



HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA, 2022-2027: A STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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Office of Equal Opportunity
 National Park Service
 1849 C Street NW Washington, D.C. 20240



Fort Abercrombie State Historic Site, Abercrombie, ND (SHSND)

I INTRODUCTION

The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) operates out of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, the agency charged with preserving the state's historical legacy. Since 1895, the agency has been acquiring information, documents, artifacts, and sites that help identify, preserve, interpret, and promote the history and the heritage of the diverse cultures that comprise modern North Dakota.

During these 125 years, the operations, functions, and goals of the State Historical Society have evolved to reflect changing views adopted by both the preservation community and the public at large about the importance, as well as the methods,

of preserving history. One of the more profound changes occurred when people began to understand that the continued availability of historic sites could not only help to illustrate and explain history, but also forge physical and emotional connections between the past and the present. This shift in perception led to a broader acceptance of utilizing site acquisition, protection, development, and interpretation as mechanisms for preserving links with the state's past.

North Dakota's commitment to historic preservation received a boost in 1966, when the state adopted the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) and began participating

in the National Historic Preservation Program. This program encouraged recognition and preservation of a much broader range of culturally important properties than those previously acknowledged, broadened the perception of historical significance, and provided new sources of information, expertise, and funding to implement this expanded approach to historic preservation.

The NDSHPO is housed within the Archaeology and Historic Preservation department of the State Historical Society and is responsible for the implementation of the National Historic Preservation Program. After more than 50 years of federally mandated efforts to identify, evaluate, and preserve physical manifestations of North Dakota's heritage and more than 100 years of more broadly working to preserve the state's past, it is useful to reflect on past accomplishments and to determine appropriate directions for the future. Indeed, the National Park Service (NPS) requires each of its state partners in historic preservation to periodically undertake a review of its efforts, its needs, and appropriate directions for the future. Therefore, this historic preservation plan was revised as part of North Dakota's commitment to its continuing participation in the National Historic Preservation Program. Along with fulfilling one of the requirements for continued involvement in the national program, the plan also summarizes how the NDSHPO has carried out the goals of the

previous (2016-2021) historic preservation plan and set new goals for this current (2022-2027) historic preservation plan. This information provides a focus for the state's historic preservation program, which it carries out for the benefit of the people of North Dakota.

It is important to note that this document is not a work plan for the NDSHPO. It is intended to provide guidance to anyone who has a stake in historic preservation in North Dakota. This includes not just the SHPO, but also other government agencies, community organizations, businesses, professional preservation practitioners, and interested citizens—in short, any individual or group with an interest in identifying and meeting the challenges and opportunities of preserving historic and cultural resources for the future. This document is intended to assist such groups and individuals by illuminating the environment and challenges with which preservation efforts must contend while identifying widely held priorities for such efforts.

The NDSHPO's preservation program, like those of the other fifty states, is a work in progress. It will continue to undergo modifications as ongoing research identifies additional historic properties and artifacts, and as conditions and perceptions about the state's history, its historic properties, and the program's needs, priorities, and limitations evolve.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this plan revision was a group effort. Research, discussion, writing, and reviews were performed primarily by the staff of the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO), specifically the members of the SHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee and other individuals from the staff of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Each person brought their own perspective, expertise, and experience to help formulate a comprehensive yet balanced

preservation concept. Preservation constituents and respondents from the public generously gave their time and contributed suggestions, concerns, and assessments. The NDSHPO offers its sincere gratitude to these individuals and to previous staff and public participants whose contributions to earlier planning studies and efforts were also valuable in the development of this plan.

I HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED

The Planning Process

The previous North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, written in 2015, mandated the completion of an ambitious set of goals. Considerable progress has been made toward attaining those goals, yet, since many of them represent ongoing efforts by the NDSHPO, there is still considerable work to be done. Changing economic and population conditions—and a destructive pandemic—have in turn influenced North Dakota residents’ attitudes about the needs and goals of historic preservation in the state.

To gauge public views on historic preservation, the NDSHPO created an online survey, whose results proved vital for formulating the goals of this plan. The survey received 200 responses.¹ At various stages of this planning process, the NDSHPO solicited members of the public to complete the survey. The planning project was announced and described through multiple press releases—one in July 2020 and another in December 2020—to all news media outlets in the state. The press release ran in the *Bismarck Tribune* and on the WDAY Fargo *Inforum* website. In August 2020, KX News, a CBS affiliate in Bismarck, ran a televised story on the survey. In addition, the NDSHPO emailed more than 300 hundred individuals and organizations associated with historic preservation in North Dakota in October and December 2020, providing them with information about and a link to the survey. Those emailed included preservation commission members, local government officials, historians, archaeologists, contractors, and educators. A link to the survey was also prominently displayed on the State Historical Society website (history.nd.gov), beginning in summer 2020. Both the press releases and the informational emails explained the project’s objectives, described its research methods, and invited public participation.

During the development process for the 2022-2027 plan, the NDSHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee met to review and discuss the results of the survey and the current plan, especially those parts detailing vision, goals, and objectives, as well as issues, challenges, and opportunities that had been identified under previous plans and that remained relevant or required changes. The committee is composed of five members of the NDSHPO’s and State Historical Society’s professional staff: the Historian/Historic Preservation Planner, Architectural Historian, Grants and Contracts Officer, a Research Archaeologist, and the Archaeological Collections Manager; they receive additional input from the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. These individuals were selected because of their expertise in historic preservation and their varied and extensive experience in overseeing efforts to preserve cultural resources throughout North Dakota.

Upon completion of final reviews by the NDSHPO Comprehensive Planning Committee and approval by the National Park Service, the plan will be published online on the State Historical Society website (www.history.nd.gov/hp/plandevlopment.html). In addition, paper copies will be printed as needed.

Note: A detailed and lengthy discussion of the state archaeology plan is contained in a separate document: North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component. This document is available online at www.history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html.

Revising the Plan

The NDSHPO designs its historic preservation plans to accommodate amendments warranted by changing needs and situations, as perceived by the SHPO’s professional staff, and as indicated by public comment at any time.

¹ A survey question asked, “Please define the category that best defines your involvement with historic preservation.” The responses were as follows: Private Citizen—23%, Archaeologist—17%, Local Government—15%, Other—11%, Federal Agency—9%, Historian—7%, Educator—3%, State Agency—4%, Museum Professional—4%, Historic Property Owner—4%, Architect—2%, Contractor—1%, Tribal Government—1%. (Due to rounding, the percentages equal more than 100%.)

In conjunction with the preparation of annual work plans, SHPO staff reviews the continued validity of the comprehensive plan. As noted, after publicly inviting members of the public to express their views about possible amendments to goals and objectives, the SHPO's Comprehensive Planning Committee formally considers major changes that it deems highly—and immediately—important.

SHPO staff undertakes this review approximately four-and-a-half to five years into the period covered by the previous North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. This review begins the regularly scheduled revision process that may extend over a 12- to 18-month period using data gathering and public input techniques designed to accurately gauge the needs and status of historic preservation in North Dakota, as well as the needs, desires, and goals of the various interest groups affected by the program in the state.

Why Preserve?

The preservation of places significant to our heritage has been important to peoples for centuries. Native Americans have lived on this land for over 13,000 years, making use of various resources (e.g., Knife River flint and other raw materials), hunting areas/kill sites, camps, permanent settlements, shrines, and traditional gathering places. The Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation live in their homelands. These places provide insights into peoples' traditions, innovations, and resilience that have shaped the past. Some of these places have been preserved on state, federal, and tribal lands that are open to the public and provide a place for reflection on the past. In December 1873, within months of the founding of Bismarck, settlers formed the Burleigh County Pioneer Association and, within a year, published a pamphlet that included a history of the city. In the eastern part of the state, the Red River Valley Old Settlers Association was formed in Grand Forks in 1879. The professed motive of both groups was the preservation of the early history of their respective locales.



Cannonball Stage Station State Historic Site, near Carson, North Dakota (SHSND)



Chateau de Mores State Historic Site, Medora, North Dakota (SHSND)

Since those early beginnings, towns, cities, reservations, and counties across the state have continued to create and maintain historical societies, museums, and other local institutions dedicated to the collection, study, and promotion of the histories of their specific regions. They have also furthered efforts to preserve historically significant properties in their localities, expanding on the efforts of people who have fostered the cultural heritage of a given area. In addition, social institutions, veterans' organizations, churches, civic clubs, and various special interest groups have commemorated their specific outfit's contributions to the growth and development of their locality, the state, and the nation.

In general, North Dakotans' awareness and respect for their history and the places associated with that history continue to expand. While differing, even competing, motivational forces are evident, it is nonetheless encouraging to see this recognition of preservation's importance. Comments about the comfort derived from being among familiar surroundings, or from the continued association with one's heritage suggest an appreciation for preserving the past. The need to commemorate important historic events, appreciate the state's architectural diversity, recognize ethnically significant building styles and locations like Native American village sites, and protect against the encroachment of modern development are among the concerns that animate North Dakotans' increasing interest in preserving archaeological, architectural, and historic properties. As the timeline of North Dakota's history grows longer, many of its residents have come to understand, often through experience, that once these tangible connections with the past are removed, they are gone forever and the personal and emotional ties they engender are simply not recoverable—ever.

Part of the increasing support for historic preservation stems from the public's understanding that historic preservation brings with it potentially lucrative economic incentives. Awareness of the economic values of preservation also appears to be increasing among justifications cited. Whether those associations are based on something as practical as financial help in saving a historic building or something as romantic as attracting a Hollywood movie production to an authentic setting, motivations to preserve are growing. Among various economic considerations is the expanding awareness that preservation treatments may be cost-effective in terms of both fiscal and historic resource conservation. With today's ever-growing concerns about environmental protection and dwindling natural resources, historic preservation boasts a record of leadership in addressing these concerns over the past several decades. Interest in and preservation of North Dakota's history, along with its historic, archaeological, and architectural properties, have inspired recognition of their value as economic tools. Such recognition is manifested in support for statewide heritage tourism and in special legislation offering economic incentives through state Renaissance Zones, a tax incentive program with valuable potential implications for historic buildings, and a state-funded grants program that provides incentives and assistance to "grassroots" projects or helps to solve local resource problems not usually eligible for historic preservation grants. The NDSHPO hopes that through planning efforts such as these—which posit historic preservation as a tool for economic growth and community revitalization—still more people will be inspired to discover reasons to preserve and to become more involved in supporting preservation efforts.

TIMELINE

The Establishment of State Historic Sites

1904	Walhalla Whitestone Hill	1942	Fort Ransom
1905	Fort Abercrombie	1951	Camp Hancock Camp Whitney
1913	Fort Rice	1954	Sully's Heart River Corral
1923	Big Mound Battlefield Camp Atchison Camp Corning Camp Kimball Camp Weiser Chaska (Camp Banks) McPhail's Butte	1955	Killdeer Mountain Battlefield Lake Jessie
1925	Camp Sheardown David Thompson	1956	Maple Creek Crossing Gingras Trading Post
1927	St. Claude Buffalo Creek	1957	Wadeson Cabin Standing Rock
1931	Fort Buford Fort Dilts Fort Clark	1959	Brenner Crossing Cannonball Stage Station
1932	Huff Indian Village	1960	Fort Totten Medicine Rock
1933	Camp Arnold Crowley Flint Quarry Oak Lawn Church	1962	Bismarck-Deadwood State Trail Camp Buell
1934	Fort Mandan Overlook	1964	Sweden [State Historic Site]
1935	Molander Indian Village	1966	Lake Johnson
1936	Chateau de Mores and De Mores Packing Plant and De Mores Memorial Park Double Ditch Indian Village Hudson Townsite Palmer's Spring Writing Rock	1975	Former Governors' Mansion
1937	Menoken Indian Village	1987	Stutsman County Courthouse
1938	Camp Grant	1989	Pulver Mounds
1941	Steamboat Warehouse	1992	Turtle Effigy
		1997	Pembina State Museum <i>(original was located in Pembina State Park from ca. 1910s)</i>
		2003	Missouri Yellowstone Confluence Interpretive Center
		2007	Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile Site and November 33 Launch Facility
		2015	Welk Homestead
		2021	Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center and Fort Mandan

Preserving the archaeological, architectural, historical, and other cultural sites, along with specific buildings, structures, objects, and districts significant to North Dakotans remains an important consideration across the state. It is in fact among the defining characteristics of its diverse citizenry. Individuals from all backgrounds, including different economic statuses, educational accomplishments, and racial, ethnic, and religious traditions, have become participants and partners in preservation efforts. Federal, state, local, and tribal government agencies are often regulatorily mandated to ensure public participation—and they continue to develop and refine their procedures for garnering public participation—but they also recognize the broader civic benefit that public input offers.

Support groups have blossomed across the state to incorporate specific concerns and interests into historic preservation planning and activities. Preservation North Dakota, a private non-profit preservation organization, remains a key promoter and organizer of multiple preservation efforts, ranging from advocacy to information dispersal to “hands-on” stabilization and restoration projects.

Main Street ND incorporates historic preservation considerations into its “efforts [to] help create vibrant communities that attract and retain the 21st-century workforce North Dakota needs to compete and succeed in a global economy.” The North Dakota Archaeological Association (NDAA) promotes scientific investigation, preservation, publication of information, and assistance in reporting, preserving, and recording sites. Local historical societies, “friends” groups, veterans’ organizations, church groups, ethnic clubs, economic development associations, and professional and trade organizations, among others, have augmented—and in many cases, driven—the preservation movement at a level appropriate to their needs and capabilities. In short, historic preservation in North Dakota functions as a grand partnership between these diverse groups and their distinct, yet overlapping, causes as they work toward common goals. This 2022-2027 historic preservation plan is intended, in part, to report the most current assessment of the needs and desires of this partnership as determined by information provided by its members over the past year.

Former Governors' Mansion, Bismarck, North Dakota (SHSND)



I BACKGROUND

The Historic Preservation Program

Since its beginning, the National Historic Preservation Program has been helping Americans to preserve the cultural heritage of the United States. It accomplishes this task by assisting the states and other governmental units with identification, recordation, evaluation, protection, and conservation of significant archaeological, architectural, and historic buildings, structures, objects, and districts (hereinafter referred to as historic or cultural properties).

In North Dakota, the Historic Preservation Program is administered by the State Historical Society through its Archaeology and Historic Preservation (AHP) department. The State Historical Society attempts to preserve North Dakota's heritage and examples of its significant historic properties through the activities of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), housed within AHP. However, it is not possible for one department, or even one agency, to collect or even record every document, every place, or every object that possesses historical significance. Therefore, through the Historic Preservation Program, the State Historical Society encourages all of North Dakota's residents to participate in saving tangible pieces of the state's heritage.

The State Historic Preservation Officer

The Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (Dr. Bill Peterson, since July 2020) also serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer, the chief executive officer of the State Historic Preservation Office. Through delegation to their staff under the day-to-day direction of the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Historic Preservation Officer:

- surveys, identifies, records, and evaluates historic properties;
- nominates eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places;
- assists owners of National Register-

listed properties in developing property enhancement projects eligible for federal tax credits;

- certifies qualified local governments to participate in preservation activities eligible for special grant funding;
- reviews federally funded and licensed projects to assure protection of significant historic properties; and,
- further encourages preservation by awarding grant funds, when available, to assist in the completion of historic property surveys and to aid owners of significant historic properties in developing projects to stabilize, rehabilitate, restore, or adaptively use those properties.

These activities are performed through several operational functions of the SHPO as discussed below. Additional information about these functions and downloadable or searchable copies of relevant guides, manuals, instructions, and forms pertinent to each may be found at www.history.nd.gov/hp.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is designed to provide recognition and protection to the United States' valuable historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that possess significance in history, architecture, archaeology, or engineering, or in connection to other cultural concerns. Eligible properties must retain a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Following identification and evaluation of historic properties, the SHPO is tasked with nominating culturally significant historic properties for listing in the National Register. Properties listed in the National Register may be eligible for federal tax incentives and other preservation assistance. Nomination procedures include in-depth research, recording, and documentation of one or more properties. Currently, there are 432 properties individually listed in the National Register, plus 28 listed historic districts encompassing a total of 2,644 properties.

LISTING A PROPERTY IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DOES NOT:

- Place restrictions on a private property owner regarding use, maintenance, or alterations to the property
- Require the city to restrict use of the private property, although local ordinances may require architectural review or review of the project by the local preservation commission
- Require federal or state review of proposed alterations unless federal money is being used to fund the project (Owners interested in technical assistance with rehabilitation should contact the State Historical Society)
- Mean the federal or state government will seek to purchase or place restrictions on private property
- Affect the use or sale of private properties
- Require an owner to allow public access to private property
- Require (though it encourages) continual maintenance of the private property
- Require any government entity to maintain private property, or to provide funds for restoration or preservation
- Provide a historical marker for the property, although owners are eligible to purchase one through private vendors

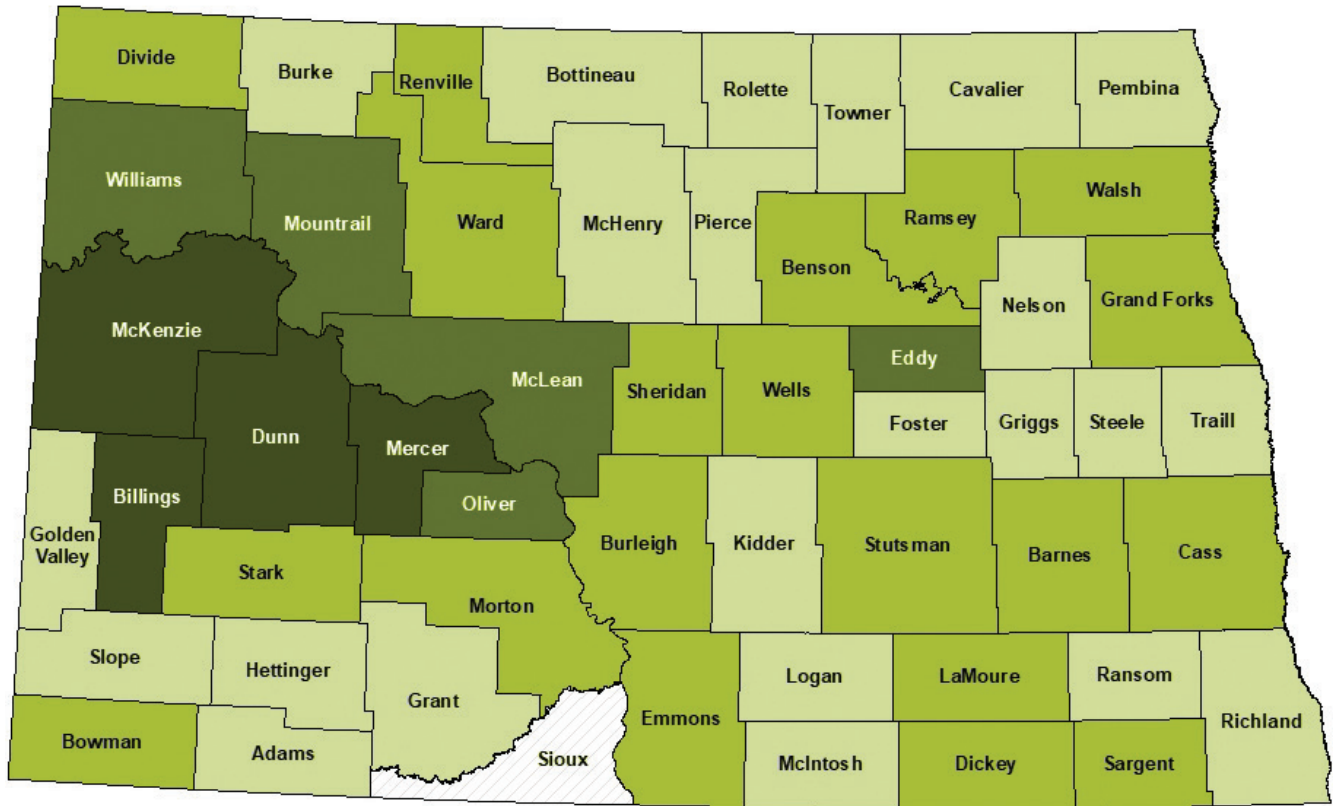
DOES:

- Provide recognition of a property's significance in history, architecture, engineering, or archaeology
- Provide a tool for local planning, heritage tourism, and heritage education
- Provide some protection in the form of consideration and mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties from federally funded or licensed projects
- Provide the owner of an income-producing property (commercial, industrial, or residential rental) with the opportunity to receive federal investment tax credits of up to 20% of costs for a certified rehabilitation
- Provide the owner with the opportunity to apply for matching grant-in-aid funds for restoration when such funds are available
- Allow the owner to receive technical assistance from State Historical Society staff on following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for maintaining and rehabilitating a historic property

