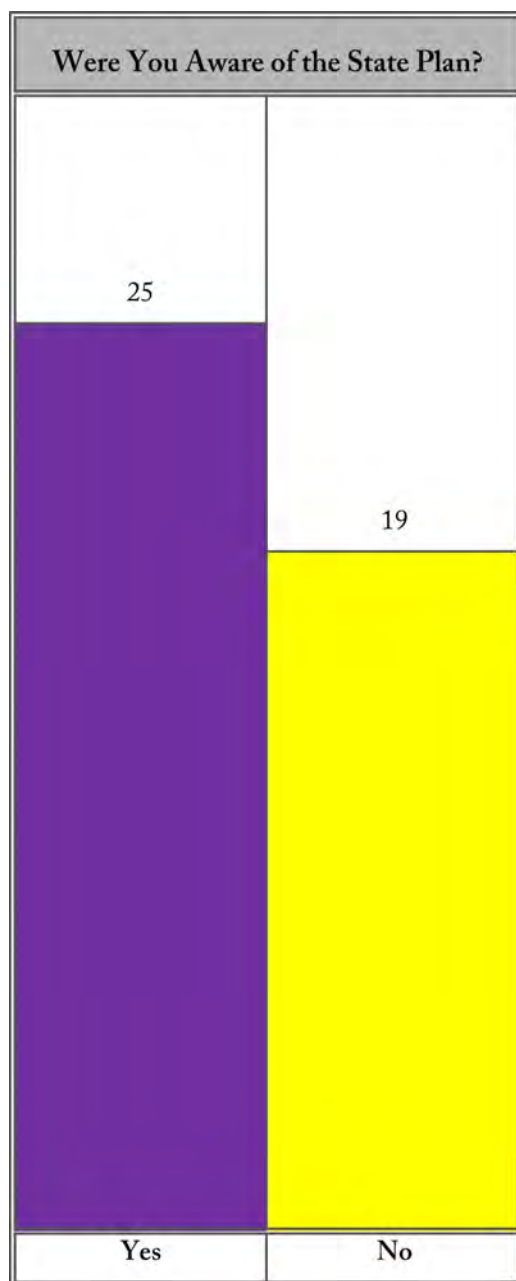
Top Three Things to Support Better Planning
for Historic Resources

#1
**More
Money**

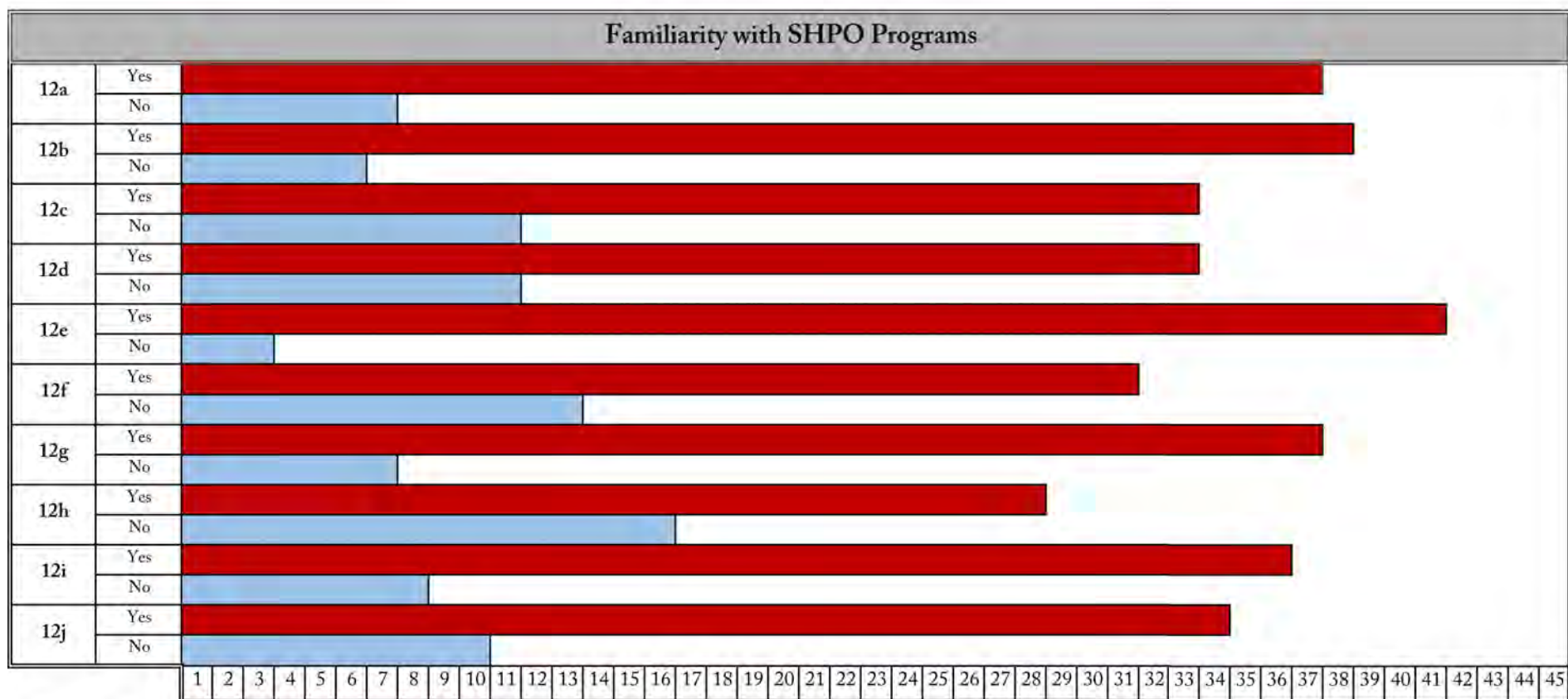
#2
**Tax
Credits**

#3
**Preservation
Laws**





Top Three Most Helpful Resources for Addressing Treatment of Historic Resources after Disastrous Event	
Guidance/protocols for assessing historic/archaeological resources	26%
Contact information for technical resource professionals	19%
Contact list for preservation architects	14%



Historic Preservation Laws and Statutes

Links to all laws applicable to the SHPO can be found at www.okhistory.org/shpo/laws.

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 3201)
- Antiquities Act (54 U.S.C. 3203 et. seq.)
- National Park Service Organic Act (54 U.S.C. 1003 et. seq.)
- Historic Sites Act (54 U.S.C. 3201 et. seq.)
- Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (404 U.S.C. 550 et. seq.)
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 3125 et. seq.)
- Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 303)
- National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 and 4331-4335)
- Department of Transportation Act (Amtrak Improvement Act) (49 U.S.C. 5561-5567)
- Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act (40 U.S.C. 3306)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm)
- Abandoned Shipwreck Act (43 U.S.C. 2101-2106)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et. seq.)
- Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (23 U.S.C. 101 and 109)
- American Battlefield Protection Act (54 U.S.C. 3081 et. seq.)
- National Maritime Heritage Act (54 U.S.C. 3087 et. seq.)
- Save America's Treasures (54 U.S.C. 3089 et. seq.)
- Preserve America (54 U.S.C. 3111 et. seq.)
- National Women's Rights History Project (54 U.S.C. 308501 et. seq.)
- Title 21, Chapter 47, Section 1167: Punishment for Destruction or Removal of Tomb, Gravestone or Other Cemetery Ornament
- Title 21, Chapter 47, Section 1168.4: Duty to Report Discovered Remains
- Title 21, Chapter 47, Section 1168.7: Government Agencies' Discovery of Remains-Duties