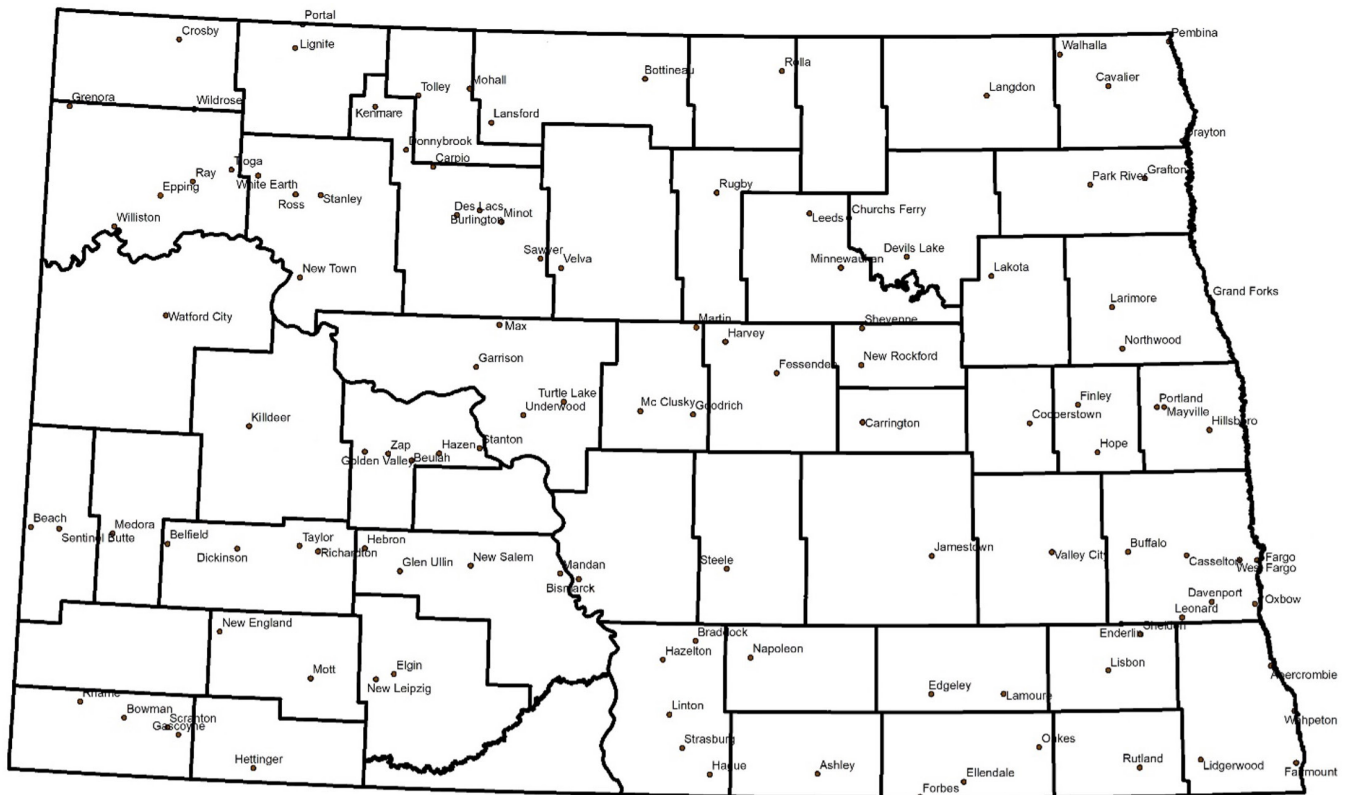
National Historic Landmarks

The National Historic Landmarks (NHL) program is overseen by the National Park Service (NPS). It recognizes historic properties throughout the United States that possess national significance. According to the NPS, "Nationally significant properties help us understand the history of the nation and illustrate the nationwide impact of events or persons associated with the property, its architectural type or style, or information potential. A nationally significant property is of exceptional

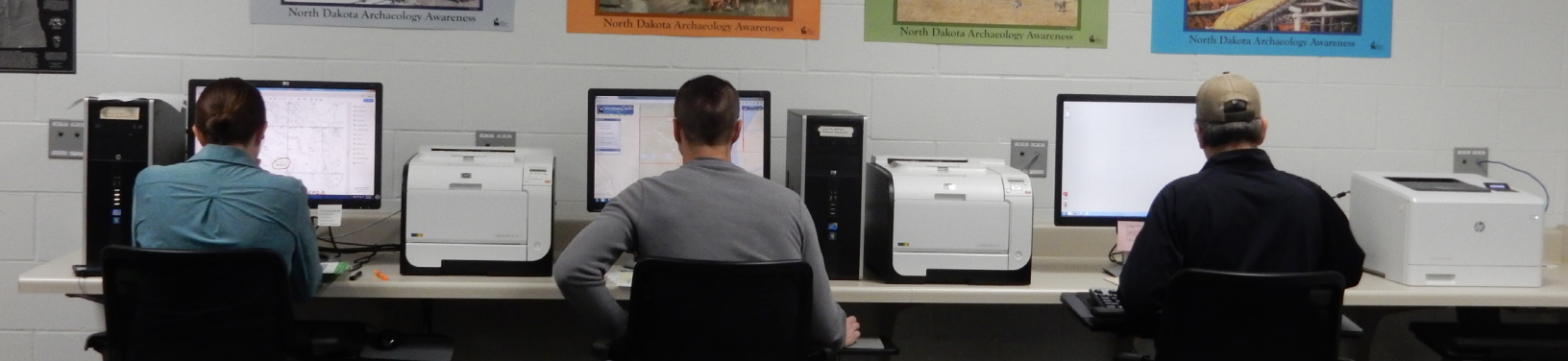
value in representing or illustrating an important theme in the history of the nation." NHL-designated properties are part of an exclusive group. Only about a third of the approximately 9,000 National Register-listed properties that have national significance are also NHLs. Currently, there are seven NHLs in North Dakota: the Biesterfeldt Site, Lynch Knife River Flint Quarry, Frederick A. and Sophia Bagg Bonanza Farm, Huff Archeological Site, Big Hidatsa Village Site, Menoken Indian Village Site, and Fort Union Trading Post.



North Dakota acreage surveyed by county (SHSND)



Cities in North Dakota in which substantial architectural surveys have been conducted (SHSND)



Cultural resource specialists conducting file searches using the GIS system in the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Department at the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

Survey

The survey program is designed to locate, identify, record, and evaluate historic properties throughout the state. Some survey projects are undertaken by NDSHPO staff; others are SHPO-sponsored and carried out by professional cultural resource contractors using funding from federal matching grants. Local communities, neighborhoods, organizations, or individuals may also undertake surveys to identify the historic values of private properties. Most surveys are undertaken as part of Section 106 or Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended).

Surveys seek to locate many different types of historic properties, including prehistoric and historic sites, as well as buildings, structures, objects, and districts on both public and private lands. A survey may be designed in various ways depending on the purpose of the survey and the needs of the project. A comprehensive survey, for example, is conducted to identify all historic properties of varying types within a specified area. More specialized surveys may concern only archaeological sites or standing structures. Reconnaissance-level surveys record selective data or information in limited amounts. Intensive-level surveys record detailed information in many different categories. For each survey, regardless of the type, information is recorded on standardized site forms designed to accommodate specific data needs for particular types of historic properties.

The NDSHPO curates site forms, manuscripts, and photographs that cultural resource investigations generate in the state. The SHPO's collection contains documentation for approximately 70,000 cultural properties; more than 19,000 manuscripts reporting on the survey, evaluation, and mitigation

of adverse effects to cultural resources in the state; and extensive Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data. While this amount of data may seem voluminous, as of December 31, 2020, only 8.2% of North Dakota's total land area had been intensively surveyed for historic properties. The following is a breakdown of the state's recorded cultural properties:

Cultural Heritage Sites: 1,399
Archaeological sites, site leads, and isolates: 28,226
Historical archaeological sites, site leads, and isolates: 9,533
Sites with both archaeological and historical archaeological components: 872
Sites with archaeological, historical archaeological, and architectural components: 88
Architectural sites & site leads: 28,921

Through its website, the State Historical Society makes available the Cultural Heritage Form, which may be used to document and initially record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or sites of cultural and religious significance to tribes or other groups. Each location identified and recorded on the Cultural Heritage Form is assigned a unique number. This form is not a formal determination of significance by federal, tribal, or state officials. The Cultural Heritage Form is not required by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) or the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND), and it is not a substitute for the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey's (NDCRS) archaeological, architectural, and historical archaeological site forms.

Certified Local Governments

The NDSHPO encourages preservation activities at the local government level. Cities and counties with qualifying historic preservation ordinances and commissions may become “certified,” qualifying them for grant funds not otherwise available to them. Ten percent of federal pass-through funding awarded to the NDSHPO is designated for use to fund Certified Local Government (CLG) activities. CLGs may also participate more directly—and have greater decision-making authority—in the federal preservation program than non-certified local governments.

CLGs may use matching grant funds for a wide variety of preservation purposes that benefit their communities, such as identifying and nominating historic properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, conducting planning studies, reviewing federal projects, promoting tourism related to local history, encouraging public recognition of local historic resources, and assisting with preservation of historic properties.

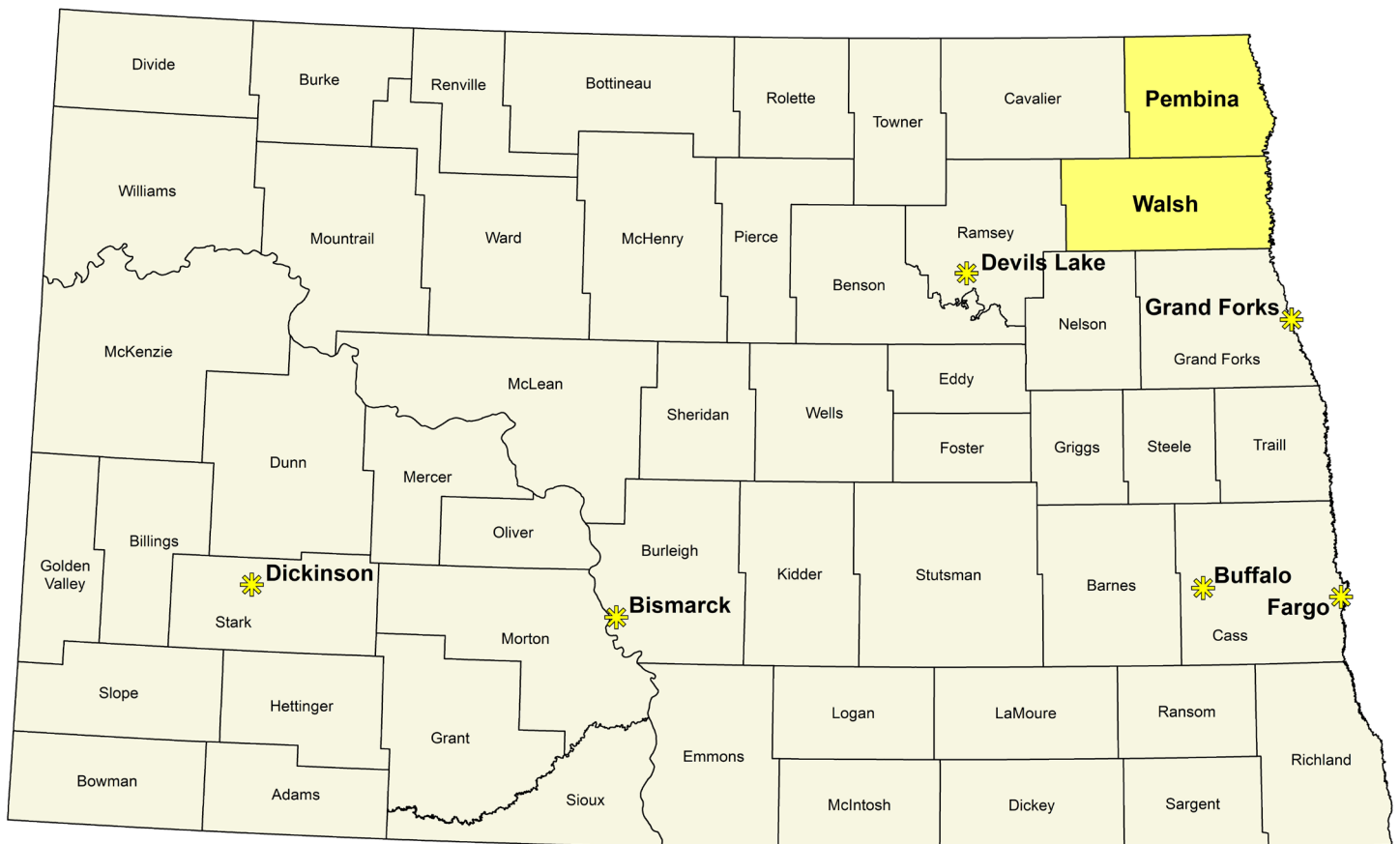
Forty percent of North Dakota’s approximately 779,702 people live within the eight certified local government jurisdictions. Other jurisdictions have passed preservation ordinances but have chosen not to become certified. North Dakota’s CLGs are:

- City of Bismarck (2020 population: 74,018)
- City of Buffalo (2020 population: 182)
- City of Dickinson (2020 population: 23,527)
- City of Fargo (2020 population: 125,209)
- City of Devils Lake (2020 population: 7,229)
- City of Grand Forks (2020 population: 55,950)
- Pembina County (2020 population: 6,844)
- Walsh County (2020 population: 10,563)

For profiles and contact information for these CLGs, go to history.nd.gov/hp/clg.html

Tax Credits

Since 1976, the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the rehabilitation of income-producing historic



Certified Local Governments in North Dakota, 2021 (SHSND)



Harvey Power Station, Harvey, North Dakota (Rosin Preservation)

properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places or as properties that contribute to the significance of a National Register historic district certified by the Secretary of the Interior. An income-producing property may be a residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agricultural buildings, for example, may qualify.

The NDSHPO contributes to both historic preservation and economic development in North Dakota by offering guidance to owners who wish to rehabilitate historic properties for rental, industrial, commercial, or other income-producing use. Such projects may earn federal investment tax credits for property owners, thereby increasing the economic viability of otherwise financially marginal projects. The NDSHPO staff assist owners by (1) certifying the historic value of eligible properties, and (2) reviewing building rehabilitation plans for conformity with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Investment tax credit rehabilitation projects have generated thousands of person-hours of employment in North Dakota's construction industry and have effectively repurposed apartment buildings

and office buildings, preserving valued architectural treasures and significant pieces of the state's historic landscapes.

A similar state-sponsored program, the Renaissance Zone Program (www.nd.gov/tax/incentives/renaissance), offers opportunities for preserving historic buildings and streetscapes in towns and cities across the state. Millions of dollars have been added to the state's economy through incentives to revitalize eligible properties.

Since 2016, five projects in North Dakota have received federal tax credits totaling \$8,177,074.80 and Renaissance Zone credits totaling \$975,000.

Federal Project Review and Compliance (Section 106)

The National Historic Preservation Act protects historic properties by requiring that federally sponsored, funded, or permitted projects be submitted to the appropriate SHPO for review and comment (www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/national-historic-preservation-act.htm). This is done to ensure that significant cultural resources located within each project's

areas of effect are identified and that potential impacts to them are taken into consideration during project planning. Under federal law, properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places should be protected from adverse effect. If they cannot be protected, the adverse effects must be mitigated. The NDSHPO reviews approximately 3,000 such projects each year. Approximately 10% of these projects involve properties that are deemed historic. Of these projects dealing with historic properties, 90% are routinely and quickly resolved. The NDSHPO responds to 98% of all project review requests within 25 days, and most within a week.



Fort Totten State Historic Site, Fort Totten, North Dakota (SHSND)

STATE REVIEW

Chapter 55-02-07 (www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t55c02.pdf#nameddest=55-02-07) of the North Dakota Century Code (NDCC), the collection of laws passed by the state's legislature since statehood, requires the review of historic properties owned by state agencies and local governments prior to

demolition. This mandate allows the NDSHPO to record significant historic sites prior to destruction and, preferably, to consider alternatives. There are additional requirements for consideration of historic properties, including NDCC 69-06-08 (www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/69-06-08.pdf), which allows the state's Public Service Commission to consider cultural resources when issuing permits.

GRANTS

Using National Park Service matching grant funds, since 2016, when the previous historic preservation plan was implemented, the NDSHPO has provided over \$511,000 in federal grant monies, matched by \$383,000 of cash or in-kind value provided by local project sponsors, accounting for a total of \$894,000 dedicated to restoring, rehabilitating, and protecting

National Register-listed properties throughout North Dakota. With these improvements, historic properties, such as courthouses, libraries, city halls, college campus buildings, commercial buildings, and private residences, have been preserved to reflect their original qualities and appearance. Funds may also be used to prepare project planning studies, surveys, National Register nominations, and historic context development, and to assist public agencies in acquiring endangered and historically significant properties for preservation.

COVENANTS

Properties that receive federal grants-in-aid money for acquisition or development projects must, for a variety of reasons, be further protected by covenants attached to the property deed for specified periods of time. Applicable restrictions and the required duration of each covenant are

determined by the amount of the grant, the nature of the grant project, and the ownership of the historic property. Primarily, these covenants ensure the property owners' agreement to maintain the property to predetermined standards. The NDSHPO periodically inspects covenanted properties to verify their conformity to the terms of the covenant.

I PLANNING

Comprehensive historic preservation planning provides widespread coordination of, and direction to, historic preservation program activities by assessing the long-term needs, opportunities and challenges, and objectives and strategies that must be considered to attain the program's goals. Information used to make these assessments comes from many governmental and non-governmental sources, including previous planning documents prepared by other State Historical Society departments, other agencies of government, and by industry and business entities; from the NDSHPO's Comprehensive Planning Committee; and from the public. The NDSHPO periodically synthesizes the results of these efforts into such

documents as context statements, strategic planning papers, and annual work plans. The Historic Preservation Program encourages organizations and governmental bodies to incorporate historic preservation concepts into their planning processes and to develop historic preservation plans for their properties and jurisdictions, whether they are towns, cities, counties, school districts, CLGs, or historic districts.

As part of its annual planning, the NDSHPO establishes short-term projects and tasks designed to guide progress toward accomplishing long-term goals.



Our Lady of the Annunciation Chapel at Annunciation Priory, Bismarck, North Dakota (Cray Kennedy)

I TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance for any of these areas, including advice for the protection, preservation, restoration, or development of historic properties, is available from NDSHPO staff. Potential problem-solving or informative technical assistance may be provided to persons or groups in several formats, including onsite consultation, demonstrations, workshops, classroom instruction, and correspondence. NDSHPO staff can arrange to have written material, such as brochures, preservation briefs, and instructional manuals, when available, sent to stakeholders by email or postal mail. Staff members are also available to give informational presentations to clubs, organizations, schools, churches, historical societies, and other interested groups.

Much of this type of information is also archived on the State Historical Society website. Information in various categories can be accessed as follows:

All forms and program information:

history.nd.gov

Prehistoric archaeology planning:

history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html

Survey information:

history.nd.gov/hp/surveyinventory.html

Manuals and downloadable forms:

history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html

I PRESERVATION PARTNERS

Federal

The **National Park Service (NPS)** provides oversight of historic preservation programs across the country, including the National Register of Historic Places and the work of the SHPOs. The NPS publishes Preservation Briefs and disseminates guidelines on appropriate treatment for historic properties. The NPS sets stewardship standards for the nation.

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)** is an independent federal agency that oversees the historic preservation work of other federal agencies in consultation with the SHPOs and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The ACHP has authority to intervene in and resolve complex or controversial preservation projects with federal involvement. It also provides training and guidance on federal preservation laws and practices.



The **Federal Highway Administration** provides funding for historic preservation activities and undertakes survey, identification, and evaluation projects related to federal transportation improvement programs.

The **U.S. Forest Service** owns historic properties in various states, including North Dakota, and promotes awareness of these resources through its historic preservation program.

Other federal agencies also have cultural resource professionals on staff, including the **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**, the **National Resources Conservation Service**, the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**, the **Western Area Power Administration**, the **Bureau of Land Management**, the **Bureau of Reclamation**, the **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**, the **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**, the **U.S. General Services Administration**, the **Bureau of Indian Affairs**, and the **U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs**.

National

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** is a nonprofit organization providing national leadership in historic preservation.

The **National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC)** is the only national nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting local historic preservation commissions and the historic resources they help protect.



Councilman Cory Spotted Bear and Amy Mossett of the Three Affiliated Tribes arranged for elders at Twin Buttes to visit Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site during the stabilization of the river bank (SHSND)

The **National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)** is the professional association of the state government officials who carry out the National Historic Preservation Program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470).