Historic Preservation Laws and Statutes

Code of Federal Regulations

- 23 CFR Part 771 Environmental Impact and Related Procedures for the Department of Transportation
- 26 CFR Part 1.48-12 Income Tax: Investment Tax Credit for Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures
- 26 CFR Part 1.170A-14 Income tax: Qualified Conservation Contributions
- 36 CFR Part 60 National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 61 Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Program
- 36 CFR Part 63 Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places
- 36 CFR Part 65 National Historic Landmarks Program
- 36 CFR Part 67 Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Certifications
- 36 CFR Part 68 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- 36 CFR Part 73 World Heritage Convention
- 36 CFR Part 78 Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections
- 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- 40 CFR Part 1500-1517 Council on Environmental Quality
- 41 CFR Part 101-17 Assignment and Utilization of Space – General Services Administration
- 41 CFR Part 101-20 Management of Buildings and Grounds – General Services Administration
- 43 CFR Part 3 Preservation of American Antiquities
- 43 CFR Part 7 Protection of Archaeological Resources
- 43 CFR Part 10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Committee Members (as of October 2019)

Historic Preservation Review Committee

Ron Frantz, architect, Oklahoma City

John Hartley, prehistoric archeologist, Norman

Shirley Ballard Nero, historian, Clearview

Jana Phillips, architectural historian, Stillwater

Charles S. Wallis, historical archeologist, Norman

Historic Preservation Committee, Oklahoma Historical Society Board of Directors

Donna Sharpe, Chair

Cheryl Evans

Deena Fisher

Charles Tate

Barbara Thompson

Emmy Scott Stidham, Emeritus

Lynda Ozan, Division Director

Preservation Partners

Oklahoma Agencies and Organizations:

Oklahoma Archeological Survey

www.ou.edu/archsurvey

Oklahoma City Foundation for Architecture

www.okcarchitecture.com

Oklahoma Department of Transportation

www.odotculturalresources.info

Oklahoma Emergency Management

www.ok.gov/oem/

Oklahoma Historical Society

www.okhistory.org

Oklahoma Main Street Center

www.okcommerce.gov/community/main-street

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc.

www.preservationok.org

Tulsa Foundation for Architecture

www.tulsaarchitecture.org

National Agencies and Organizations:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

www.achp.gov

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions

www.napcommissions.org

National Archives

www.archives.gov

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

www.nathpo.org

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

www.ncshpo.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation

www.savingplaces.org

National Agencies and Organizations (cont'd):

U.S. Department of the Interior (www.nps.gov)

National Register of Historic Places

National Trails-Intermountain Region

Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program

Technical Preservation Services

Tribal Preservation Program

Local Organizations (Certified Local Governments):