State

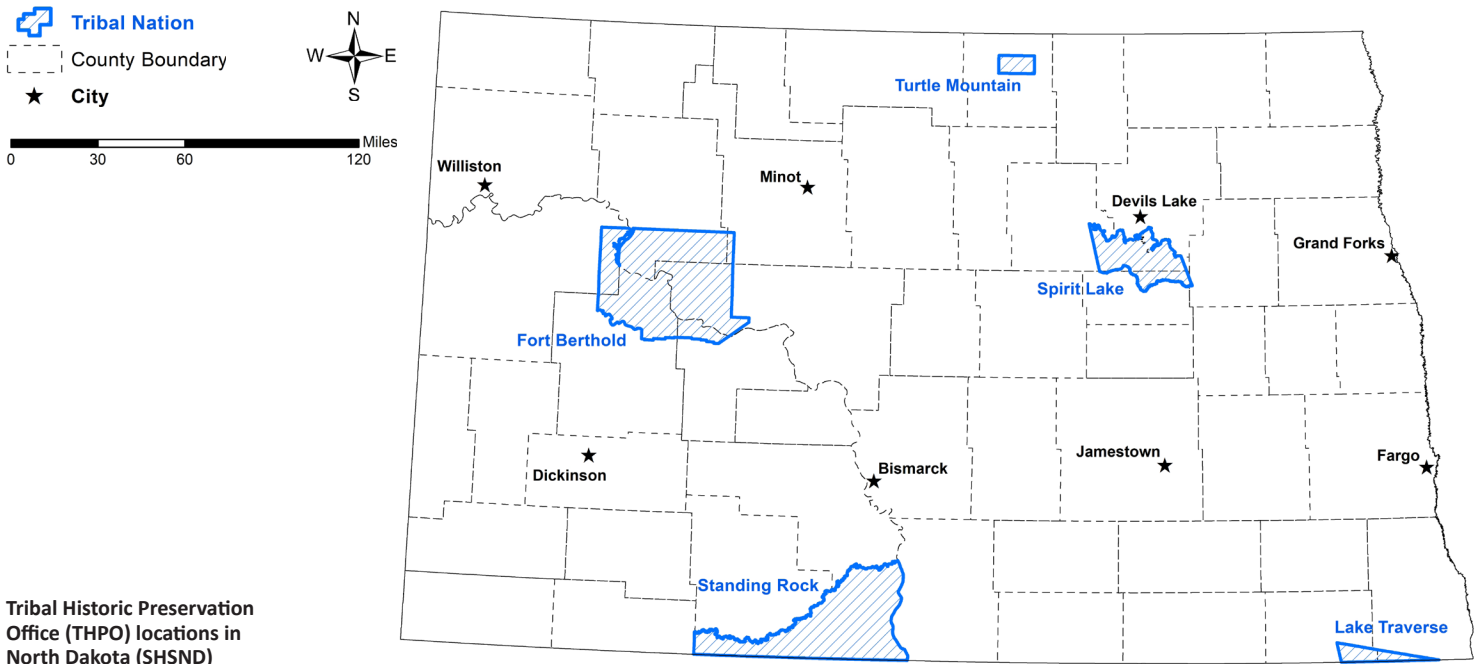
The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) is housed within the State Historical Society of North Dakota. The NDSHPO has the lead role in implementing the North Dakota Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan and administers the federally mandated Historic Preservation Program. A further discussion of the NDSHPO and its program areas is found elsewhere in this document.

Within North Dakota, several **Tribal Historic Preservation Offices** operate under the authority of the National Park Service (NPS) Tribal Preservation Program. According to the NPS, the program “assists Indian tribes in preserving their historic properties and cultural traditions through the designation of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) and through annual grant funding programs.” To operate a THPO, a tribe must be federally recognized. (www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/thpo-grants.htm).

The following is a list of the THPOs that represent the Native American tribes of North Dakota:

The THPO for the **Standing Rock Sioux Tribe** is located in Fort Yates, North Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Reservation, which encompasses all of Sioux County, ND.

The THPO for the **Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa (Ojibwa) Tribe** is located in Belcourt, North Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, which encompasses a portion of Rolette County, North Dakota, and on Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa trust lands, located at the Trenton Indian Service Area within a portion of Williams County, North Dakota.



The THPO for the **Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation** is located in New Town, North Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, which encompasses portions of Dunn, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Mountrail, Ward, and Williams Counties, North Dakota.

The THPO for the **Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation** is located in Agency Village, South Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Lake Traverse reservation, which encompasses portions of Richland and Sargent Counties, North Dakota.

The THPO for the **Spirit Lake Tribe** is located in the City of Fort Totten, North Dakota. This THPO has jurisdiction over all lands located within the Spirit Lake Reservation, which encompasses portions of Benson, Eddy, Ramsey and Nelson Counties, North Dakota.

The **State Historical Society of North Dakota** was established in 1895 with the mission to identify, preserve, interpret, and promote the heritage of North Dakota and its people. Located at the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum on the Capitol grounds in Bismarck, the State

Historical Society preserves and presents history through museums, historic sites, the State Archives, publications, and programs. The State Historical Society houses the following departments: Administration, Archaeology and Historic Preservation (housing the State Historic Preservation Office [SHPO]), State Archives, and Audience Engagement and Museum.

The **North Dakota State Historic Preservation Review Board (NDSHPRB)** reviews all applications for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Comprised of seven preservation professionals and citizen members, the NDSHPRB provides guidance to authors in writing nominations and makes recommendations to the NDSHPO on whether the applications are ready to be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for an official decision on listing. The NDSHPRB is responsible for:

1. Reviewing National Register nominations and nomination appeals;
2. Reviewing and providing advice about the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan and the state's annual Historic Preservation Fund Grant;

3. Providing general advice and guidance to the SHPO; and,
4. Performing other duties as may be appropriate.

The **North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT)** has a cultural resources staff that functions as the delegated agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and reviews all FHWA-funded projects related to that agency’s historic preservation program in North Dakota.

North Dakota Parks & Recreation is tasked with “administering selected parks and recreation areas that are deemed to have state-wide or regional significance.”

The **North Dakota Department of Community Services**, a division of the North Dakota Department of Commerce, provides funds for community revitalization and economic development through its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other grant programs.

Preservation North Dakota is a statewide nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving and celebrating the architecture, historic places, and communities of the 39th state.

The **North Dakota Archaeological Association (NDAA)** fosters the study and teaching of archaeology by organizing professionals and enthusiasts interested in the subject of archaeology. Its goal is to promote the scientific investigation, preservation, and publication of archaeological information. The NDAA seeks to enlist the aid of all citizens to achieve this goal. It publishes a quarterly newsletter and, periodically, a journal on various topics in archaeology and history.

Local

There are currently eight North Dakota counties and cities with established historic preservation commissions (Pembina County and Walsh County, as well as Bismarck, Buffalo, Dickinson, Fargo, Devils Lake, and Grand Forks) that participate in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program administered by the NDSHPO and the NPS. These CLGs are eligible for federal pass-through grants to undertake a wide range of historic preservation

activities. In addition, other North Dakota communities, including the city of Minto, have local preservation ordinances but have not yet joined the CLG program.

Local historical societies in communities throughout the state promote historic preservation and provide educational programs to their members. There are currently approximately 140 county and local historical societies in North Dakota.

Local governments and agencies, such as city and county governments, school districts, and other entities, own and manage a wide variety of historic properties.

Friends groups at the various historic sites are important when it comes to preservation issues. They provide volunteer time and money for site upkeep when budgets fall short. Current groups include **Chateau de Mores Friends**, **Whitestone Hill Battlefield Historical Society**, **Friends of Fort Abercrombie**, the **Society for the Preservation of the Former Governors’ Mansion**, the **Fort Totten Foundation**, **Friends of Fort Buford and Fort Union**, **Friends of Oscar-Zero**, and the **1883 Stutsman County Courthouse Committee**.



Councilman Cory Spotted Bear of the Three Affiliated Tribes visited the Molander village site during test excavations conducted by PaleoCultural Research Group and the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Oliver County, North Dakota (SHSND)



Stutsman County Courthouse State Historic Site, Jamestown, North Dakota (SHSND)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEGISLATION IN NORTH DAKOTA

Federal Law

The **Antiquities Act of 1906** provides for the protection of historic, prehistoric, and scientific features located on federal lands. It authorizes the president to designate as national monuments historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled land. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense are authorized to issue permits for archaeological investigations on lands under their control to recognized educational and scientific institutions for the purpose of systematically and

professionally gathering data of scientific value. www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/antiquities/about.htm

The **National Park Service Organic Act of 1916** established the National Park Service to manage the nation's parks and to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such a means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." www.nps.gov/grba/learn/management/organic-act-of-1916.htm

The **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA)**, as amended (16 USC 470 et seq. Title 54), establishes a program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the United States and its territories. The NHPA provides a framework for the protection and preservation of historic properties. It created State Historic Preservation Offices in each state, territory, and the District of Columbia, and established the National Register of Historic Places and the Section 106 review process. Its provisions include:

- **Section 106** requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their activities on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation the opportunity to comment on those activities. In practice, this provision is administered under regulations defined in 36 CFR 800, which require that federal agencies consult with the relevant State Historic Preservation Office or Tribal Historic Preservation Office in all undertakings. Certain projects that affect historic properties are referred to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. www.achp.gov/sites/default/files/regulations/2017-02/regs-rev04.pdf
- **Section 110** defines the broad requirements for preservation programs in federal agencies. www.nps.gov/fpi/Section110.html

The **Historic Sites Act of 1935** establishes a national policy of preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings, and objects. This act led to the eventual establishment within the National Park Service of the Historic Sites Survey, the Historic American

Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the National Historic Landmarks Program. www.nps.gov/subjects/archeology/historic-sites-act.htm

The **Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960** provides for the recovery and preservation of “historical and archaeological data (including relics and specimens)” that might be lost or destroyed in the construction of dams and reservoirs. www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/reservoir_salvage_act.pdf

The **Department of Transportation Act of 1966**, Section 4(f), states that the US Secretary of Transportation shall cooperate and consult with the Secretaries of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Agriculture, and with the states in developing transportation plans and programs that include measures to maintain or enhance the natural beauty of the lands traversed. The Secretary of Transportation shall not approve any program or project that requires the use of land from a public park, recreation area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative. www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-80/pdf/STATUTE-80-Pg931.pdf#page=18

The **National Environmental Policy Act of 1969**, as amended (42 USC 4321 and 4331-4335), declares that it is a federal policy to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” It requires federal agencies to use a systematic and interdisciplinary approach that incorporates the natural and social sciences in any planning and decision-making that may affect our environment. www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/nepapub/nepa_documents/RedDont/Req-NEPA.pdf

Huff Indian Village State Historic Site after stabilization efforts related to the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, Huff, North Dakota (SHSND)



The **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974**, as amended (16 USC 469-469c-2), amends the 1960 Reservoir Salvage Act by providing for the preservation of significant scientific, prehistoric, historic, and archaeological materials and data that might be lost or destroyed due to flooding, construction of access roads, relocation of railroads and highways, or any other federally funded activity that is associated with the construction of a dam or reservoir. www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/ahpa.htm

The **Tax Reform Act of 1976** provides tax incentives to encourage the preservation of commercial historic structures. Amended many times since its original passage, the current law provides for a 20% federal income tax credit on monies used in the rehabilitation of commercial, agricultural, industrial, or rental buildings that are certified as historic properties. www.congress.gov/bill/94th-congress/house-bill/10612

The **American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978**, as amended (42 USC 1996 and 1996a), states that it is US policy to protect and preserve Native Americans' inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites. www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-92/pdf/STATUTE-92-Pg469.pdf

The **Archaeological and Resources Protection Act of 1979**, as amended (16 USC 470aa-470mm), defines archaeological resources as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest and at least 100 years old, requires federal permits for their excavation or removal, and sets penalties for violators. www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/arpa.htm

The **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990**, as amended, (25 USC 3001 et seq.), gives ownership and control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on federal land to federally recognized American Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The law also establishes

criminal penalties for trafficking in human remains or cultural objects and requires agencies and museums that receive federal funding to inventory those remains or items in their possession, identify the descendants of them, and repatriate those remains or items. www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/nagpra.htm

Executive Order 13007, "Indian Sacred Sites" (1996), instructs all federal land management agencies, to the extent practicable, to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Native American sacred sites by Native American practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of those sacred sites. www.doi.gov/pmb/cadr/programs/native/Executive-Order-13007

State Law

A **permit** is required to investigate, evaluate, or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources, historic buildings, structures, or objects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The annual permit must be obtained from the director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. **North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01**

A **permit** is also required to investigate, excavate, or otherwise record cultural resources on land owned by an instrumentality of the state of North Dakota and to excavate cultural resources on private land. The permit must be obtained from the director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. **North Dakota Century Code 55-03-01.1**

The policy component of the **Preservation of Historic Sites and Antiquities** section of state law stipulates, "It is . . . in the public interest to provide for the preservation of historic sites, buildings, structures, and antiquities of state and national significance for the inspiration, use, and benefit of the people of the state of North Dakota." **North Dakota Century Code 55-10-01**

Legislation pertaining to the **State Historic Board Director** states, "The director [of the State Historical Society] shall advise the director of the parks and recreation department on matters pertaining to the preservation of historical and archaeological artifacts and historical structures in the state parks. These duties may be performed by the director's



Fort Clark State Historic Site, near Washburn, North Dakota (SHSND)

duly designated representative." **North Dakota Century Code 55-02-01.3**

The **Recognition of Federal Historical Preservation Law** provision under North Dakota state law created the State Historic Preservation Office within the State Historical Society of North Dakota and grants to it a number of duties, including the ability to locate, survey, investigate, register, identify, preserve, and protect significant historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural sites, structures, and objects. This legislation also gives the NDSHPO the ability to review all federal undertakings permitted, funded, licensed, or otherwise assisted. **North Dakota Century Code 55-10-11**

The **Protection of Human Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Burial Goods** provision under North Dakota state law outlines the protection of unmarked burials and the penalties for their disturbance. The law reflects the attitude of the vast majority of North Dakotans that all human remains deserve handling in a respectful manner. If an exposed burial is located, it must be left in place, and local law enforcement and the State Historical Society of North Dakota must be notified. **North Dakota Century Code 23-06-27**

The **Protection of Historical or Archaeological Artifacts or Sites** provision under North Dakota

state law requires the protection of historical or archaeological artifacts that are found or located upon any land owned by the state or its political subdivision and are significant in understanding and interpreting the history and prehistory of the state as subject to review by the State Historical Society. **North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07**

The **Protection of Prehistoric or Historic Site Locational Data** provision under North Dakota state law enables limited access to and release of information from files of the State Historical Society until the director is satisfied that the applicant has a reasonable need for the information and is assured that the release of the information will not result in unnecessary destruction of the resource. **North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07.1**

The **Historical Impact Emergency Fund** was established by North Dakota statute and is administered by the director of the State Historical Society. The fund was authorized for the purpose of emergency mitigation of adverse effects on cultural resources and historical buildings, structures, or objects in the state. **North Dakota Century Code 55-02-09**

Local historic preservation laws also exist and vary by jurisdiction. These include but are not limited to local preservation ordinances and local historic overlays.

I A VIEW TOWARD THE FUTURE

The North Dakota historic preservation community envisions a state in which the tangible remains of all the groups that have contributed to the heritage of North Dakota are identified, located, recorded, evaluated, registered, and preserved in ways that are compatible with the best interests of the cultural resources and the citizens of the state, as well as a state in which the physical remains, information, data, and artifacts of each significant cultural property are accessible to the public for respectful, inspirational, and scholarly understanding, in addition to interpretation and appreciation, in the following ways:

- The state's residents are knowledgeable of, and respectful toward, the full range of cultural properties present in the state;
- Federal, state, and local governments and businesses, organizations, and individuals acknowledge and share responsibility for preserving historically significant sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts;
- Local governments have developed a clear understanding of the cultural and historical values pertinent to their jurisdictions and routinely arbitrate preservation issues in accordance with local values;
- Cultural diversity is recognized as an important part of the state's heritage and routinely receives appropriate recognition and consideration in preservation efforts;
- Preservation of the full range of cultural properties is viewed as contributing to the economic and social vitality of the state's cities, towns, and rural areas;
- Financial incentives are available to aid and encourage preservation efforts;
- The public is aware of the benefits of rehabilitation and restoration as an alternative to demolition and new construction, yet recognizes that both development and preservation may contribute to economic growth;
- The state's residents accept the preservation of cultural resources as the common social standard;
- The public recognizes the importance of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and respects their preservation as much for their information as for the artifacts they contain;
- Each community recognizes its valued historic character and invests the resources and materials necessary to preserve, enhance, and interpret that character;
- The SHPO is routinely recognized as a primary preservation authority based on the knowledge, experience, and leadership of its staff members and their ability to assist preservation efforts with technical guidance, regulatory expertise, and financial support;
- There are sufficient well-trained, knowledgeable, and experienced SHPO staff members and adequate funding to accomplish necessary program functions and to meet emergency situations as they arise; and
- The SHPO is routinely recognized as an important, contributing part of the research function of the State Historical Society, which generates and disseminates professional publications and materials of the highest quality.



Writing Rock State Historic Site, near Grenora, North Dakota (North Dakota Tourism Division)

I TARGETS OF PRESERVATION

Contexts and Property Types

To establish a framework with which to identify and define patterns of North Dakota's prehistory and history, the NDSHPO devised a matrix to chart the intersections of three relevant parameters: historical theme, geographical area, and time period. These intersections define potential study targets called "contexts." The contexts, in turn, provide a method to facilitate the collection, organization, and synthesis of data needed to define each of the recurring cultural themes, their cultural attributes, and their known physical resources (property types). It was further intended that the study of the historical and archaeological record pertinent to each context would not only yield historical, cultural, and statistical data useful in understanding the theme and its related properties, but also that detailed review of the data pertaining to the contexts and their respective property types could:

- provide insights into the social, political, and physical factors that tend to protect or threaten the properties;
- provide a body of information useful in evaluating each related property; and
- suggest appropriate strategies for protecting specific properties.

In theory, contexts could be created for each intersecting set of parameters, allowing researchers to identify a detailed body of information about the occurrence of, and changes to, cultural history for any combination of topic, space, and time in the state of North Dakota.

In North Dakota, context design calls for a detailed narrative based on a thorough examination and synthesis of all the information known about the topic, the area, and the period. Each context report includes:

1. a narrative overview discussing the origination, function of, and changes to the context elements;
2. data about the numbers and types of historic properties relating to the context;
3. information about appropriate application of National Register eligibility criteria and integrity standards to individual properties;
4. pertinent research questions and recommendations for the appropriate treatment of applicable properties; and
5. a bibliography relevant to the context.

In reality, this approach would involve thousands of combinations and would necessitate taking decades to research and document a cultural context. A more practical approach has been to select those topical themes, geographical areas, and pertinent time periods that are most useful in understanding the state's history in order to document these contexts.

Prehistoric contexts focus on geographical regions based on the state's major river drainage systems and fit the succession of cultural traditions into each geographical region. Historic contexts (those involving post-contact topics) focus on historical themes that recur across geographical areas and time periods.

Prehistoric contexts are developed and studied primarily with the tools and techniques of archaeology: survey, testing, excavation, artifact collection, analysis, and reporting. The human subjects are generally known Native American peoples or ancestral Native American groups whose exact identity and origins are not fully understood. Historic period contexts address the activities of all peoples who inhabit, or inhabited, North Dakota lands after European contact. The tools and techniques used in these studies may include some of the methodologies of archaeology, but they rely primarily on the written records and physical materials left by the participants and observers of the events that comprise the history of North Dakota.

The following descriptions are included to provide a general introduction to the state's typical historic properties. While contexts have been, and remain, an important part of the Historic Preservation Program in North Dakota, their continued development and revision are subject, like other program elements, to prioritization considerations based on available time, personnel, and fiscal resources.

Portion of the Early Peoples Gallery at the North Dakota State Museum and Heritage Center, Bismarck, North Dakota (SHSND)





Menoken Indian Village State Historic Site, Menoken, North Dakota (SHSND)

Prehistoric Archaeological Context Themes

Paleo-Indian (9,500 B.C.- 5,500 B.C.)

The first people to explore North Dakota arrived some 13,000 years ago when glaciers from the last ice age began to melt. North Dakota was covered with scattered conifer forests and open, tundra-like plains. People followed and hunted herds of large mammals, such as mastodons, mammoths, and bison.

Small groups of people lived in temporary camps and moved across vast distances. They hunted big game, along with smaller animals, fished in lakes and rivers, and gathered wild plants. We know very little about their beliefs, languages, and customs, but their finely crafted spear points are found all over North America.

Plains Archaic (5,500 B.C.- 400 B.C.)

North Dakota's climate became warmer and dryer. Alternating periods of severe drought and rain may have caused the extinction of large herds of Ice Age mammals. People adapted to the environment by changing their behavior and experimenting with new technologies. Hunters and foragers made use of local plants and animals. They continued to move seasonally but traveled shorter distances than their Paleo-Indian ancestors. People now stayed longer in camps and traded with their neighbors.

Plains Woodland (400 B.C.- 1200 A.D.)

Groups of several families lived in open campsites, building hide, bark, or brush shelters. These larger communities experimented with new forms of architecture, technology, and crafts. The manufacture of pottery and a new weapon, the bow and arrow, were important technological innovations of this period.

People traded more extensively than their ancestors. Archaeologists' discovery of copper, obsidian, and objects made of seashells are evidence of large and active trade networks. Trade stretched as far south as the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts.

Plains Village (1200 A.D. - 1780 A.D.)

Growing and cultivating crops changed Native American life. People could now produce and store food to last through the winter. They built permanent villages and used their food surpluses for trade. As a result, these villages became major centers of trade. Nomadic tribes exchanged hides and meat with villagers for corn and other farming products.

During this time people developed larger, more permanent houses, like rectangular lodges and earth lodges. Larger populations required a more organized form of political leadership. They

developed social and religious organizations that helped to maintain order and created a sense of community. Early village farmers were the ancestors of North Dakota's Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes.

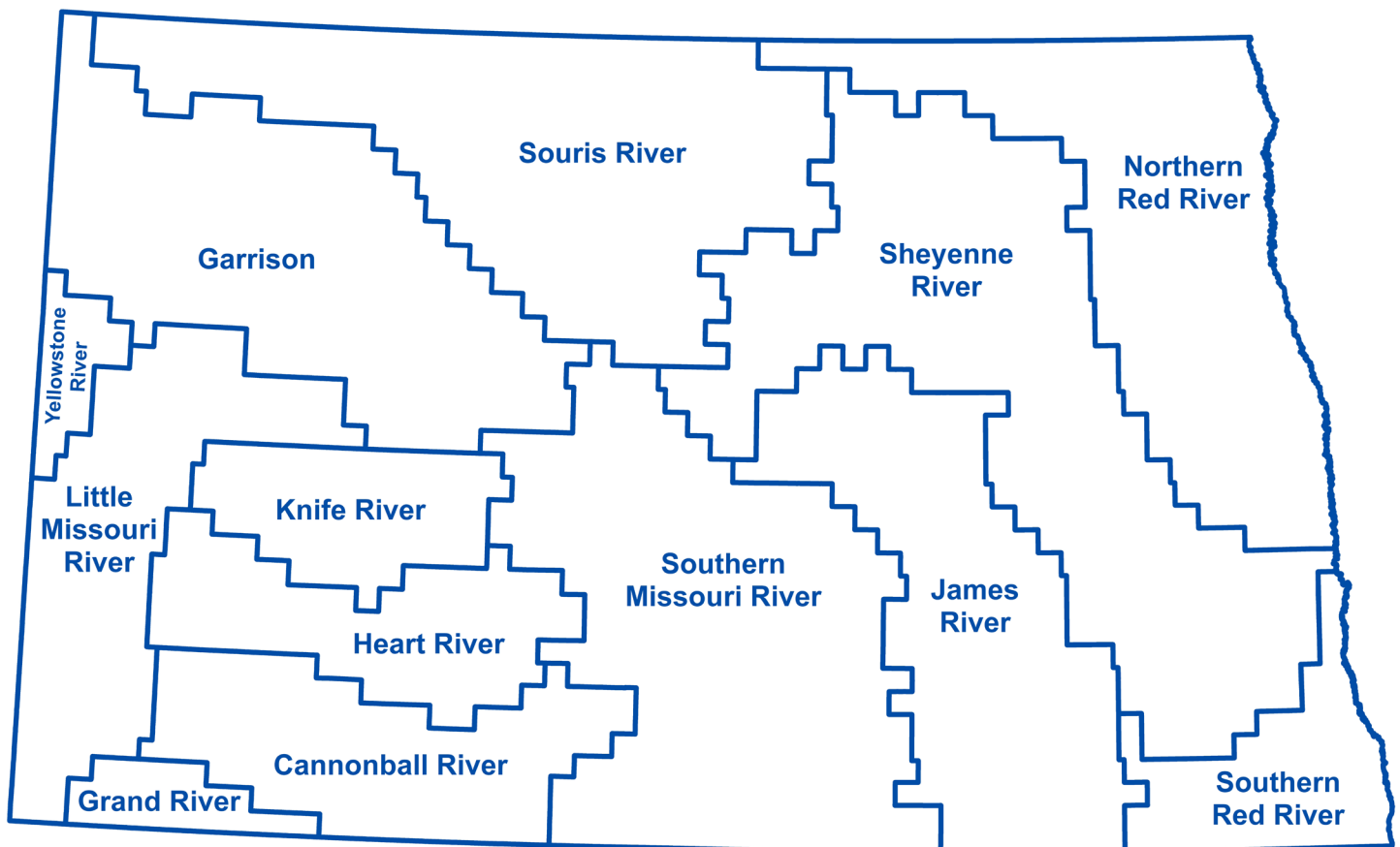
Equestrian Nomadic (1780 A.D. - 1880 A.D.)

While some Native Americans settled in villages, others continued moving from camp to camp as the seasons changed. They hunted bison herds across the Plains and traded with other Indians and Euro-Americans. By the middle of the eighteenth century,

the horse and gun became central to the lives of nomadic tribes. During this period, power shifted from the great village nations, ravaged by disease, to the nomadic peoples of the Plains. These nomadic tribes are the direct ancestors of the Teton Lakota, Santee Dakota, Yankton, Yanktonai, Crow, Plains Cree, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Chippewa peoples.

Each of the cultural/temporal affiliations are pertinent to the thirteen river drainage-based geographical regions illustrated in the figure below.

This figure, created in ArcMap (GIS), comes from the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component*, available for public use electronically, in searchable .pdf format at www.history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html.



Historic Period Context Themes

Aviation: relates to the beginning, development, and use of aircraft in North Dakota. Property types include airports, airfields, landing strips, hangars, airport facilities, and homes of important air-industry persons.

Bridges: relates to historical, design, engineering, or architectural values of bridges, grade separations, and trestles.



High Line Bridge, Valley City, North Dakota (North Dakota Tourism Division)

Colonization: relates to the planned and organized immigration, and settlement or resettlement of groups to or within North Dakota from other areas.

Groups may be religious, social, ethnic, or another type, such as a Hutterite colony. Property types include towns, colonies, settlements, reservations, businesses, residences, and farms.

Commerce: relates to the establishment, growth, and operations of the sale or exchange of goods, including banking and financial support services. Property types include trading posts, retail stores, wholesale stores, general stores, banks, savings and loan institutions, brokerage houses, mail-order houses, shipping and transportation facilities, and the homes of prominent merchants, bankers, and other people of business and trade interests.

Communications: relates to the transmission of messages and information. Property types include powwow grounds, traditional cultural properties, newspaper offices, telegraph and telephone facilities, post offices and mail stations, post roads, and radio, T.V., and microwave stations and towers.

Education: relates to the organized transmission of formal knowledge, training, and skills. Property types include schools, boarding schools, colleges, universities, business schools, trade schools, campuses, campus living quarters, administration buildings, and homes of prominent educators.



Ingersoll School, near Washburn, North Dakota (SHSND)

Energy Development: relates to the establishment, development, generation, distribution, and use of mechanical, hydropower, and electrical power sources. Property types include water wheels, steam and electrical generating and transmission facilities, dams, and power stations. This context does not include coal or petroleum production facilities.

Entertainment: relates to activities by which people entertain or amuse themselves or others and to places where entertainment or amusement is offered or experienced. Property types include amusement parks, circus grounds, concert halls, fairgrounds, powwow grounds, museums, opera houses, parks, playgrounds, sports facilities, theaters, and the homes of prominent entertainers and impresarios.

Exploration: relates to the exploration, discovery, recording, and dissemination of information about the characteristics, attributes, and values of the

state. Property types include trails, camp sites, camps, forts, battlefields, storage yards, and the residences of prominent explorers.

Farming, Bonanza: relates to the establishment and operation of the bonanza farm phenomenon in North Dakota. Property types include bonanza farm headquarters, barns, corrals, farm buildings, outlying (satellite) farm stations, barracks, dormitories, and loading or shipping facilities.

Farming, Dairy: relates to the establishment and operation of dairy farms. Property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, milking houses, privies, dumps, and grain storage facilities.

Farming: relates to the establishment and operation of farms other than those specifically categorized elsewhere. Property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, privies, dumps, grain storage facilities, animal shelters, indoor and outdoor storage facilities, and water sources.

Welk Homestead State Historic Site, Emmons County, North Dakota (SHSND)



Fur Trade: relates to the establishment, operation, and adaptations of the fur trade industry in North Dakota, particularly (although not exclusively) from the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth century. Property types include fur trading posts and forts; trails; loading and shipping facilities; trapping, trading and hunting grounds; camps; camp sites; steamboat docks; stores, dwellings, warehouses, and residences of prominent fur trade participants.

Government, National: relates to the establishment and operation of US authority over, control of, and services to the area within North Dakota's current boundaries. Property types include federal government office buildings, federal courthouses, border stations, reservation headquarters, customs houses, and post offices, and occasionally, mail stations, forts, trails, roads, highways, camps, camp sites, and dwellings.

Government, State: relates to the government and administration of North Dakota since November 2, 1889. Property types include state government offices and office buildings, trails, roads, highways, maintenance shops, storage yards and facilities, state institutions, dwellings on state property for state employee use, and homes of prominent political leaders.

Government, Territorial: relates to the government and administration of Dakota Territory, 1861-1889. Property types will be similar to those classified under "State Government" except that they must have been established, constructed, or used for territorial government purposes prior to November 2, 1889.

Government, Local: relates to the governance and administration of local governments including counties, cities, towns, or townships. Property types include courthouses, city halls, town halls, township halls, office buildings, offices, jails, police and sheriff's offices, maintenance shops, storage yards, buildings and facilities, dumps, warehouses, roads, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, water and sewage treatment facilities, and homes of prominent local political leaders.

Horticulture: relates to the raising and harvesting of plants on a scale smaller than commercial farming. Property types include gardens, garden plots, greenhouses, nurseries, canneries, irrigation facilities, and "victory gardens."

Industrial Development: relates to all industrial pursuits not specifically categorized elsewhere. Property types include brick plants, concrete plants, bottling plants, meat-packing plants, food-processing plants, assembly plants, factories, foundries, saw mills, gristmills, gravel, and potash and uranium mines. This context does not include coal- or petroleum-related sites.

Irrigation and Conservation: relates to the conservation and planned use of land and water resources. Property types include historically significant shelter belts, conservation-oriented farming sites, pumping stations, water pipelines, dams, reservoirs, canals, and flumes.

Military: relates to all aspects of the military presence in the state. Property types include forts, cantonments, posts, Air Force installations, armories, battlefields, trails, roads, bridges, fords, mail stations, cemeteries, villages, camps, camp sites, dumps, defensive works, corrals, barns, storage areas, and dwellings and residences.

Mining, Coal: relates to the establishment, development and operation of the coal mining industry in North Dakota. Property types include tipples, mines, mine entrances, loading and transportation facilities, storage yards, railroad spurs, office buildings, camps, and dwellings.



Miners at D. A. Powell's lignite coal mine, Williston, ND, c. 1910 (SHSND)



Icelandic Lutheran Evangelical Church, Pembina, North Dakota (Agatha Frisby)

Petroleum: relates to the establishment, development, and operation of the petroleum industry (oil and gas) in North Dakota. Property types include oil wells, gas wells, petroleum product refineries, tank batteries, pipelines, and pumping stations.

Railroads: relates to the establishment and operation of the railroad industry in North Dakota. Property types include railroad grades, bridges, trestles, depots, freight yards, switch yards, barracks, dormitories, construction yards, section houses, roundhouses, loading facilities, construction camps, trails, camps, camp sites, office buildings, warehouses, dumps, and signal devices.

Ranching, Open Range: relates to the breeding, raising, gathering, transportation, and marketing of domesticated animals (e.g., cattle, sheep, and horses) during the late nineteenth century before widespread private land ownership and the common use of fences. Usually large, often owned

or financially supported by foreign investors or prominent cattlemen already established in other states, these ranches operated on a philosophy of exploiting the natural resources of the area for as long as it remained economically feasible. Property types include ranch buildings, single- and multiple-unit dwellings, corrals, barns, barracks, bunk houses, wells, line shacks, camps, camp sites, rodeo grounds, cattle trails, and round-up grounds.

Ranching, Fee Simple: although similar to Open Range Ranching in general activities and products, important differences separate this context from the other. Fee Simple Ranching is characterized by the widespread use of privately owned, fenced land. Usually intended to be permanent establishments of limited space, these ranches were oriented towards continual reuse of the natural resources and perpetuation and improvement of smaller herds. In addition, they were usually locally owned and financed and tended to operate on a smaller

scale and to remain a part of the state's agricultural economy. Property types include single- and multiple-unit dwellings, barns, corrals, feed lots, equipment storage yards and buildings, and wells.

Religion: relates to the establishment and operations of religious groups and institutions. Property types include colonies, traditional cultural properties, shrines, holy places, churches, synagogues, mosques, rectories, parsonages, church educational institutions, convents, and monasteries.

Roads, Trails, and Highways: relate to the development and use of overland transportation systems (excluding railroads) including trails; roads; highways; and automobile, bus, truck, stagecoach, and wagon routes. relate to the development and use of overland transportation systems (excluding railroads) including trails, roads, highways, automobile and truck traffic, stagecoach, and bus traffic and wagon routes. Property types include: trails, historically significant roads and highways, bridges, fords, stage stations, rest stops, auto dealerships, gasoline stations, freight yards, barns, relay stations, maintenance shops, dwellings, repair shops, bus depots, bus barns, and possibly camps, campsites, motels, inns, and diners.

Rural Settlement: relates to factors that influenced (or were influenced by) settlement in rural areas including rural institutions, rural industries (except farming and ranching), ethnicity, colonization, and social institutions. Property types include churches, factories, assembly plants, brick-making factories, roads, trails, highways, fords, ferries, river crossings,

cemeteries, social gathering places, rural schools, township halls, mills, forts, and railroad properties.

Urban Settlement: relates to the establishment and growth of towns and cities as whole entities rather than as separate parts. Abandoned settlements and towns as well as existing towns and cities are included. The context seeks to describe the town-building and settlement phenomenon. Property types include towns, settlements, colonies, and reservations as well as those property types that relate to more specifically defined urban institutions, urban industries, community services and businesses, ethnicities, and demographic patterns.

Water Navigation: relates to the commercial use of North Dakota's lakes and rivers for transportation of goods and people. While focusing on the steamboat industry, the context is intended to include other forms of commercial water navigation, but generally to exclude recreational boating. Property types include steamboat docks, wharfs, piers, wood yards, ferries, storage yards, freight yards, loading facilities, wrecks or wreckage, boatyards, and dry docks.

The various contexts examine each theme on a statewide basis with variable applications definable by geographical regions and time periods. Research and documentation processes for the historic period contexts are constantly in progress and proceeding at various rates. Current contexts are available online at www.history.nd.gov/hp/historiccontexts.html.

Independence Congregational Church and Cemetery, near Mandaree, North Dakota (SHSND)





Three Affiliated Tribes Interpretive Center, New Town, North Dakota (Architectural design: DSGW Architects, Inc., Photo Credit: Danger Bird Productions)

THE PRESERVATION PLAN



Oil rig in Williston, North Dakota (Wikimedia Commons)

Economic Considerations

As with other states, the COVID-19 pandemic, beginning in early 2020, devastated North Dakota's economy, resulting in high unemployment throughout much of the year and helping to reduce the state's tax yield during the year by nearly 15%. By January 2021, employment had improved, with the unemployment rate dropping to an estimated 3.9% statewide, only up 1.6% from pre-pandemic levels. In response to the state's efforts to continue diversifying its economic base, many businesses and industries in North Dakota had found themselves on an upward trend prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Transportation, construction, manufacturing, tourism, technology, and healthcare revenues increased between 2016 and 2020, but suffered substantial setbacks because of the pandemic. Between 2010 and 2019, North Dakota's economy boomed, increasing 58.3%, from \$35.4 billion to \$56 billion (in 2019 dollars). The state led the nation in the rate of increase in personal income (3.3%)

between 2007 and 2019. The coming years will demonstrate whether North Dakota's economy will be able to continue its impressive ascent.

North Dakota's largest industry and the main driver of its economic growth is energy. The state possesses diverse energy resources. Not only is the state home to the world's largest deposits of lignite coal, but the production of oil and gas from the Bakken and Three Forks formations continues to drive North Dakota's heavy output of oil. In 2019, North Dakota was the second largest oil-producing state in the nation. This is a major reason it remains one of the wealthiest states per capita in the nation. As of 2019, North Dakota's per capita income was a robust 14% above the national average, though this constituted a 5% decline for the state since 2014. Still, even with a decline in oil and gas tax revenues after the North Dakota oil boom peaked in 2014 following a steep drop in global crude oil prices, those revenues continue to provide a sizable pool of funding available to the state. Ninety-seven percent of oil and gas tax revenues are channeled into a variety of special reserve funds for one-time projects not included in the regular state budget. History, though, has shown that such energy-fueled growth can be unpredictable or short-lived. Informed direction and effective advocacy can motivate

state policymakers and members of the public to recognize the need for the state to set aside a portion of those energy dollars to fund preservation projects. Such projects can help to mitigate the disruptions and damages caused by the extraction of oil, coal, and other resources.

The growing interest in renewable energy production has had a notable impact on the state in recent years. North Dakota is nationally recognized as having the greatest potential of any state to produce energy through wind power, and the state continues to increase its output of biofuel. Just under half of the state's crop of corn is funneled into ethanol production, which five North Dakota plants pump out at the rate of 520 million gallons per year.

Although oil and gas production has surpassed agriculture as the leading economic sector, North Dakota is still a major producer of corn and other agricultural products, including wheat, soybeans, sunflowers, and sugar beets. Like other major farming states, North Dakota is subject to the cyclical nature of farm commodity prices and weather patterns. When crops are abundant and prices are high, increases in disposable income commonly creates an upsurge in preservation activity. However, favorable conditions in an agricultural-based

Lignite coal (Wikimedia Commons)



economy may increase pressure to put more land into production. This land use often occurs at the expense of previously undisturbed areas containing historic properties, necessitating the removal of old buildings, farmsteads, and similar properties.

The strength of the farming economy in North Dakota affects other economic sectors, such as main street businesses and government. In recent years, determined efforts to diversify the state's economy have met with considerable success, though the long-term impact of these accomplishments is impossible to predict. Consequently, as suggested above, monies available for historic preservation remain an unknown and unstable variable, both from private charitable sources and from government budgets.

The various impacts of North Dakota's industries necessitate a forward-thinking approach to historic preservation. For example, industry brings new residents to assist in oil collection and distribution systems, to build and operate generation stations, to construct and maintain transmission facilities, and to operate stores. More people are visiting the state and spending money in its cities, many of which are being revitalized in part through programs like Main Street North Dakota. These people

require new or updated infrastructure and related wholesale and retail businesses. This increased economic base provides new avenues of funding for historic preservation. But all of these endeavors are potentially destructive to historic resources. Each, for instance, requires soil disturbance—for mines, plants, stations, pipelines, or power lines, as well as for the roads needed to service these operations and for the neighborhoods, stores, and other amenities of social interaction that modern societies demand.

Public Attitudes

In general, according to the results of the NDSHPO's 2020 historic preservation survey, North Dakotans continue to become more aware and respectful of their history and of the places associated with that history. This is not, however, universally true. For example, as multiple survey respondents maintained, some North Dakotans lack a broad understanding of the state's history and, consequently, do not recognize or appreciate many of the state's cultural resources. Well over half of survey respondents agreed that a "misinformed or uninformed public" (62%) and "public ignorance/disinterest/apathy" (59%) are important issues facing historic preservation in North Dakota. This

Ethanol plant near Hankinson, North Dakota (Hankinson Renewable Energy)





Windmills in North Dakota (North Dakota Tourism Division)

is significant because, obviously, without robust public support at both statewide and local levels, preservation efforts cannot succeed. Some residents who are aware of the state's cultural properties simply do not place a high priority on preserving them and see archaeological, architectural, and historic properties as obstacles to achieving other needs and benefits. Historic preservation partners in the state can aid in changing such attitudes by continuing, for instance, to correct misinformation about, or misunderstandings of, the legal protections afforded to significant cultural resources by federal, state, and local governments.