City of Anadarko

www.cityofanadarko.org

City of Grandfield

No website available

City of Oklahoma City

www.okc.gov

City of Ardmore

www.ardmorecity.org

City of Guthrie

www.cityofguthrie.com

City of Ponca City

www.poncacityok.gov

City of (New) Cordell

www.cityofcordell.com

City of Muskogee

www.cityofmuskogee.com

City of Sapulpa

www.cityofsapulpa.net

City of Enid

www.enid.org

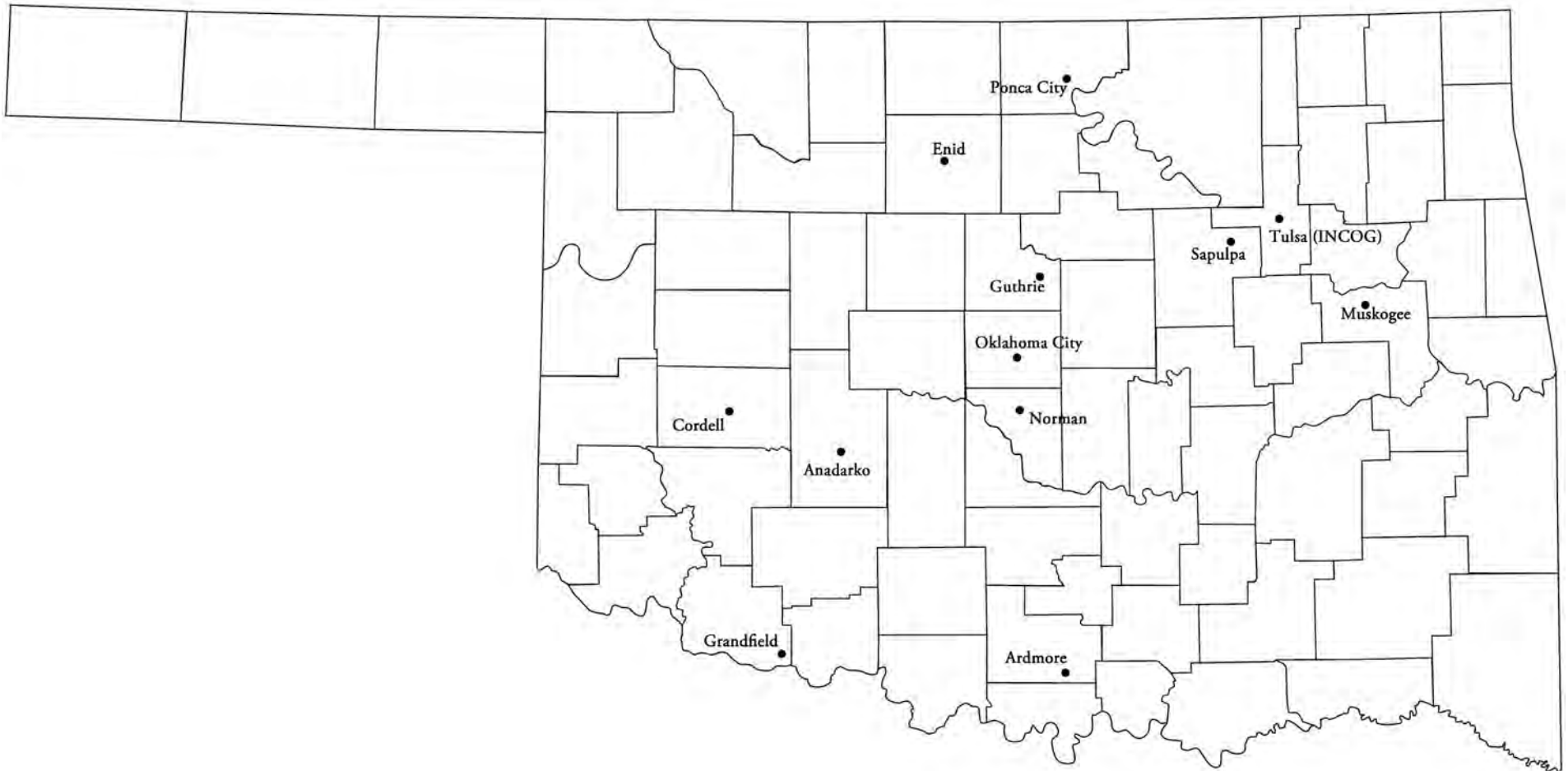
City of Norman

www.normanok.gov

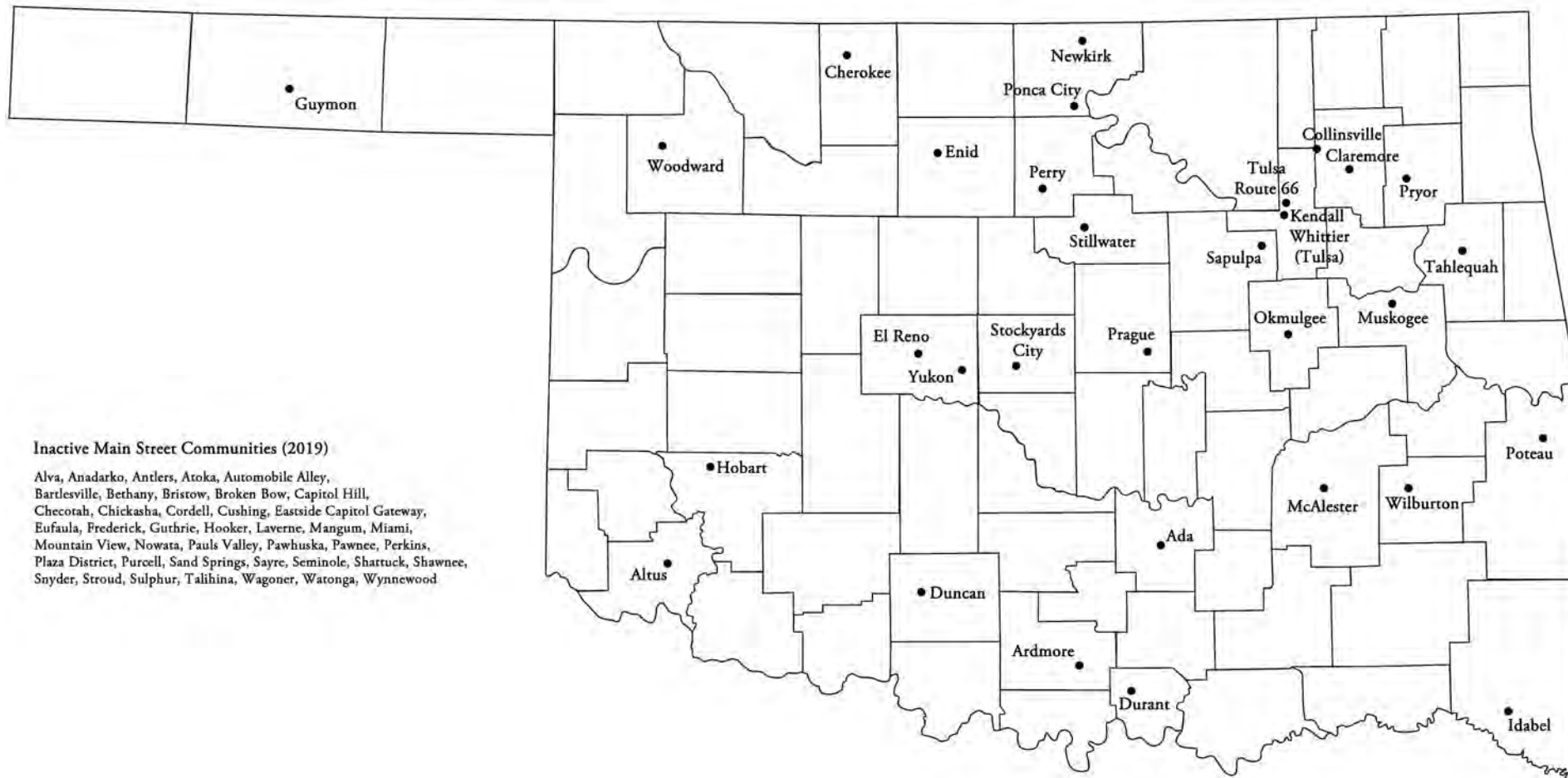
City of Tulsa

www.cityoftulsa.org

Certified Local Governments (September 2019)



Active Oklahoma Main Street Towns (September 2019)



Inactive Main Street Communities (2019)

Alva, Anadarko, Antlers, Atoka, Automobile Alley, Bartlesville, Bethany, Bristow, Broken Bow, Capitol Hill, Checotah, Chickasha, Cordell, Cushing, Eastside Capitol Gateway, Eufaula, Frederick, Guthrie, Hooker, Laverne, Mangum, Miami, Mountain View, Nowata, Pauls Valley, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Perkins, Plaza District, Purcell, Sand Springs, Sayre, Seminole, Shattuck, Shawnee, Snyder, Stroud, Sulphur, Talihina, Wagoner, Watonga, Wynnewood

Glossary

Certified Local Government (CLG) - a local government whose local historic preservation program has been certified pursuant to Section 101 (c) of the National Historic Preservation Act. A CLG enforces a local historic preservation ordinance and meets other requirements specified in the Certified Local Governments Program for Oklahoma.

Certified Local Governments Fund - the portion of the State Historic Preservation Office annual allocation from the Historic Preservation Fund set aside for Certified Local Governments.