Headway in creating public awareness and cooperation is being made, however, because of the state's emphasis on enhancing its tourism industry. The completion of the expanded North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum in Bismarck (2014) led to increased public interest, awareness, and involvement from residents and nonresidents alike. Heritage tourism has become one of North Dakota's largest economic generators. The celebration of the 125th anniversary of statehood provided additional incentives and opportunities to

promote history and preservation across the state. The upcoming 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States, in 2026, offers another major opportunity to promote North Dakota's cultural resources and the benefits of preserving them. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Heritage Center, which closed temporarily, saw a drop in visitation followed by a full recovery by the summer of 2021. Visitation numbers also declined at some of the state's historic sites, but actually increased at others during the pandemic, as in-state and out-of-state tourists looked for opportunities to engage with public history and the outdoors in a safe fashion.

Another vehicle for strengthening preservation attitudes is the operation of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO) on all of the reservations in the state. Many members of the public already desire an increased focus on preserving Native American cultural resources, as indicated by multiple respondents' comments on the NDSHPO's 2020 survey that requested more attention to preserving or interpreting Native sites. These offices and other tribal groups, along with

tribal tourism embodied in entities like the newly opened Three Affiliated Tribes Interpretive Center in New Town, represent previously underutilized avenues of communication and cooperation, which benefit the public interest.

State and local agencies, especially those with interests in economic development and promotion, heritage tourism, and social programming, must continue to recognize the potential contributory values historic properties offer. The supportive and collaborative relationship with partners in preservation may assist with this effort tremendously. Continuing strong support from the state's educational community at all levels remains vitally important, too.

Population Considerations

The challenges and opportunities posed by North Dakota's population dynamics may be viewed as two sides of the same phenomenon. Since 2016, US Census Bureau estimates have shown that the state's population has continued to increase slightly,

increasing on average by 0.26% each year. This is far below the state's average population growth rate between 2011 and 2015 of 2.29%, one of the highest in the country. Nevertheless, between 2010 and 2020, the state's population increased overall by 15.8%, the highest rate of increase in more than 100 years. Unsurprisingly, North Dakota's population is now bigger than ever, nearly 780,000. As North Dakota's population continues to grow, albeit at a slower clip recently, it still struggles to retain skilled workers, with some 30,000 positions unfilled as of 2020. In terms of "brain drain," North Dakota has improved its position vis-à-vis other states in recent years, yet it still ranks 18th in the country, demonstrating a need for the state to devise effective incentives for its young talent to remain in North Dakota. Nevertheless, the state's continued population growth through a pandemic year in 2020, when the US Census Bureau estimates that 16 states lost population, is encouraging, though that growth brings with it both challenges and opportunities when it comes to historic preservation considerations.

Whitestone Hill State Historic Site, near Kulm, North Dakota (SHSND)





Like-A-Fishhook Indian Village, Fort Berthold I, and Fort Berthold II, with the inundation of Lake Sakakawea, near Fort Berthold, North Dakota (SHSND)

In the cities where both the economy and population are expanding, demands for new housing, public infrastructure, and commercial developments pose some of the greatest challenges to historic preservation. Accommodating this growth typically results in land clearing, land disturbance, or demolition of older neighborhoods, buildings, and structures as part of redevelopment initiatives and new infrastructure projects like the building of highways and water distribution networks.

Concern for cultural resources is not confined to neighborhoods and towns. The building of new oil wells, wind farms, and transportation infrastructure affects the areas between the towns: the open prairies for which the state is known. Undoubtedly, in the years to come, there will be a continued need to encourage awareness of and appreciation for historic properties in these types of settings. Regulatory considerations provide a start, but they are traditionally less productive and more precarious than other forms of persuasion and incentive.

Environmental Considerations

Cultural resources do not exist in a vacuum, and cultural resource plans that do not consider the deleterious impacts of climate change are bound to fall short. With the acceleration of climate change in recent years, states across the country are dealing with increases in volatile weather and climate events, including higher temperatures, drought, and wildfires. North Dakota, with its arid climate, is hardly immune from these dangers. Weather events that threaten properties throughout the state do not discriminate. Hail and ice storms are common in North Dakota, and each year the state averages 23.3 tornadoes. Flooding also remains a concern. Nowhere is that truer than in Fargo, which routinely faces spring flooding; as a result, new flood protection and water diversion projects are underway there. To protect against flooding, buildings and land must be cleared to make way for levee systems and other flood control methods. It is important that these projects be carefully considered to minimize the effect on cultural resources located in those areas.

PROGRESS ON 2016-2021 PLAN GOALS

This section details the progress that has been made toward meeting the goals set forth in the previous historic preservation plan (2016-2021).

Goal #1: Expand educational opportunities related to historic preservation



Kit for North Dakota Passport program (North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department)

- With the goal of developing and distributing information about types and examples of cultural resources that exist in North Dakota and the importance and benefits of preserving them, the NDSHPO creates North Dakota Archaeology Awareness posters designed to provide information about specific archaeological resources in the state. *(Ongoing)*

During the plan period, these included:

- 2017: Plains Village Period
- 2018: Plains Equestrian Period
- The Historic Preservation section of the State Historical Society of North Dakota webpage (history.nd.gov) presents valuable information about historic preservation to a wider audience and provides access to downloadable forms,

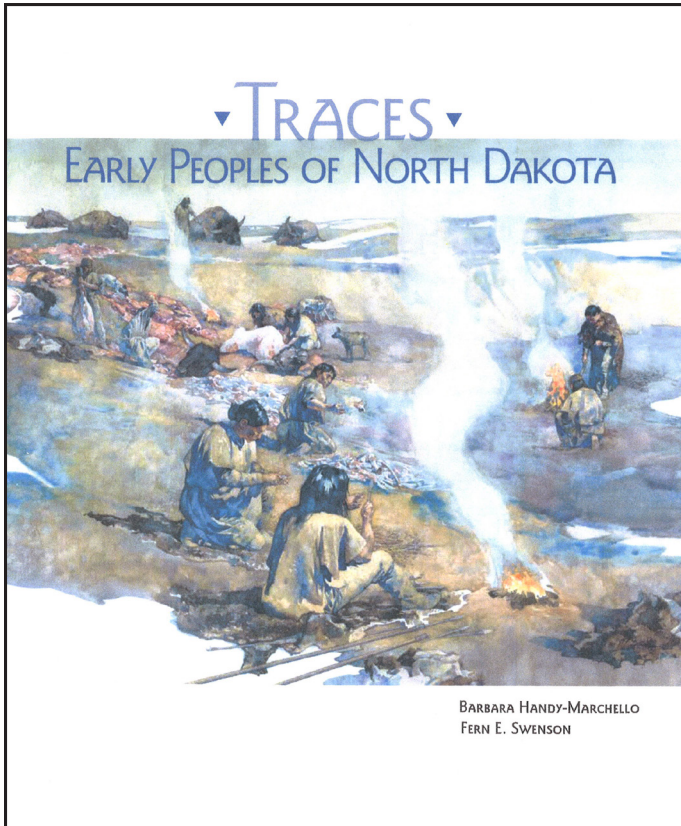
contexts, permit applications, and other documents. *(Ongoing)*

- The State Historical Society, especially its various historic sites, promotes information about historic preservation and cultural resources through social media posts. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO made progress toward including 3D models of state-owned artifacts on the State Historical Society webpage to increase the accessibility of artifact collections and to enhance research and educational outreach efforts. *(Ongoing)*
- Various articles in *North Dakota History: Journal of the Northern Plains* and in agency blogs provide information about the state's cultural resources and historic preservation efforts. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO's historic preservation newsletter, *The North Dakota Preservationist*, begun in winter 2021, disseminates information to preservation professionals and the public about the agency's historic preservation-related activities. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO staff participated in Main Street ND meetings and conferences. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO created new brochures containing information on the state's cultural resources.
- To develop or acquire preservation-related education program materials for schools and other local groups and organizations, the NDSHPO has actively developed posters, pamphlets, an archaeology lab volunteer program, and an archaeology SEND Trunk, and is assisting with developing the new 8th grade North Dakota studies curriculum. *(Ongoing)*



Archaeology lab at the State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota (SHSND)

- The NDSHPO updated historic preservation-related content on the State Historical Society’s website (*history.nd.gov*). (*Ongoing*)
- The NDSHPO created an educational poster featuring information on the state’s historic courthouses.
- The State Historical Society, in collaboration with the North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department, created the North Dakota Passport program to encourage visitation to the state’s parks and historic sites.
- To increase the visibility of historic preservation in local communities through engagement in public events, the NDSHPO participates in the following ongoing initiatives:
 - Annual meetings of the North Dakota Archaeological Association
 - Annual Certified Local Government (CLG) meeting
 - “Sensational Sundays” presentations at the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum
 - Programming for Historic Preservation Month in May
 - Programming at state historic sites
- The NDSHPO added additional interpretive signs at the following North Dakota state historic sites:
 - Two signs at Fort Rice State Historic Site
 - Two signs at Cannonball Stage Station State Historic Site
 - Six signs at Double Ditch Indian Village State Historic Site
 - Two signs at Fort Clark State Historic Site
 - Two signs at Chimney Park in Chateau de Mores State Historic Site
- NDSHPO staff worked on revising historical markers at sites around the state to ensure that the texts’ are historically accurate and culturally sensitive. (*Ongoing*)
- State Historical Society staff members made presentations at various State Historical Society-managed sites to promote the importance of preservation. (*Ongoing*)
- The NDSHPO continued to create opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation programming through the establishment of effective relationships with media outlets, such as the *Dakota Datebook* program on Prairie Public Radio (NPR). (*Ongoing*)
- The NDSHPO developed, promoted, and delivered informative and entertaining programs about the relationships between North Dakota’s heritage, culture, resources, as well as the importance of preserving them. Examples include:
 - The State Historical Society-hosted Governor’s History Conference (2016)
 - The NDSHPO-produced video *From the Field to the Museum* in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (2016)
- NDSHPO and the State Historical Society enhanced the research potential of its archaeological, architectural, and historical collections by providing preservation-related information through digital databases of sites, collections, and photographs, and by making these data available through commonly accessible networks. The State Historical Society has developed collections albums on Facebook and added preservation-themed entries to the State Historical Society website’s blog. (*Ongoing*)
- The State Historical Society published *Traces: Early Peoples of North Dakota* (2018), co-written by North Dakota’s Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



Traces was published by the State Historical Society of North Dakota in 2018. (SHSND)

- The NDSHPO provided Section 106 training to the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara Nation Tribal Historic Preservation Office.
- The NDSHPO coordinated North Dakota Historic Preservation Review Board meetings and provided technical assistance for the National Register of Historic Places program. (*Ongoing*)
- The following listings of significant cultural properties in the National Register of Historic Places occurred during the plan period:
 - St. George's Episcopal Memorial Church, Bismarck (2021)
 - Harvey Power Plant, Harvey (2020)
 - Our Lady of the Annunciation Chapel at Annunciation Priory, Bismarck (2020)
 - Ben Franklin Elementary School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - Lewis and Clark Elementary School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - Viking Elementary School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - West Elementary School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - Wilder Elementary School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - Valley Junior High School, Grand Forks (2020)
 - The Administration Building for the City of Grand Forks at the Grand Forks Airport (2020)
 - Forest River State Bank, Forest River (2019)
 - Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pembina (2019)
 - Wabek Consolidated School, Plaza vic. (2019)
 - Fort Buford Stage Road, Washburn vic. (2019)
 - State Bank of Antler (reinstated) (2019)
 - De Mores Memorial Park, Medora (2019)
 - Minot Industrial District Amendment, Minot (2018)
 - Robinson Hall, Robinson (2018)
 - RSL-3, Concrete vic. (2018)
 - Burke County World War Memorial Hall, Flaxton (2018)
 - Anderson, George & Beth, House, Fargo (2017)
 - Sons of Jacob Cemetery, Garske vic. (2017)
 - Manfred Historic District, (42) Manfred (2017)
 - Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Lakota (2017)
 - Dease-Martineau House, Trading Post, Oxcart Trail Segments, Pembina County (2017)
- The NDSHPO created AutoCAD plans to assist in the preservation and restoration of state historic sites.
- The NDSHPO staff conducted oral history interviews with North Dakota residents. (*Ongoing*)
- The NDSHPO continued to document rural schoolhouses as part of its Country Schoolhouse Project. (*Ongoing*)
- The State Historical Society began developing a collection summary project to increase the usability and public access to collections curated by Archaeology and Historic Preservation (AHP) and to summarize, organize, and document AHP's archaeological collections.
- The NDSHPO updated its database of National Register listings in North Dakota. (*Ongoing*)
- The State Historical Society used Rediscovery collections management software to digitize archaeology collections and records. (*Ongoing*)

- Mandan High School (2017)
- St. Michael’s Parochial School, (3) Grand Forks (2016)
- Zeeland Hall, Zeeland (2016)
- Biesterfeldt Site NHL, Lisbon, vic. (2016)
- Creaser Building, Williston (2016)
- Black Building, Fargo (2016)
- The NDSHPO increased federal, state, and local government agency’s understandings of Section 106 responsibilities and of the importance of cooperative compliance. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO increased public and private acquisition of significant properties for preservation and interpretative purposes. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO provided technical assistance to the state historic sites, specifically in completing archaeological testing at the Molander site in Oliver County and the rehabilitation of several buildings located at Fort Totten.
- The NDSHPO continued to update the conservation plan for the state historic sites. *(Ongoing)*
- The archaeology lab in the State Historical Society provided volunteer opportunities for students to earn community service hours for schools participating in historic preservation activities. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO annually administered the federally funded Historic Preservation Fund Grants and Certified Local Governments (CLG) programs with the goal of increasing public participation in preservation planning, training, and projects. This included announcing available funds, reviewing reports, and making awards. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO administered the Rehabilitation Tax credit section of the Renaissance Zone Program, reviewed applications, provided technical assistance, promoted the program, and conducted inspections. *(Ongoing)*
- Annually, the NDSHPO created an exhibit at the Heritage Center on North Dakota additions to the National Register. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO managed 57 state historic sites and markers. *(Ongoing)*
- When funding was made available by the North Dakota Legislative Assembly, the NDSHPO administered state Cultural Heritage Grants for various preservation projects.
- The NDSHPO carried out a plan to address management concerns, assess needed resources, and monitor schedules to ensure preservation of State Historical Society-owned archaeological and architectural sites that are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The NDSHPO administered federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to the following archaeology projects:

Contract Year	Project Title	Project Description
2021	Harmon Village Archaeological Testing Project	Phase II: Data Analysis and Reporting
2020	Harmon Village Archaeological Testing Project	Phase I: Fieldwork. Conduct Systematic coring and archaeological test excavations at the Harmon Village Site (32MO42).
2019	Geophysical Survey of Two Sites on Missouri	Geophysical survey of Two Sites on Missouri
2019	Molander Archaeological Testing	Phase II: Data Analysis and Reporting
2018	Molander Archaeological Testing	Phase I: Planning, Coordinating and Fieldwork
2017	Molander Geophysical Survey	Geophysical Survey of Molander

Goal #3: Increase the effectiveness of the state's preservation network

- The NDSHPO digitized site boundaries and inventory areas using a Geographic Information System (GIS). *(Ongoing)*
 - State Historical Society and NDSHPO staff participated on the Exhibit Scheduling Committee, providing guidance in the selection of temporary exhibits for installation at the Heritage Center and State Museum and at Historic Sites. *(Ongoing)*
 - Members of the NDSHPO made presentations at the annual North Dakota CLG conference. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO worked to increase the membership of preservation support groups, with State Historical Society staff serving as officers, members, and planners for the Preservation North Dakota and North Dakota Archaeological Association organizations. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO provided technical assistance to state and federal agencies to encourage participation in and promotion of preservation practices. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO sponsored meetings with state and federal employees and cultural resource management specialists to discuss program updates and preservation issues, as needed. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO improved the effectiveness of long- and short-range planning processes, including completion and updating of contexts and other planning documents that reflect priorities and strategies for historic preservation. *(Ongoing)*
- Examples include:
- Update of the North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Preservation: Archaeological Component (2020). The plan is updated approximately every six years.
 - Release of the previous update of the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Preservation: Archaeological Component* (2016).
 - Update of the historical component of the state preservation plan (*Historic Preservation in North Dakota, 2022-2027: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan*) (2021).
 - Release of the previous historical component of the state preservation plan (*Historic Preservation in North Dakota, 2016-2021: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan*) (2016)
 - Update of the SHPO Guidelines Manual (2020).
 - Update of the Cultural Heritage Form Manual (2020).
- The NDSHPO enhanced public understanding of, and participation in, preservation planning and program development through the creation of an online planning survey for use in developing goals for Historic Preservation in *North Dakota, 2022-2027: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan*.
 - The NDSHPO offered prompt and professional technical assistance to government officials and members of the public. This included correspondence with federal, state, and local officials and other interested individuals. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO worked with Certified Local Governments (CLGs) to establish local historic district ordinances or design guidelines. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO added Bismarck as the state's eighth CLG.
 - North Dakota signed national Programmatic Agreements (PAs) with the US Department of Energy (2019), the North Dakota Energy Office (2019), the US Department of Agriculture (2018, 2019), the National Park Service (NPS) (2016), Federal Communications Commission (2016, 2018), and the General Services Administration (2016)
 - The State Historical Society developed and maintained regular communication with government agencies, private and public organizations, and individuals whose activities and interests have an impact on the mission and programs of historic preservation in North Dakota through such publications as *North Dakota History: Journal of the Northern Plains*. *(Ongoing)*
 - The NDSHPO developed and maintained an advocacy program tasked with identifying and addressing preservation issues in a statesman-like manner at opportune times and in appropriate settings. *(Ongoing)*



Fort Mandan Overlook State Historic Site, Washburn, North Dakota (SHSND)

Goal #4: Increase access to cultural resource data and other information

- The NDSHPO made *Historic Preservation in North Dakota, 2022-2027: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan* available online and in a limited print run. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO made *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Preservation: Archaeological Component* (2016) available online.
- The NDSHPO expanded the historic preservation planning potential of the North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) site files database, manuscript collection, and other documentary collections through increased use of GIS, which has become a critical part of the review process. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO implemented a new Cultural Resource Investigation (CRI) database for tracking review and compliance files and submissions. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO implemented a new GIS (GeoCortex) interface for site and manuscript files.
- The NDSHPO used drones to map state-owned archaeological sites, including Fort Mandan Overlook. *(Ongoing)*

Goal #5: Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties

- The NDSHPO increased awareness of and access to federal, state, and local government-produced and privately produced guidance on appropriate treatment for historic properties by participating in exhibit planning and research and assisting in writing and reviewing exhibit text. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO managed federal, state, and local government-owned historic properties in accordance with sound preservation principles. On a rotating basis, properties with covenants were inspected to ensure compliance; approximately eight properties per year were inspected. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO reviewed the National Historic Landmark nomination for the Biesterfeldt Site, and the nomination was approved by the National Park Service (2016).
- The NDSHPO performed historic preservation covenant inspections. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO submitted a draft of a National Historic Landmark nomination of Fort Clark fur trading post and the adjacent Mandan/Arikara village to the National Park Service (2020).
- State Historical Society staff maintained up-to-date curation standards for all object collections in their care and rehabilitated collections as appropriate for long-term preservation. *(Ongoing)*
- The NDSHPO staff participated in the following archaeology-related projects with the PaleoCultural Research Group:
 - Molander Archaeological Testing Project (Phase I) (2018)
 - Molander Archaeological Testing Project (Phase II) (2019)
 - Harmon Village Archaeological Testing Project (2020)
- The NDSHPO administered multiple state-funded Cultural Heritage Grants. They were as follows:

Biennium	Organization	Project Name	Project Description
2019-2021	Cass County, ND, Historical Society	Fargo's First House	Rehabilitation of Fargo's First House, built by Harry Moore and George Mann in 1869
2019-2021	Dickinson Museum Center	South Heart Depot Exterior Restoration	Restoration of the South Heart Depot located in the Prairie Outpost Park using the SOI standards
2019-2021	Friends of Queen of Peace Cemetery	Restoration of Name Plates on Graves of Our Ancestors	Restoration of name plates on graves of cemetery that were relocated due to the Garrison Dam
2019-2021	Geographical Center Historical Society	Prairie Village Museum: Old Main Restoration	Renovation and upgrade to the south half of the main entrance building, Old Main
2019-2021	Grand Forks Historical Society	Myra Museum Fascia and Soffit Repairs	Repair of the soffit and fascia along the rooflines of the building
2019-2021	Hatton Eielsen Museum and Historical Association	Hatton Eielsen Museum Exterior Painting	Painting of exterior of historic home that houses the museum