Certified Local Governments Program Agreement - the contract between the Certified Local Government and the State Historic Preservation Officer for transfer of a share of the Certified Local Governments Fund.

Certified Rehabilitation - the rehabilitation of a certified historic structure which the Secretary of the Interior has certified as being consistent with the historic character of the structure and, where applicable, with the district in which the structure is located.

Chief Elected Local Official - the elected head of a local government.

Contributing Resource - a building, structure, site, or object that adds to the historic significance of a property.

Covenant - a formal, legal agreement.

Cultural Resource - a building, site, structure, district, or object evaluated as having significance in prehistory or history.

Cultural Resources Management (CRM) - the practice of identifying archeological and historic resources; evaluating their significance, determining how development and other forces may impact them, establishing measures to avoid or minimize harm to them, and encouraging good stewardship that is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. CRM efforts help ensure compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws, including the National Historic Preservation Act, that may apply to construction projects.

Decertification - the State Historic Preservation Office and the Secretary of the Interior's revocation of Certified Local Government status in accordance with Certified Local Governments Program for Oklahoma.

Design Guidelines - the document that sets forth the standards by which a historic preservation commission judges applications for certificates of appropriateness.

Design Review - the process of evaluating the appropriateness of proposed construction projects, including alterations to historic buildings and new construction, within designated historic districts.

Determination of Eligibility (DOE) - an action through which eligibility of a property for National Register listing is decided but the property is not actually listed.

Development Grant - financial assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund for protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of a historic property.

District - a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, structures, sites, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Documentation - information that describes, locates, and explains the significance of a historic property.

Evaluation - the process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register listing is determined.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) - the official person designated by the head of each federal agency responsible for coordinating that agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act, including nominating properties under that agency's ownership or control to the National Register.

Heritage Tourism - the tourism business generated by those who are traveling for pleasure to visit a historic site, museum, or historic community.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) - the National Park Service program begun in 1933 to document the history of the building arts in the United States with architectural measured drawings, photographs, and written reports. The Survey aids urban neighborhoods and rural communities, state and local governments, and federal agencies in surveying and recording their historic architectural resources.

Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) - the National Park Service program established in 1969 to survey and document America's historic engineering resources and to record the working and living conditions of the people associated with them.

Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) - the program of the National Park Service established in 2000 to survey and document landscapes. HALS builds on the HABS/HAER documentation traditions, while expanding the range of stories that can be told about human relationships with the land. HALS documents the dynamics of landscapes, as HABS and HAER document unique buildings and engineering structures and systems.

Historic Context - means a unit created for planning purposes that groups information about historic properties based on a theme, specific time period, and geographical area.

Historic District Ordinance - a local government's instrument for creating a historic preservation review commission and setting forth its membership, functions, and responsibilities.

Historic Preservation (HP) - See Preservation below.

Historic Preservation Committee (HPC) - the committee of the Society's board that serves as a communications link between the State Historic Preservation Office and the Board of Directors.

Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) - the source from which monies are appropriated to fund the program of matching grants-in-aid to the states (State Historic Preservation Office), and other authorized grant recipients, for historic preservation programs, as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual - the manual that sets forth National Park Service administrative procedures and guidelines for activities concerning the federally related historic preservation programs. The manual includes guidelines and procedures for the administration of the historic preservation grants-in-aid program.

Historic Preservation Review Commission (Historic District Commission) - a board, council, commission, or other similar collegial body which is established by state or local legislation as provided in Section 101(c)(1)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Historic Preservation Review Committee (HPRC) - Oklahoma's state review board, the collegial body appointed by the Governor to review the eligibility of properties and the adequacy of nominations to the National Register and to advise the State Historic Preservation Officer as appropriate.

Historic Resources - the buildings, structures, objects, and sites (including historic archeological sites) that represent human activity.

Identification - means the process by which information is gathered about historic properties.

Indian Tribe - an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in Section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Intensive Level Survey - (1) systematic, detailed field (and archival) inspection of an area designed to identify fully the architectural, archeological, and historic properties, and calculated to produce a level of documentation sufficient, without any further data, to evaluate National Register eligibility (and nominate if appropriate); or (2) systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about historic properties sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of significance within specific historic contexts.

Inventory - a list of historic resources determined to meet specified criteria of significance.

Investment Tax Credits (ITC) - the financial incentive for rehabilitation of historic and older income producing properties provided for under the Internal Revenue Code.

Keeper of the National Register - the individual to whom the authority has been delegated to list properties and determine their eligibility for the National Register.

Local Legislation - the government's code, statute, ordinance, etc. which creates the Historic Preservation Review Commission and sets forth its function, responsibilities, and membership.

Management Region - the geographic limits established for the various historic contexts included in the state preservation plan.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) - the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon during consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve the adverse effects of a federal undertaking upon historic properties.

Minimum Level Documentation - information on the location, type, condition, and significance, or identification of research needed to determine the importance of a property, but which must be supplemented with information before the property could be submitted as a nomination to the National Register. Completion of the Oklahoma SHPO's "Historic Preservation Resource Identification Form" (including required photographs) constitutes minimum level documentation.

Mitigation - any action which reduces or eliminates adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action. Mitigation may include project redesign or relocation, data recovery and documentation, etc. (See 36 CFR 800).

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) - the national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect. The NAPC office is located in Norfolk, Virginia.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) - the national nonprofit membership organization of tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws.

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) - the professional association of the State government officials who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470).

National Historic Landmark (NHL) - a historic property evaluated and found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (NHPA) - the 1966 legislation establishing the National Register of Historic Places and extending the national historic preservation programs to properties of state and local significance.

National Park Service (NPS) - the bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility to administer the national historic preservation program.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register, NRHP or NR) - the national list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act.

National Register Information System (NRIS) - the database, maintained by the National Park Service, that contains over 84,000 historic buildings, districts, sites, structures and objects listed on, removed from, or pending listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Level of Documentation - information on a property that is sufficient, without further data, to submit the property as a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) - the private, nonprofit organization chartered by legislation approved by Congress on October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 927), with the responsibility of encouraging public participation in the preservation of districts, structures, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American history and culture.

Noncontributing Resource - a building, structure, site, or object that does not add to the historic significance of a property.

Object - those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed.

Oklahoma Anthropological Society - the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of the state's archeological resources.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey (OAS) - the state agency responsible for the identification and preservation of the state's archeological resources and for the permitting of archeological investigations within the state.

Oklahoma Archeological Survey Information System (OASIS) - the state's computerized database for archeological resources.

Oklahoma Heritage Association (OHA) - the statewide nonprofit organization which promotes the research, interpretation, and preservation of Oklahoma's heritage. Maintenance of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame is a program of the organization.

Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) - the state agency whose mission it is to identify, collect, interpret, and preserve Oklahoma's rich heritage.

Oklahoma Landmarks Inventory (OLI) - the State Historic Preservation Office's database on the state's historic resources.

Oklahoma Main Street Center (OMSC) - the Oklahoma Department of Commerce's program for the revitalization of commercial areas through organization, economic restructuring, design, and promotions.

Planning Process Document (PPD) - the publication that describes how Oklahoma's statewide preservation plan was developed and how it will be updated.

Preservation (Historic Preservation or HP) - includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities or any combination of the foregoing activities.

Preservation Action (PA) - the national nonprofit organization which specializes in preservation advocacy.

Preservation Easement - a right or limitation set forth in a legal instrument which in general allows a property owner to keep possession of a historic property while granting to another entity, such as a preservation organization, the right to protect the integrity of the historic property.

Preservation Oklahoma, Inc. (POK) - the statewide nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of Oklahoma's historic and prehistoric properties.

Preservation Partner - any agency, organization, or individual who participates in the development and implementation of Oklahoma's state preservation plan.

Preservation Planning - the process by which goals, priorities, and strategies for preservation activities are set forth and carried out.