Biennium	Organization	Project Name	Project Description
2019-2021	Ingersoll Veeder Cemetery Association	Reroof Ingersoll School	Reroofing of the Ingersoll School with cedar shingles
2019-2021	James Memorial Art Center	Window Rehabilitation	Repair and rehabilitation of windows in the James Memorial Building
2019-2021	Jamestown Tourism	Frontier Village Inventory Personnel	Hired full-time graduate student to catalog collection and organize collection
2019-2021	Manfred History and Preservation	Manfred School History Exhibit	Planning for the Manfred School History Exhibit, creation of 35 panels on the history of the 1910 red brick schoolhouse
2019-2021	McHenry County Historical Society	Reigniting McHenry County Historical Society: A Community Collaboration	Rehabilitation of Towner City Hall to house the McHenry County Historical Society
2019-2021	McIntosh County Historical Society	MCHS Museum Roof Repair	Replace shingles of the museum building roof
2019-2021	Museum Training Network of North Dakota	The North Dakota Treasures Initiative: Telling Our Stories	Collections Care training for ND Museums
2019-2021	National Buffalo Museum	National Buffalo Museum Collections Project	Establish a catalog of collections, research ownership, and rehabilitate the collection storage space
2019-2021	Pioneer Trails Regional Museum	Discovering Pathways and Personalities: A Local Historical Interpretation	Exhibit enhancements and development on the expeditions and trails throughout southwestern ND and surrounding area
2019-2021	SW North Dakota Museum Foundation	Stories from the Prairie: A Storymap for SW North Dakota Oral History	Create digital portal for organizing and sharing information from oral histories related to the changing cultural landscape of SW North Dakota
2019-2021	Tioga Historical Society	Tioga Norseman Museum "ReAwakening"	Exhibits and equipment for new museum building; cataloging of collections

Biennium	Organization	Project Name	Project Description
2019-2021	Touchstones, Inc.	Enclose the back section of the building	Extend exterior walls; install roof trusses, deck, and insulation; finish roof; complete handicap lift and stairs and concrete work; and reinstall windows
2019-2021	Traill County Courthouse	Phase 1: Traill County Courthouse Dome Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of the dome on the National Register-listed courthouse; Phase I: complete the upper section of the dome repairs
2019-2021	Ward County Historical Society	Pioneer Village Museum	Exhibit development and panel production on coal mining, brick production, the first Ward County Courthouse, and the History of Burlington, plus a coal cart was rebuilt
2015-2017	Arikara Community Action Group	Cultural and Educational Enrichment Program	Offering of three-week courses in which 10 selected students could participate in introductory historical seminars and cultural activities
2015-2017	FM Area Foundation/ Video Arts Studios	The Mission of Herman Stern	Production of a documentary and lesson plan about Herman Stern
2015-2017	Geographical Center Historical Society	Collections Records Transfer to Past Perfect	Transferring of paper records to Past Perfect cataloging software
2015-2017	Grand Forks County Historical Society	Native American and Exploration Mural Panels for Myra Museum	Design and production of hand-painted murals for the Myra Museum
2015-2017	Lillian and Colman Taube Museum of Art	Gallery / Exhibit Preservation and Improvements	Reorganization of gallery spaces and the museum's permanent collection
2015-2017	Pembina County Historical Society	Vintage Garage, Murals, and Signage for Transportation Building	Development of a transportation exhibit, including a vintage service station, and painting of murals and interpretive signs
2015-2017	Pioneer Trails Regional Museum	Collections and Exhibit Surveillance and Security	Purchase of additional security cameras to monitor the visiting public

Biennium	Organization	Project Name	Project Description
2015-2017	Three Affiliated Tribes Museum	Collections Documentation Project	Inventoring of all photographs, posters, paintings, books magazines, newspaper articles, exhibits, artifacts, manuscripts, pamphlets, and oral interviews relating to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation
2015-2017	Barnes County Historical Society	Ladbury Church Repair	Repair of leak in bell tower, work on basement entry door, replacement of broken glass on north windows, and replacement of missing shingles on east side
2015-2017	Bismarck Parks & Recreation	General Sibley Park and Campground Interpretive Trail	Installation of asphalt path and development and installation of four interpretive signs on the trail
2015-2017	Carroll House - The Fullerton Community Betterment Assn.	New Roof	Installation of a new roof on the historic building
2015-2017	Casselton Heritage Center	Re-roofing St. Stephen's Episcopal Church	Re-roofing of historic church with wood shingles
2015-2017	Eddy County Museum & Historical Society	Collections Documentation	Cataloging of collections housed in the Depot and Church buildings into Past Perfect
2015-2017	Ellendale Historical Society	Coleman Museum Collections and Exhibit	Printing and mounting 400+ photos, creation of storage for the collection, addition of lighting and fans to the brick building, and construction of exhibit related to the Dickey hotel
2015-2017	Fargo Air Museum	Cataloging and Collections Care	Cataloging of museum collection and providing of proper care for artifacts
2015-2017	Fargo Parks District	German Folk Festival	Funding of performers, traditional demonstrators, workshop presenters, educational supplies, and children's activities
2015-2017	Gorge Art Council	Walhalla Theater - Exterior Improvements	Restoration of the Walhalla Theater's storefront cast stone panels and installation of EIFS on the east elevation of the building

Biennium	Organization	Project Name	Project Description
2015-2017	Greater Grand Forks Community Theater	Phase 2: Tuck pointing the Historic Fire Hall Theatre	Tuck pointing of the east exterior wall of the building
2015-2017	James Memorial Preservation Society	Tuck pointing	Tuck pointing on the southwest corner of the building and the installation of a garden shed
2015-2017	McLeod Historic Preservation Society	Roof repair of the historic McLeod Presbyterian Church	Repair of roof and interior water damage on the historic Presbyterian Church
2015-2017	Museum Training Network of North Dakota	Connecting to Collections 3 & 4: Professional Development and Technical Services	Museum Training Network of North Dakota's partnering with three host institutions to deliver Connection to Collections 3 & 4: Professional Development and Technical Services
2015-2017	Pembina County Historical Society	Transportation Building Lighting	Installation of lighting in the Transportation Building of the Pembina County Historical Museum grounds
2015-2017	Save Coghlan Castle	Interpretive Site Panels	Design, printing, and construction of interpretive panels
2015-2017	Stark County Historical Society	Stark County Pioneer Machinery Building Exhibit Plan and Development	Development and implementation of new exhibit for the Pioneer Machinery Building
2015-2017	Touchstones, Inc.	Phase 5: Restore the Stone Bank	Installation of main level trusses and floor deck; providing ADA accessibility; rebuilding of exterior walls on back section of the building; installation of roof trusses and deck; finishing of roofing with insulation, gutter, and downspout at rear of building; reconnection of electric service
2015-2017	Valley City Parks & Recreation	City Park Concession Stand Renovation	Pouring of a new slab and sill plate; shingles, windows, and door repairs; painting
2015-2017	Wells County Historical Society	Recording Standing One-Room Schools	Complete documentation of schools in Sargent, Ransom, Dickey, LaMoure, Barnes, Griggs, Nelson, Benson, Pierce, McHenry and others
2015-2017	Zeeland Centennial Committee	Re-Roofing of Zeeland City Hall	Re-roofing of Zeeland City Hall, a 1936 WPA building

- North Dakota CLGs carried out several projects:

Contract Year	Project Name	Project Description
2020	Bismarck CLG	CLG administration, National Register project, Highland Acres survey, education
2020	Buffalo CLG	CLG administration, interior woodwork restoration at Buffalo High School, brochure
2019	Buffalo CLG	CLG administration, interior woodwork restoration at Buffalo High School, brochure
2018	Buffalo CLG	Administration and upper-level Interior of the historic high school
2017	Buffalo CLG	CLG administration, 1916 High School (sidewalk, ADA parking and splash blocks)
2016	Buffalo CLG	CLG administration, new roof and entry steps on 1916 high school, new roof on Stone Church
2018	Devils Lake CLG	Administration, repair and replacement of roof on VFW building
2017	Devils Lake CLG	Repair of south gable overhang
2019	Dickinson CLG	CLG workshop
2016	Fargo CLG	Administration, attendance at NTHP conference
2020	Grand Forks CLG	CLG administration, National Register nomination: Roosevelt Elementary, education
2019	Grand Forks CLG	Administration, National Register nomination: Municipal Airport Terminal, Context of transportation corridors in the city, survey of midcentury modern houses, preservation planning, technical assistance and education
2018	Grand Forks CLG	Administration, National Register nomination: midcentury schools, phone app, planning, R&C, education
2017	Grand Forks CLG	CLG administration, National Register nominations: midcentury schools and University Place, downtown brochure, R&C, planning and education

Contract Year	Project Name	Project Description
2016	Grand Forks CLG	CLG administration, University Ave. survey, telephone app, historic planning, Preservation50 projects, review & compliance
2020	Pembina County CLG	CLG administration, brochure, geocaching, education, plaque
2019	Pembina County CLG	Administration, brochure distribution, geocaching, education
2018	Pembina County CLG	Administration, brochure reprint, geocaching, education, National Register nomination: Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Church
2017	Pembina County CLG	CLG administration, brochure reprint, Walsh/Pembina Co. geocaching, education and interpretive sign for Dease/Martineau property
2016	Pembina County CLG	CLG administration, Walsh/Pembina County brochure reprint, Walsh/Pembina Co. geocaching: historic sites & trails, National Register: Dease/Martineau property
2020	Walsh County CLG	CLG administration, brochure, geocaching, oral history project
2019	Walsh County CLG	Administration, brochure geocaching, education, oral history project planning
2018	Walsh County CLG	Administration, brochure geocaching, education, NTHP Membership, National Register nomination: Forest River Bank Building
2017	Walsh County CLG	CLG administration, brochure reprint, geocaching, education, NTHP membership
2016	Walsh County CLG	CLG administration, education, website development, geocaching historic sites & trails, NTHP membership, Walsh/Pembina Co. brochure reprint



The use of drones with various cameras will continue to expand capabilities in recording and managing North Dakota's cultural resources (SHSND)

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: 2022-2027

The process of developing goals for this (2022-2027) plan involved assimilating the data from an online survey to ensure that the needs of preservationists and members of the public throughout the state may be addressed. Some objectives mentioned by the respondents were combined into a single goal, while others were kept as a goal in themselves. Detailed information on the survey responses can be found in the appendix.

Goals

1. Expand educational opportunities related to historic preservation
 - Educating all students and citizens about the heritage of North Dakota
2. Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate, and preserve significant cultural resources
 - Increasing the number of resources identified and recorded throughout the state
3. Increase the effectiveness of the state's preservation network
 - Encouraging partnerships statewide to help in the mission of historic preservation
4. Increase access to cultural resource data and other information
 - Providing more effective access to the products of cultural resource work
5. Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties
 - Defining, describing, and preserving historic resources in North Dakota

These five goals were created to focus on the ways that historic preservation can be integrated into various programs throughout the state of North Dakota. Each goal corresponds to the priorities laid out in this plan, which will determine the direction of preservation over the next six years. Public comment and survey results were used to develop these goals with the aim of addressing those concerns and conditions that stakeholders currently

consider the most urgent. The NDSHPO has designed specific objectives and strategies to meet each goal. Many of the objectives and strategies are ongoing, while others dictate one-time projects designed to assist the larger purpose of historic preservation. Each goal represents a fundamental and necessary aspect of the NDSHPO's historic preservation mission.

Goal #1: Expand educational opportunities related to historic preservation

For a framework for historic preservation in North Dakota to be effective, it must encourage educating not only students, but all citizens, about the types, significance, and importance of preserving the state's available cultural resources. Many North Dakotans feel a sense of connection with the place they call home, but not all of them are well-informed about their state's cultural resources. While all school children are required to study North Dakota history in both the 4th and 8th grades, after these requirements are met, education on this critical topic often ceases. While these curricula teach the progression of North Dakota over time, they do not teach anything about preserving that history for future generations. Thus, this historic preservation plan seeks to extend opportunities for learning to all sectors of the population, from schoolchildren to senior citizens.

Many methods of delivery can be beneficial to the teaching of historic preservation to the state's citizens. The integration of preservation topics into already existing conferences and the presentation of specialized preservation through public events can provide the opportunity for a wide range of people to learn about preservation in a framework that is both engaging and educational.

Those citizens who are already engaged in historic preservation at some level should be encouraged to learn more about it. Through written materials and public events, this information can be disseminated to a wide audience. At the same time, encouraging preservationists to attend preservation-related conferences will give them the opportunity to experience the wider scope of these efforts.

Other vital groups that need to appreciate the importance and benefit of historic preservation are local and statewide lawmakers and other public officials. By reaching out to local governments, state legislators, and other decision-makers, the NDSHPO can help to encourage the preservation ethic at all levels of government.

Finally, ordinary citizens should be afforded opportunities to become involved in the practice of historic preservation. Workshops, field trips, internships, and adult learning experiences can all enhance the attractiveness of historic preservation to a wide range of people.



Chief Looking's Village site, Bismarck, ND (SHSND)

Goal #1: Expand educational opportunities related to historic preservation

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Integrate historic preservation topics into statewide association conferences and meetings	a) Annual CLG Conference	SHSND
Provide increased training and educational opportunities within the SHPO and through partnerships with other preservation group	a) Preservation Month/Week activities b) Annual CLG Conference c) SHPO staff service on board of North Dakota Archaeological Association	SHSND CLGs NDAA
Increase the visibility of historic preservation in local communities	a) Cultural Heritage Grants	Local community leaders CLGs SHSND
Encourage student involvement in preservation programs in higher education	a) Offer internships and volunteer opportunities b) Develop collaborative research projects	BOR (internships) USFS (internships) USACE (internships) NDAA (scholarships)
Create lifelong learning opportunities	a) Archaeology Lab volunteer project	SHSND
Create programs to engage all citizens in understanding and appreciating cultural and historic resources	a) Exhibits: Heritage Center, Pembina State Museum, Fort Totten Museum, Fort Abercrombie, Chateau de Mores, MYCIC b) Traveling exhibits c) North Dakota Archaeological Association programming and collaborative projects	SHSND Regional museums Educational institutions NDAA



NDSHPO staff member recording the Three Affiliated Tribes Museum, New Town, North Dakota (SHSND)

Goal #2: Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate, and preserve significant cultural properties

The best avenue for evaluating individual resources and making preservation decisions lies in knowing the resources that exist and how they fit within the history of the local community, the state, and the nation. As more places become eligible for National Register consideration each year, the need for additional and updated surveys increases. Surveying gathers the initial information about places and resources, but understanding those survey results requires research and evaluation of numerous resources along with analyses of historic contexts. Survey and context work together to help evaluators to recognize popular trends and patterns or unique

places, while aiding them in understanding how those factors emerged and coalesced.

With current technologies, the first place the public checks for information is the internet. Making contexts readily available to everyone broadens the likelihood of achieving a shared understanding about a place’s level of significance. Such a meeting of the minds promises better working relationships between officials, professionals, and the public, which in turn should lead to more consideration for preservation in all aspects of planning.

Goal #2: Promote programs to identify, record, evaluate, and preserve significant cultural properties

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Evaluate the fundamentals of the survey process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Explore new technologies and techniques b) Collect multiple levels of data that reflect resource’s history c) Collaborate with Audience Engagement and Museum staff on revamp of State Historical Society’s website d) Continue use of FTP site for electronic submissions e) Continue to utilize GIS for mapping and analysis 	SHSND

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Prepare additional historic contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify themes needed b) Connect context development with thematic exhibits and programs c) Increase development of Multiple Property Documentation forms d) Update the archaeological plan every five years 	<p>NPS</p> <p>Local communities</p> <p>Cultural resource professionals</p> <p>SHSND</p>
Encourage survey and inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify underrepresented and threatened resources b) Identify key resources or areas in need of intensive survey c) Increase outreach to private landowners and rural communities to identify sites and gather oral histories d) Advocate that federal land management agencies update and maintain resource data e) Encourage related public-private partnerships, especially at the grassroots f) Encourage tribal-state partnerships 	<p>Cultural resource professionals</p> <p>Local community leaders</p> <p>ND citizens</p> <p>CLGs</p> <p>Tribal nations</p> <p>SHSND</p>
Increase the dissemination of historical and cultural resource information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Publicize survey results through local meetings b) Engage in systematic information-sharing with elected officials and local governments c) Engage realtors and historic property owners regarding historic properties d) Advocate for comprehensive local historic preservation planning e) Devise creative mitigation strategies that contribute to broader statewide development of historic preservation f) Increase federal, state, and local government agency understanding of their Section 106 responsibilities and the importance of cooperative compliance g) Encourage the use of preservation easements or covenants h) Maintain partnership with Archaeological Conservancy as means of preserving endangered resources 	<p>NPS</p> <p>Federal, state, and local gov't agencies</p> <p>Archaeology Conservancy</p> <p>SHSND</p> <p>Realtors</p> <p>Historic property owners</p>

Goal #3: Increase the effectiveness of the state's preservation network

Though historic preservation is often achieved through the work of individuals, it is truly a community endeavor. Ideally, historic preservation is achieved through the efforts of interconnected individuals, organizations, and institutions that share a common sense of purpose: to preserve and record the physical manifestations of their communities' heritage and identity. The importance of cultivating a network of like-minded individuals, organizations, and local stakeholders who are committed to communicating with one another about preservation-related needs, initiatives, and issues cannot be underestimated.

Inherent in this goal is the recognition that historic preservation does not occur in a vacuum. Preservation needs are situated within a social, economic, and political context; so is public support. The best way to understand and work within the constraints of these evolving contexts is to ensure effective and consistent communication between preservation partners (including local/state/federal/tribal government agencies, local historical and preservation organizations, and private individuals) and the public. The NDSHPO aims to increase the size and scope of this network by forming new partnerships, particularly with non-traditional collaborators (e.g., private businesses, private landowners, environmental agencies, and advocacy groups). These partnerships promise to expand the agency's preservation advocacy network and to keep preservation on the minds of people who are less commonly associated with or involved in directed preservation work.

To facilitate communication and coordination between preservation partners, the state needs leaders. Any headway made in preservation education is moot if that preservation ethic is not passed on to the next generation. Through the development of local mentorship programs, the availability of preservation-based internships, collaborations with tribes on oral history and language revitalization projects, and partnerships between the NDSHPO and universities, the state can focus resources on projects that help younger generations to recognize value in preservation

work, provide them with mentorship in heritage preservation fields, and empower them to make preservation decisions affecting their communities.

Perhaps the most vital factor in increasing the effectiveness of our preservation network is how we communicate the importance of preservation and demonstrate its collective benefits to the public. Too often, preservation projects do not engage the public effectively. Furthermore, preservation successes are not often explained to members of the public in ways that seem relevant, beneficial, or logical to them. To this end, we must develop



Allan Demaray of the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation in the reconstructed earthlodge at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, near Stanton, North Dakota (SHSND).

a strategy for empowering local stakeholders to engage in preservation dialogue—making it clear what is being preserved and why—that is built upon their unique knowledge and experience of living in their specific communities.

We also need to more effectively broadcast preservation’s positive local impact. This can be done in creative ways that go beyond the usual press releases or short newspaper articles. The North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum is positioned to be a leader in the field of historic preservation education, and it is already making a

focused effort to educate, engage, and excite the public about their collective history. This can be done through the use of social media, streaming online programs, presentations in unlikely places (assisted living facilities, grade schools, cafes, bookstores, and so on) and online, the development of preservation-based lesson plans and the State Historical Society’s “Ask an Expert” program for educators, development of exhibits and self-guided tours, and outreach to smaller communities that are interested in putting together exhibits that speak to the historical significance of their place or population.