Preserve America - the broad-based federal program that recognizes the efforts of towns, regions, and organizations to preserve cultural, natural, and other heritage resources. It focuses on communities and encourages a preservation ethic that links heritage resources to broader economic and policy goals.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) - a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects on historic properties of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations [36 CFR 800.14(b)].

Property - an area of land containing a single historic resource or a group of resources, and constituting a single entry in the National Register of Historic Places.

Reconnaissance Level Survey - (a) small-scale archival or field research, designed to provide a general impression of an area's architectural, archeological, and historic properties and their values, but not calculated to provide a level of documentation sufficient to determine a property's eligibility or to nominate a property to the National Register; or (b) an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and

and distributions of historic properties that may be present.

Reconstruction - the act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, or object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Recordation - the documentation of a historic resource.

Registration - the process which results in historic or archeological properties being listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

Rehabilitation - the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

Request for Proposal (RFP) - a set of documents which includes a sufficiently detailed description of the product or service desired to enable a prospective contractor to submit a proposal which includes information that procurement and technical personnel need to evaluate proposals submitted.

Research Design - a statement of proposed identification, documentation, investigation, or other treatment of a historic property that identifies the project's goals, methods, and techniques, expected results, and the relationship of the expected results to other proposed activities or treatments.

Resource - any building, structure, site, or object that is part of or constitutes a historic property.

Restoration - the act or process of accurately recreating the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

Review and Compliance (R&C) - See Section 106 Review Process.

Save America's Treasures (SAT) - the grants program administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the

President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the our nation's most significant cultural treasures. Grants are awarded (when funding is appropriated) for preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and nationally significant historic structures and sites.

Secretary - the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation - the standards and guidelines which provide technical information about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. These include guidance for preservation planning, identification, evaluation, registration, historic research and documentation, architectural and engineering documentation, archeological investigation, historic preservation projects, and preservation terminology.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation - the ten (10) basic principles established by the Secretary of the Interior which are recommended in the planning and execution of projects which alter historic buildings.

Section 106 Review Process - the procedure established under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and subsequent regulations which provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officers an opportunity to comment on the impact of federal undertakings on historic and archeological resources.

Site - the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, architectural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Stabilization - the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorating property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) - the person designated by the Governor or Chief Executive Officer to act for the State in matters pertaining to the national historic preservation program. Oklahoma statutes provide that the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Historical Society shall be designated the State Historic Preservation Officer.

State Plan - the document that sets forth the goals, priorities, and strategies for developing and implementing a process to preserve Oklahoma's historic and archeological resources. **State Register of Historic Places** - means Oklahoma's official program for recognition of significant buildings, sites, structures, districts, and objects.

State Tax Credits - the financial incentive for rehabilitation of income-producing historic and older buildings authorized under Oklahoma State Statute 68-2357.41. The program is administered pursuant to Oklahoma Tax Commission Rules (Chapter 50, "Income") Section 710:50-15-108. "Credit for Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures."

Structure - those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as a bridge.

Survey - a carefully designed and systematic process of identifying and gathering data on the historic resources of a given area that includes field survey and background research.

Sustainability - the nexus of society, the environment, and the economy. It is the measure of a project's use of renewable energy and recycled/renewable materials in order to reduce pollution and eliminate adverse environmental consequences.

Sustainable Development - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (From United Nations, the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development)

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) - generally, a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) - the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed all or any part of the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands in accordance with provisions of the Act.

Tribal Lands - all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

Undertaking - as used in the National Historic Preservation Act, a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including (a) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency, (b) those carried out with federal financial assistance, (c) those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval, and (d) those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

World Heritage Site (WHS) - a site that embraces superlative natural or cultural attributes and that is nominated for this special recognition by a member nation of the World Heritage Convention. Among other requirements, the sites must be authentic and meet at least one of several highly stringent criteria for universal value.

World Monuments Fund (WMF) - the independent organization dedicated to saving the world's most treasured places.

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