Goal #3: Increase the effectiveness of the state’s preservation network

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Nurture preservation leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create and strengthen existing local preservation advocacy organizations b) Establish mentorship relationships through local leaders 	Statewide and local preservation groups SHSND
Establish a preservation advocacy network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain a list of preservation-minded construction contractors for reference purposes b) Assist communities that do not have an active preservation program c) Increase communication through web-based contact 	SHSND Local community leaders
Increase interagency coordination and dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Host SHPO meetings, as needed 	Cultural resource specialists Federal agencies SHSND
Form new partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify non-traditional partners b) Ally with conservation partners c) Increase participation in CLG program d) Engage local downtown associations 	Statewide and local preservation groups SHSND

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Expand positive perceptions of historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dispel common misconceptions, such as that National Register designation entails property restrictions b) Demystify elements of the historic preservation process c) Provide easily accessible remote listing of properties contributing to historic districts d) Demonstrate the connection between preservation and mainstream popular culture 	Statewide and local preservation groups SHSND
Develop a promotional plan and communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify promotional tools and partners b) Identify spokespeople c) Identify new audiences and information channels d) Establish a framework for developing local messages e) Target public relations campaigns and events with structured advocacy f) Weave preservation into existing media g) Explore non-traditional delivery methods 	Statewide and local preservation groups SHSND
Demonstrate the relevance of historic preservation to the individual citizen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stimulate greater citizen participation b) Strategize self-identification of a broader group of preservationists c) Generate awareness of community groups 	Statewide and local preservation groups SHSND
Continue developing a historic preservation focus at the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum and at state historic sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Take advantage of the North Dakota Heritage Center and State Museum as a place to promote education and outreach related to historic preservation b) Develop docent programming or self-guided tours for all ages 	SHSND

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Broadcast preservation's positive local impact on preservation initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Celebrate preservation successes b) Generate additional publicity for local preservation groups c) Communicate to lawmakers the proven economic value of historic preservation d) Recognize individuals through the SHSND History Awards program 	<p>SHSND</p> <p>Statewide and local preservation groups</p>
Demonstrate the collective social, educational, economic, and cultural benefits of historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Establish research questions b) Focus on quantifiable, defensible statistics c) Develop a strategy to gather data d) Solicit endorsements e) Link printed material to the economic, social, and environmental benefits of historic preservation f) Update research regularly 	<p>SHSND</p>
Articulate the benefits of protecting private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Publicize the benefits of conservation easements b) Publicize best practices and success stories, as well as losses and lessons learned c) Publicize the benefits of private economic investment in historic preservation 	<p>SHSND</p>
Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between environmental sustainability and historic preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create and update publications on leveraging benefits that highlight regional case studies b) Promote awareness among craftspeople c) Provide educational workshops 	<p>SHSND</p>

Goal #4: Increase access to cultural resource data and other information

Access to paper and digital records at the NDSHPO is complicated by the issue of confidentiality. Locations of archaeological sites are protected by the North Dakota Century Code. Currently, access to these records is limited to professionals with a cultural resource permit and to vetted researchers. Landowners may only research records for their own landholdings. Confidentiality is a concern of tribal governments, state and federal agencies, and private property owners. If site information is publicly accessible, the chances of looting and vandalism significantly increase. Landowners can continue to access records in-house at the NDSHPO with the assistance of staff. If remote access is deemed possible, access should be limited to

permitted professionals and vetted researchers. A feasibility study for remote access is needed to determine if the existing NDSHPO in-house digital platforms may be used, and funding is necessary to further such development.

The NDSHPO maintains digital copies of NDCRS site forms, cultural resource reports, and National Register forms. These digital versions provide easy access to site information and function as a back-up format for the paper copies. The NDSHPO archives thousands of print photographs and slides, which need to be scanned. Furthermore, much of the existing digital photograph collection needs to be labeled and cataloged.

Goal #4: Increase access to cultural resource data and other information

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Enhance the research potential of archaeological and historical collections within the NDSHPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Digitize and catalog NDSHPO photograph collection b) Continue to curate cultural resource manuscripts and forms (paper and digital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS SHSND
Explore remote access possibilities while maintaining security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Complete feasibility study using the existing NDSHPO digital platforms b) Apply for grant funding for development and implementation of remote access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of ND SHSND

Goal #5: Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties

Preservation of historic properties plays a vital role in understandings of North Dakota's heritage. As the number of identified historic properties increases in the state so will the need to provide access to information about the appropriate treatment of such properties.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provide guidelines for the appropriate treatment of historic properties (buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts), as defined by 36 CFR Part 68, as well as various Preservation Briefs, to assist in specific projects



Ronald Reagan Minuteman Missile State Historic Site, near Cooperstown, North Dakota (SHSND)

related to historic properties. The NDSHPO provides technical services and can provide site visits to discuss individual projects. The SHPO works with local, regional, and statewide groups, including, but

not limited to, city, county, and tribal governments, historic preservation commissions, Preservation North Dakota, the Bureau of Land Management, local and state parks and recreation programs, and downtown associations, to provide information and guidelines on the appropriate treatment of historic properties.

In a geographically large state made up primarily of small rural communities, spreading the word about the need for and the methods of preserving historic properties is challenging. To effectively share information, the NDSHPO must continue to develop connections and networks throughout the state to reach all of the communities in North Dakota.

Goal #5: Increase appropriate treatment of historic properties

Objectives	Strategies	Partners
Develop and distribute information about the types and examples of cultural resources that exist in North Dakota and about the importance and benefits of preserving them	a) Increase the distribution of information about significant archaeological, architectural, and historic resources in the state b) Inspire interest in preservation activities through site interpretation and information	SHSND NDAA PND
Develop and distribute informational brochures, manuals, and guidance materials, both print and electronic, about the SHPO and its programs and activities	a) Develop or acquire preservation-related education program materials for schools and other local groups and organizations	SHSND ND Department of Public Instruction ND University System Homeschool students
Develop, promote, and deliver informative and entertaining programs about the relationships between North Dakota’s heritage, culture, and resources, as well as the importance of preserving them	a) Create opportunities for broader and more frequent preservation programming through the establishment of effective relationships with media outlets	Media outlets SHSND

I APPENDIX

2020 NDSHPO Survey Results

The following are the results of the historic preservation survey that the NDSHPO made available to the public in 2020 (note: “Other” responses and answers to free-response questions are presented unedited):

1. Please define the category that best defines your involvement with historic preservation:

Federal Agency	18	9.0%
State Agency	9	4.50%
Tribal Government	1	0.50%
Local Government	30	15.00%
Architect	4	2.00%
Archaeologist	33	16.50%
Historian	14	7.00%
Historic Property Owner	8	4.00%
Contractor/Tradesperson	1	0.50%
Museum Professional	9	4.50%
Educator	6	3.00%
Private Citizen	45	22.50%
Other (please specify)	22	11.00%

Total: 200

“Other” responses:

1. Private Citizen, Contractor/Tradesperson, Local Historian
2. Private Consultant/Researcher
3. National Heritage Area
4. 501c3 development group
5. Non-profit gallery
6. Library
7. museum amateur
8. Nonprofit leader on historic bldg restoration
9. Citizen involved with local preservation projects and museums
10. Cultural Resource Specialist/archaeologist/researcher/historic home owner/preservation activist/National Trust for Historic Preservation national advisor....
11. Museum Director
12. Conservator of historic artifacts and a trainer
13. Museum president
14. Board member for nonprofit that leases and operates property owned by county
15. Architectural Historian
16. Archaeologist & Architectural Historian
17. Private citizen along with others to preserve a community historic building
18. I
19. scientist
20. non-profit historic property owner
21. Museum Curator
22. Newspaper work and photography

2. Where do you live?

North Dakota	154	77.00%
Other US State	38	19.00%
Canadian Province	1	0.50%
Other (please specify)	7	3.50%

Total: 200

“Other” responses:

1. Minnesota
2. Family homes in Montana and northern Minnesota
3. Nova Scotia
4. Colorado
5. Montana
6. Montana
7. I am from ND, own a farm in ND, routinely travel to ND to farm and ranch, but live out of state.

3. How familiar are you with the following?

The current North Dakota State Historic Preservation Plan

Not familiar	57	28.50%
Somewhat familiar	98	49.00%
Very familiar	45	22.50%

National Register of Historic Places

Not familiar	6	3.00%
Somewhat familiar	93	46.50%
Very familiar	101	50.50%

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit

Not familiar	108	54.27%
Somewhat familiar	76	38.19%
Very familiar	15	7.54%

Federal Preservation Laws (e.g., Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act)

Not familiar	67	33.50%
Somewhat familiar	55	27.50%
Very familiar	78	39.00%

State Preservation Laws (e.g., North Dakota Century Code 55-02-07)

Not familiar	61	30.65%
Somewhat familiar	83	41.71%
Very familiar	55	27.64%

Certified Local Government Program

Not familiar	99	51.03%
Somewhat familiar	62	31.96%
Very familiar	33	17.01%

4. Please rank the following Historic Preservation programs by importance with 1 being most important and 10 least important.

- 1. Protection of historic resources:** Protecting significant architectural, archaeological, and historical properties from damage.
- 2. Education:** Providing public education about the importance of historic preservation and explaining available programs using brochures, workshops, presentations, classes, and other outreach methods.
- 3. Development:** Restoring, stabilizing, and rehabilitating National Register listed historical, architectural, and archaeological properties (may include grants to property owners for restoring public or private property).
- 4. Research:** Exploring documentary materials for information about the specific themes in North Dakota history as they relate to architectural, archaeological, and historical properties and testing (limited archaeological excavation) to gain information.
- 5. Survey (Class III Cultural Resource Inventory):** Physically examining areas of the state to find archaeological, architectural, and historical properties that are eligible for the National Register.
- 6. National Register of Historic Places:** Nominating significant architectural, archaeological, and historical properties to the National Register of Historic Places.
- 7. Technical Assistance:** Providing the public with help in planning, undertaking, and performing projects or tasks related to any of the program functions in this list.
- 8. Review and Compliance (Section 106):** Reviewing all projects undertaken with federal involvement to provide comment on any impact such projects may have on significant architectural, archaeological, or historical properties.
- 9. CLGs (Certified Local Governments):** Assisting local governments in establishing Certified Local Governments (CLGS) willing to share responsibility for historic preservation with the state for a share of federal historic preservation grant monies.
- 10. Tax Credits:** Assisting owners of commercial buildings in obtaining income tax credits for rehabilitating certain National Register-listed commercial buildings.

5. Which of the following do you think are important issues facing historic preservation in North Dakota? (Check all that apply)

Availability of funds for preservation projects _____	134	67.34%
Cost of preserving historic resources _____	124	62.31%
Misinformed or uninformed public _____	124	62.31%
Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy _____	119	59.80%
Lack of state funding _____	112	56.28%
Apathy of government leaders _____	103	51.76%
Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history _	102	51.26%
Lack of citizen participation and involvement _____	95	47.74%
Lack of local support for even known significant resources _____	89	44.72%
Energy production/oil development _____	75	37.69%
Lack of protective regulation _____	71	35.68%
Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse (i.e., taking an old building or site and reusing it for a purpose other than it was designed) _____	67	33.67%
Urban development _____	42	21.11%
Competition for volunteer time _____	37	18.59%

Total: 199

Which of these do you think is the most important?

All of these issues can negatively impact archaeology and historic preservation, but lack of knowledge and support by the public and elected officials may be the most important.

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

Availability of funds!

Lack of state funding

Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history

Cost of preserving historic resources

Uninformed public, and apathetic leaders who apparently find the time to dismantle elections.

Availability of funding for preservation projects

Apathy of government leaders. It is shocking and appalling. People travel from all over the world to visit the American West and our state leaders fail to value the history of our state, especially the Native American history.

apathy of government leaders

Lack of state funding!

I feel the ND SHPO is doing a great job. I think following the current course where Tribes are involved is particularly important in large scale energy developments in the western part of North Dakota.

lack of local support. Concept of "it's my property, i can do what i want with it" is strong in this State.

Misinformed or uninformed public

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

I would say funding and outreach are most important.

Apathy of government leaders

Lack of recognition/knowledge of the significance of state and local history

Education of the public about preservation, its importance, and its opportunities.

misinformed/uninformed public

Un-interested public who do not understand what is under their very nose

Public ignorance

cost and knowledge

Undecided

Lack of recognition of state history.

number 10

Energy Production/Oil Development

Apathy of government leaders

Lack of local support

Development

Misinformed or uninformed public

Public ignorance and apathy (associated with uninformed public)

Cost of preserving historic resources

Lack of local support

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy. Education about these things starts at home and in elementary school and, despite the potential good historic preservation and education do, the value of education, history, and the past, in general, is undervalued in our country and state.

Lack of people wanting to participate

Interest/disinterest/apathy

Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history

Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse.

energy production/oil (and gas) development

Citizens have an understanding of a historic resource, and its importance. Funds and technical assistance are always needed to execute preservation and education projects.

Public ignorance and disinterest. We rely on the public in so many ways.

Misinformed or uninformed public

Lack of recognition and public ignorance or disinterest

Here in Wyoming, we face a lot of opposition from landowners and clients not understanding the process

of a federal undertaking. I spend a good portion of my time educating both parties of how the Section 106 and 110 responsibilities work. This includes how and when to apply the process and when done correctly, benefits both the landowner and the client. Most of this misunderstanding is a combination of new agency personnel not communicating effectively to clients, and consultants not having a deep understanding of CRM. Being from out of state, and not working consistently in ND, it would be beneficial to have access resources that explain the PSC application and process. Those resources are hard to find, but being able to have online resources, classes, trainings to help us as consultants understand the process would assist with guiding our clients through the PSC process and when cultural surveys are needed.

Public ignorance, disinterest, apathy

Lack of recognition of the significance of state and local history

Lacking any real protective legislation, development (both energy and urban) contribute to a significant loss of history in the state. There needs to be added consideration and meaningful protection of buildings, sites, landscapes, and sacred tribal sites to ensure the state has preserved its full suite of historic resources. Getting properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places adds little protection for historic properties.

Honestly, it is difficult to answer these questions as I am not familiar myself with what the needs are.

Lack of funding

Public ignorance

Cost of preserving and volunteer resources

Anything dealing with public knowledge or involvement in preserving the past.

availability of funds and lack of citizen involvement

Lack of leadership from the state level.

Energy production/Oil Development

general public unaware of the significance of historic preservation

Lack of commitment by local officials to embrace preservation efforts. They just don't get it.

apathy of government leaders

Cost of preserving historic resources and availability of

funds for preservation projects.

question 4 will not record number inserted lack of state funding

Lack of real state leadership in promoting, protecting and educating the people of the state in matters regarding historic preservation. And that includes the lack of ability of the SHPO do any kind of activism or engage in legitimate efforts to expand the concepts inherent in the discipline of historic preservation.

Funding

Many have the illusion that historic preservation has to be burdensome.

Public ignorance

Public understanding of the value of history and historic places and, therefore, historic preservation. There is strong public interest in and pride in the ethnic diversity and heritage in North Dakota. There is also a very strong instinct to re-use and re-purpose what's old. But still, it is my experience, that the public lacks preservation literacy. Most people are not aware of the good that comes of preservation programs and state and federal regulations regarding cultural resources and protection of historic sites--what could be gained from preservation and what's at stake if those programs went away.

Lack of citizen participation and involvement

Lack of citizen participation and involvement

Availability of funds for preservation projects

Lack of Funding

Lack of protective regulation.

Lack of State funding

Misinformed or uninformed public. Energy production/Oil development.

Cost of preserving historic resources

Lack of funding

Costs of preserving historic resources

Lack of local support

NA

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

Misinformed or uninformed public

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

Funds for preservation projects.

Lack of protective regulation, too easy for companies to ignore cultural resources.

State Regulations

Public ignorance

lack of public interest

The ridged expectations for preservation that deters any sort of useful preservation activity

Lack of funding

Funding and Apathy

Lack of funds from state legislature.

Lack of state funding

Funding to help rehab

Fund to help rehab

Ignorance

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

I think SHPOs in general as well as in North Dakota are poorly funded compared to other state agencies and priorities

Apathy of government leaders

Lack of protective legislation

apathy and ignorance of the public

Lack of public funding to support programs that already exist + cost of labor creating a disincentive

Lack of Citizen Participation and involvement

Public ignorance/disinterest/apathy

Cost often presents a substantial barrier to historic preservation.

Costs

Lack of state funding

Availability of funds for preservation projects

Mostly I think lack of interest/lack of knowledge of what is out there.

Cost of preserving historic resources

Lack of local support for even known significant resources

Lack of support

State reviewers and workers using archaeology and their position to push their own agendas.

Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse (i.e., taking an old building or site and reusing it for a purpose other than it was designed)

Availability of funds for preservation projects

Lack of funding to assist with making a preservation project financial feasible. Money is almost always the driving factor when deciding to save or demolish a historic structure.

Public difficulty accessing professional expertise

Lack of recognition of historic places

Cost of preservation

State funding

Urban development in my opinion destroys many more historic sites covertly than Oil and Gas IMO.

Cost of preserving resources

Apathy of government leaders - this effects all other categories.

Lack of technical assistance regarding adaptive reuse.

public ignorance and apathy

apathy

Funding is typically the most important as it tends to make possible many other things.

Cost of preserving historical resources

Public apathy/disinterest

The overall cost. Using today's better standard materials, which may be very close in appearance, but don't always comply with a demand that the building needs to look exactly like it did 100 years ago, even though guessing is sometimes involved in knowing the exact look at the time (windows or roof color for example).

Lack of recognition of the significance of local history.

availability of funds for preservation projects

Misinformed and uninformed public

Cost

Public Ignorance very closely tied with apathy of government leaders

cost

Lack of state funding

Lack of citizen participation

Misinformation - this can only be addressed through more education

Misinformed or uninformed public

Many North Dakotans are extremely racist, and despise important natural, native cultural resources. Also, many North Dakotans do not understand or appreciate the importance of undisturbed, roadless wilderness, and care more for money. Destruction of native habitat due to industrialization related to oil and gas development is the leading cause of loss of native habitat.

Cost of preservation

Availability of funds for preservation projects.

Lack of recognition of significance of state and local history

Energy production/Oil development

lack of support and involvement

public ignorance/apathy

APATHY OF GOVERNMENT LEADERS

Apathy of local leaders

Public apathy

The FundingLack of St

6. Are there specific architectural, archaeological, or historic properties that you think we should protect? Restore? Nominate to the National Register? Is there a specific topic we should research? (Please list below)

Many Plains Village sites currently in private ownership are critically threatened.

All of them! Do not Discriminate importance.

State Park , Walhalla, ND Norman W. Kittson Trading Post –18

State-owned structures on college and university campuses and those connected to state institutions

Medicine Hole if possible

Sites of the "Indian Wars," such as the Killdeer Battle site, are priceless and could attract large numbers of visitors to our state. They are often difficult to find, poorly preserved, signage is inadequate, out of date, and often in poor condition. It is appalling!

Yes. Anderson building, Bismarck West Main Railroad Bridge across Missouri at Bismarck

The current state historic sites need considerable repair, restoration, and upkeep. Fort Totten SHS should be completely restored asap. It's a national treasure.

I feel more research should be done in a one-mile buffer surrounding the principal drainage of the Little Missouri River.

a specific topic to explore would be the subjective nature of historic preservation. the example applies to architectural components that may contribute to an overall aesthetic but are often viewed as simply as "a window replacement" or "an updated facade". How to incorporate preservation while maintaining current building codes, accessibility standards, and construction materials.

Development of historic contexts or nominations related to Native American sites and minority communities should be considered.

Riverdale Corp's of engineers project.

Nominate the steamboat Abner O'Neal to NRHS; place buoys to mark it; place overlook signage to educate it to public (needs NDDOT help).

No

Dickinson Masonic Temple Dickinson depot and the cattle industry of ND. Mannhaven

Missouri steamboat port Railroad bridge across Missouri at Bismarck/Mandan

More acknowledgement, exposure, or involvement with the Sibley & Sully Expedition/Trails. Further surveying into cultural resources of native inhabitants Appreciation/promoting the stories of Homesteaders/ Multi-Generational Farms/Ranches Educating the youth and young adults in hopes of gaining interest, respect and potential involvement with state history

n/a

I'd like to see effort and funding put towards understanding the Native American perspective on stone features in ND and translating that into NR Nomination and/or MPDF.

modern architecture and engineering

SHPO should consult with counterparts in other states and push for a state historic tax credit.

Fort Rice

Stone feature sites; work proactively with the Tribes and other interested parties to establish a clear and consistent process to determine eligibility.

I'd like to see more intensive interest in and financial support for historic preservation on reservations. Mentioned above but ways to work sustainability and renewable/alternative energy into historic preservation/ tax credits.

All three

Fort Seward

n/a

The old train depot in Downtown Dickinson absolutely should be on the register, if it isn't already, and be restored.

No

Education of the public leads my list. With education, the rest becomes possible. regulation, support for protection, reverence for the past.....

Unknown

I will continue with the Cannon Ball River

Recording old trails in southwest ND Old log house at HT line camp that is still standing

None in particular outside of the usual human remains, intact buried deposits, etc. More emphasis should be applied to inadvertent discovery situations, such as better methods and procedures for construction monitoring. How many resources are lost or not correctly identified because of the inexperienced junior staff is sent to do monitoring with zero guidance or training based on a lack of standards.

Rehab Ft. Mandan structures, try to address rodent and erosion issues at open-air archeological sites

Prioritize the resources that the Native American tribes consider important to their heritage and history. Stone feature sites need additional protections and collaborative study.

N/A

School buildings past and present.

I'd be interested in the role alcohol played prior to North Dakota's statehood and the result of North Dakota being a "dry" state upon gaining statehood, and how that affected the presence or absence of alcohol related material culture.

Esmond bank building and Esmond Jail

I think there are so many 1890-1930 structures in towns across the state that are being lost, ignored, allowed to crumble. It would be a loss of a sense of place.

Find a farmstead or two worthy of preservation dating from 1890 to 1940 and incorporate historical aspects of that time frame...buildings, machinery, family life, etc.

the stanley mickelson safeguard complex story should be told as we are telling it at rsl3 missile site tours. its as if it never existed as any state support/funding seem to be the same. This complex changes world history. How many site in ND can say that?

The Rail Bridge in Bismarck , already listed as one of the 11 Most Endangered American properties, deserves state support. Cities are still erasing old buildings for the sake of parking and urban convenience, and little is done to educate ahead of these actions. The state is on the cusp of allowing too much to be lost. Our CLG program needs to get working better.

Early 20th century farmsteads are vanishing. They should be recorded digitally before they are gone forever.

Should have done the ND Vet's Home in Lisbon Home for the commander

Provident Building. Bismarck Early Industrial Buildings Bismarck Airport Airplane Hanger UMary Campus North 5th and 6th Street area between downtown Bismarck and the Capitol campus ND State Capitol and campus

As a CRM professional, I am always eager for the creation of more state contexts and Multiple Property submissions as guidance. And also promotion of their use and availability. Personally, I have found need for additional guidance specific to identification and management of historical archaeological resources lately. The NDCRS Site Form for historical archaeological sites, for example, might be revised to assist the CRM professional in better, more thoughtful documentation and evaluation.

identification and protection of Native American burial sites and other important sites they want to protect

Various buildings in the NDUS.

Town hall in Towner, ND

Traditional cultural properties of significance to indigenous peoples of North Dakota.

The historic Cannonball Ranch.

We sure love our 100 year old building at Roosevelt Park Zoo!

Churches, Public Buildings, Original School Houses

None

Not at the moment

Fairview bridge

Tribal Resources

Native American sites both archaeo and traditional properties

Personally I've found the number of prehistoric sites along the White Earth River quite fascinating. I feel there is good research potential there, potentially for a district.

Buildings in downtown Fargo

Unsure.

WPA fountain in Park River

Native American spiritual sites

So many that need protection! Two things I think should be priorities. 1. creating a state context for evaluating historical archaeological site 2. research into using remote sensing and other tech for a predictive model of archaeological site locations

Norman W. Kittson Trading Post

Are there areas that were not developed (no infrastructure), left mostly untouched that have been grazed, ranched, etc. Why or why not? Also - public art.

Transition period between the depression and damming of the Missouri River

Downtown Minot

No

NRHP Nomination: Barnes County Municipal Airport (Valley City Airport Terminal Building)

Specific topic: Disadvantaged groups, other than tribal

The majority of state and federal reviewers are new to the area and have not worked extensively (let alone conducted actual fieldwork) in North Dakota. As such, they should take their time to understand the archaeology and geologic contexts of our state. Once they understand those issues, then they can focus on the other issues of cultural resource properties.

More focus should be made on listing/protecting mid-century properties that are now eligible.

WPA Buildings; County Courthouses; International Peace Gardens Structures; Historic Structures in small towns, especially on their main streets; Armory Buildings

Good balance in current plan. Ethnicity and colonization continue to be very important historic period, and especially endangered archaeological.

Bismarck Rail Bridge

Prairie Churches

Standing structures that still have a chance to be restored are more important and should have more emphasis in preserving than foundation remnants

Cartwright tunnel

Bismarck-Mandan RR bridge.

Archaeological

none

I own a 1907 built brick building and I'm worried about what will happen in it's future. Who will care for it when I'm no longer doing it?

Anything that preserves the way life was in the past for future generations to see, cold war Sites.

Schafer Jail in McKenzie County Harmon Park Pool in Williston Several business structures in Williston

The downtown underground tunnels from the 1930's in Minot, North Dakota.

Best practices in educating a wide audience regarding significant sites and preservation/knowledge of these resources.

Protect our statues and government buildings from vandals.

The Missouri River railroad bridge between Bismarck and Mandan

All the roadless wilderness quality areas of the badlands including all buttes and pine forests, the Missouri river train bridge in Bismarck, Historic buildings on Main Streets.

We should protect archaeological and historic properties. stop energy development in these Areas.

Fred Jefferis Building (Old Courthouse) in Washburn, ND
preserve historic landscapes

32DU001

Native American history and artifacts along with pioneer-era history..... where are the women?

7. What specific actions do you think the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office should undertake in the next 5 years? (Please choose up to 10)

1. Continue education and interpretation for the public _____	139	69.85%
2. Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties _	115	57.79%
3. Protect archaeological sites _____	115	57.79%
4. Survey and document historic resources _____	110	55.28%
5. Increase access to historic resource information through digitization projects	92	46.23%
6. Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources _____	89	44.72%
7. Nominate threatened historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places _____	87	43.72%
8. Encourage the adoption of historic preservation ordinances to protect historic resources _____	80	40.20%
9. Host field/day tours of historic sites _____	78	39.20%
10. Encourage preservation of government-owned Historic resources _____	76	38.19%
11. Host public preservation workshops _____	76	38.19%
12. Provide technical assistance _____	74	37.19%
13. Put up signs and markers for historic resources _____	65	32.66%
14. Expand TV, web, and print media exposure _____	61	30.65%
15. Provide information on energy efficient and alternative energy sources for historic buildings _____	44	22.11%
16. Encourage more participation in the Certified Local Government (CLG) program _____	40	20.10%

Total: 199

Which of these do you think is the most important?

Informing the public through education programs is critical for long-term preservation of the state's incredible archaeological resources.

Increase access to historic resource information through digitization projects

Increase funding!!!!

Increase funding for restoration grants for historic properties

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

Funding

All of the above, but ... Strengthen state law The form won't let me check boxes and still Submit.

Host public preservation workshops

Many of the historic sites in ND could attract large numbers of tourists. Bus loads of European and Asian tourists visit the sites in Wyoming and Montana but neglect North Dakota because we do not promote and maintain our sites. State leaders do not value historic preservation.

Economic benefit is what really motivates them and tourism is big business. That is the approach that might appeal to them.

Strengthen state to better protect historic resources

Increasing funding for all historic preservation projects. Hire a talented lobbyist to shake loose from the state legislature some of the billions of dollars that ND has in various accounts AND to pass legislation requiring fossil fuel extractors to contribute to an historic preservation fund.

Prioritizing the protection of sites within the state based on immediate threat (e.g., erosion, vandalism) and any anticipated areas that will be impacted by future development.

communication and public buy in is critical. Once that is established, the other items would have support.

Nominate threatened historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places

strengthen state law to protect historic resources

Protect archaeological sites

Funding and outreach activities

Continue education and interpretation for the public

Education for the public with examples of success stories

Increase funding.

survey and document historic resources

Do thematic marker signs - ND - SD Quartzite Border; Courthouses of ND (brochures / web); Germans from Russia, German-Hungarian, architectural reminders tour -

protect archaeological sites

Public preservation workshops are a great starting point for getting the public to know the personnel who can help them develop plans. Knowing someone to go to and having a personal connection make it much easier and more likely that there will be follow through by the citizen.

Undecided

Continue education and interpretation for the public.

Number 6

Strengthen state law

Increase access to historic resource information through digitization projects

Strengthen state law

digitization projects and strengthening laws to protect areas

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources (particularly through the implementation of a state historic tax credit).

Nominate threatened historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places

Public education

Education and interpretation for the public

For us it would be the funding, our society is really hurting.

Protect Sites

Host field day and tours to create an awareness of historic properties.

Increased funding as this is the No. 1 issue facing those who would like to preserve these spaces. How that can look would likely vary from community to community, however. Some would likely need grants, others could utilize tax credits. Funding can and should look different based on the circumstances.

public education and interpretation

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties.

either expand exposure or hosting workshops

Continue education and interpretation for the public

I watch as North Dakota is allowing the footprint of my people be removed for the oil corporation remember my homelands, my history, country my continent my history should be preserved above all economics. Enough of the genocide.

More interpretation at historic sites, especially Native American interpretation at the sites that involved them. (For example at Fort Dilts).

Education, education, education.

Put up signs and markers for historic resources

Encourage the adoption of historic preservation ordinances to protect historic resources

Protect archaeological sites, strengthen state laws to better protect historic resources, and continue education to the public.

Public education and outreach.

Increasing access to historic resource information through digitization

Survey and document historic resources

Anything that engages the public in the history of an area, either signs or events that provide information about the past and also provide websites where they can conduct their own research if they are interested.

funding and access to information

Increase funding.

Educating the public

Integrate the importance of historic preservation into the state department of education - develop a curriculum component that starts early.

Increase funding. Identify resources for matching grants and educate those funders about how those matches make a big difference.

protection

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties.

funding. When your done spending monies on salaries and such send some to the historic sitelocated on the front lines doing tours.

Energetic education and outreach

protect archaeological sites

Digitize the data, please! Make it available on the internet, you will not be disappointed in the results.

Increase funding

Identification/survey/nomination of resources most likely to be at threat from federal, state, local or private actions

I really have not been much involved with historic preservation except for the ownership of the homestead of an original early farmstead in Eastern North Dakota on the McCanna farming company estate.

survey and document historic resources

It all starts with education.

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources

CLG Participation

Provide technical assistance

Increase Funding

Increase access to historic resource information through digitization projects.

Increase funding for restoratoion/rehabilitation grants for historic properties.

Survey and document historic resources. There's too much emphasis on archeology and physical evidence to validate a site's significance. I appreciate evidence, but documents must include historic records.

Continue education and interpretation for the public

Increase funding for grants for historic properties

I love history tours - but would have no idea how to find that schedule. (Challenge #1)

digitization

Increase funding for restoration

Host workshops

Encourage the preservation of government owned historic resources

Strengthen state law...

Increased funding.....always such a need for dollars

Energy efficiency and of course funding

strengthen state law

Protection of cultural resources

protect archaeo sites and traditional cultural properties

review historic preservation guidelines to be sure they provide a mutual benefit to teh owner and the historic interest

Increase funding for preservation projects.

Funding

Digitization

Encourage the adoption of historic preservation ordinances to protect historic resources

I think surveying and documenting still needs to occur and is the most important.

increase access to historic resource information through digitization projects

Encourage the adoption of historic preservation ordinances to protect historic resources

expanded media exposure

\$\$\$

Increase Access to historic Resource Information

Education and interpretation is always important and needs to change and adapt as the media available changes (online, digital rather than just print and in person, for example). People do not tire of "old" stuff, history. We still learn from and are interested in the past.

Encouraging the preservation of government owned historic properties.

GRANTS. If you adopt a historic preservation district you will receive restoration grants

Increase funding

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

I can't choose just one

Survey and document historic resources - If we don't know what resources are out there to preserve and protect, it makes all other points difficult to complete.

Any public awareness campaigning would be good - in person, online, etc.

Again, the majority of state and federal reviewers are new to the area and have not worked extensively (let alone conducted actual fieldwork) in North Dakota. As such, they should take their time to understand the archaeology and geologic contexts of our state. Once they understand those issues, then they can focus on the other issues of cultural resource properties. The state should also focus on hiring qualified individuals to oversee their departments (e.g., when working with maps and digital databases- hire someone who is trained AND has experience in doing those tasks).

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties. Funding is the key. Restoration/Rehabilitation takes money and if the state could assist with matching funds that is the biggest step. Also helping persons/groups understand how and why it makes sense to save great buildings especially when they are structurally sound.

Provide technical assistance and referrals. Increase public education on preservation

Opportunities.

Protect archeological sites

Protect archaeological sites

Encouraging our government to put money towards the preservation of what is owned by the state is the start to people respecting and preserving other archaeology and historic sites outside the public sector.

Continue education and interpretation for the public

Expanding public exposure. Do you put out a "ND top 10 most threatened historic resources" list. This is a great way to get media exposure and to get government officials and the public interested in historic preservation. Plus, people and the media love "top ten" lists. It is easy and inexpensive way to get into the public eye.

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

digitization of existing data to make it more broadly available to anyone.

strengthen state laws to protect

Archaeo sites protection

Providing technical assistance supported by increased funding to cities and properties for restoration/rehab.

Signs and markers

increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

Continue education and interpretation to the public.

Survey & Document Historic Resources

digitization

Increase funding for restoration/rehabilitation grants for historic properties

Survey and document

Host preservation workshops

Education

Protect archaeological sites

Stop destroying native, roadless habitat in ND! Stop the oil development on undisturbed lands

Strengthen historic resources state protection law & protect archaeological sites

Increased funding for restoration/preservation

Educate the public through various media exposure, outreach, and tours. When people understand the significance of properties and histories, public pride and support for them is more likely follow.

Strengthen state law to better protect historic resources

survey and document historic resources

Strengthen state laws to protect historic resources.

survey and document historic resources

Continued education

8. Please share any additional thoughts you have about historic preservation in North Dakota.

The NDSHPO does great work--keep it up!

There are several state owned historic properties now in severe neglect apparently for purely discriminatory political purposes! St. Claude Park in Rolette County is a prime example. Butte St. Paul is another. Human Resources spent by the state government to these important is appallingly lacking. Do not expect volunteers in high poverty areas to be able to assist! Also, historic preservation is viewed as a "rich man's game" so without money for the cause we will continue to see the erasure of history of all types...money talks volumes. Attracting investment dollars to the cause combined with government support to all of the state would solve some of the problems brought by big Ag and oil development money eradication of history! (You cannot tell the whole story of ND History at the throne in a modern glass box bought by filthy lucre...just sayin')

This is the oldest Historic building in ND And we need funds for repairs.

Someow check the destruction of historic structures, artifacts, sites, and resources

Historic preservation gives a sense of "place". Reconizing that others came before us and established themselves.

None at this time. Thank you for the survey.

The public is also apathetic and ignorant about ND history. We live in Fargo and most of our friends have never visited the Teddy Roosevelt National Park, which is shocking. It is a jewel and our state is allowing oil and gas development all around it. Our laws need to be updated to protect the state lands and historic sites. Oil and gas extraction is causing much harm to our environment and landscape. This is not a separate issue from historic preservation, it reflects our misplaced values.

Once gone, it's gone forever. We are still too short-sighted in this state, and miss the value of our own heritage.

THANK YOU for the work of the state historic preservation office, and all state historic offices and departments. ND has an amazing history and it's sad that our elected officials and citizens don't seem to care that much about the sites and properties that represent that history.

Just because something is "historic" shouldn't mean that it cannot be updated. The "historic" building was updated throughout its life until a point in time when society decided "leave it as it is because it's historic". Historic preservation shouldn't mean letting buildings fall into a state of disrepair.

Once they are gone that is FOREVER

A marketing plan for historic preservation that coordinates efforts across the state. A proactive educational approach to raise awareness, appreciation and support for historic preservation.

Is there a lack of coordination among the various preservation efforts? Preservation North Dakota, The National Trust and the ND Historic Preservation offices all have the same goals. I wonder whether they coordinate and supplement one another's efforts, or do they compete?

Protecting our history is important, and it can correlate to enhancing our tourism industry and protect natural resources.

Thanks for doing this.

Local governments mean well but seem to be more apathetic than ever.

The Northern Plains National Heritage Area (NPNHA) is one of the 55 National Heritage Areas in the United States and administered by the National Park Service. The NPNHA is interested in partnerships to help preserve historic and archaeological resources within the public ownership of cities, counties, state, Federal

or non-profit entities in the 5 North Dakota counties of Burleigh, McLean, Mercer, Morton and Oliver. For more information visit www.nps.gov/subjects/heritageareas/index.htm

Work with local museums to help in the interpretation of history at the local level and to include them (volunteers) in state research projects.

The staff at the NDSHD are wonderful, educated, and patient people. The study units are put together expertly and are incredibly informative. I think those, in combination with the preservation plan are excellent resources.

I realize that while legislation is important, it rings hollow without public education, engagement, and incentives to foster an appreciation of the past.

North Dakota needs to do more to protect sites from the impacts of development across the state. The state is one of the best at doing heritage tourism and has a lot to offer the world. These are more valuable long-term assets for the state than the short-term energy and development boom-and-bust cycles. Protect and save more sites now and the future generations will benefit. Also, the SHSND does a fantastic job at outreach and education. Expand this programming across the state with satellite outreach centers in areas that are more distant from Bismarck. Keep up the great work!

Thank you for your work.

Thank you.

HSND is a great ally, but educating local boards, EDC leaders and other donors about why historic preservation is a good investment, is really important. We don't need steel sheds on Main Street. We need charm, character and a sense of place. It's just a hard sell in small towns.

Develop an awareness program that informs people of the importance of historic preservation and ask them to identify historic sites of properties they may be aware of. It would be great if you staff could help listed site secure monies from sites like grants.gov. Melbourne Sann RSL3 missile site tours rsl3.com We have a long way to go and there is a great need to make historic preservation appeal as a relevant subject in today's communities.

Capture digital imagery of properties before they are lost and preserve it for future generations to interpret.

I wish I could be more specific but I haven't lived and worked in ND long enough to be adequately familiar with the resource, decision, making, politics, current priorities etc...I appreciate the opportunity to give my limited impressions.

Do not assume that the ranking means I feel # 10 is unimportant. Same with catagoy 7 those that did not make it to my list are still important. I think that NPSHPO/SHSND do a very good job overall

Has there been any consideration or expressed interest in establishing a state historic tax credit? I don't know much about tax credits but we need more incentives for preservation in the state---especially for private owners to become strong stewards.

Where are the native employees of your institution?

Keep doing what you are doing! You have an engaged and enthusiastic staff who make working in ND a pleasure.

Maintaining and/or rehabilitation of historic properties is very expensive. Most people don't have very much experience in finding funding sources for these projects. So more grant funding, and more information on potential funding sources, would be very useful.

When I think of ND History, I think in the color brown. Dirt. Prairie. Pioneer. Which is great - but a 'colorful history' marketing plan might catch eyes on those education schedules.

Owners of historic buildings need incentives in order to engage in restoration programs

It is good that there are individuals who will serve on the boards.

For Government-owned buildings slated for demolition, require HABS/HAER documentation prior to the building's removal.

It is certainly an uphill battle and I hope there are folks who continue to have interest in preservation.

Encourage coordination among SHPO and other state agencies

I believe the creation of a secure web based portal for cultural resource management firms to use to access SHSND's cultural resource database would be a great improvement. An example would be Wyoming's WyoTrack system.

keep up the good work!

I get the feeling that without funding, many of these goals can only be aspirations. People are interested in and enjoy history, the argument just needs to be reframed that the government isn't going to take things away from the individual, then the public will demand of the legislature more action.

One thing I would add is I think it is key for the NDSHPO to continue to developing online resources for contractors. Ranging from conducting online file searches, submitting fieldwork authorizations, and submitting reports/site forms through online portals.

Underappreciated

In order to better preserve the history of North Dakota, they must understand the history that has taken place and how it occurs within the geologic context of our state. Once that is understood, then they will be better suited to beginning addressing the projects and work types that take place in our state. Perhaps, the staff needs to hear from construction science professionals and/or see how various construction projects take place.

Please consider providing funding or purchasing plaques for NRHP listed properties.

Continue emphasis and outreach to school-aged K-12 on heritage and local community. Tabletop video display of state's NRHP properties is tremendously effective in inspiring local potential.

Needs to be more consistency and review of site form content as well as actually making a state level eligibility determination

I think in general, you all do a great job in ND. Keep up the good work everyone!

The #1 thing you should do is fund a project to digitize 100% of all state archives holdings and make available to the public. More people use your website every day than actually visit your historic properties

It's important that the state support private and community efforts to redevelop historic resources so that they can continue to be important in the lives of North Dakotans.

If a historic building committee wants put in say better windows which are so very close to the original look and cost one half that of having to have them custom made it should be allowed to do so.

Start a Civilian Conservation Corp type summer program specifically for historic properties.

finite resources must be fought for with well planned, coordinated effort

You are important and make a difference. Keep up the good work!

Do a better job of informing property owners of the benefits of being placed on the National Register

More people need to know our North Dakota history to share it and appreciate it!

It takes a state-wide awareness and effort

Protecting historic sites (buildings) must be encouraged but needs appropriate funding

Historic renovation/preservation is very expensive and without the assistance of state and local funds, buildings with historic significance will continue to be lost to neglect or the wrecking ball.

I much prefer learning history and archeology in person, hands-on, so to speak. It doesn't happen much in school. As an adult, ones appreciates the value of our history; going to visit these places is THE way to learn. We stop at all the signs and markers to read them, in addition to visiting sites.

ND-SHPO does fantastic work. A great group of people trying their hardest to advance the goals of historic preservation in North Dakota.

Would like to see the emphasis on inclusion and correction of history as now written in some areas.

Way off base, it appears... regarding women and Native Americans and other ethnic influences through immigration.



LISTING OF SHPO STAFF

Amy Bleier, Research Archaeologist

Andrew Clark, Chief Archaeologist

Zachary Lechner, Historian, National Register of Historic Places Co-Coordinator, and Historic Preservation Planner

Thomas Linn, Architectural Project Manager

Lorna Meidinger, Architectural Historian and National Register of Historic Places Co-Coordinator

Amy Rouleau Munson, Grants & Contracts Officer and Certified Local Government Coordinator

Bill Peterson, State Historic Preservation Officer and Director of the State Historical Society of North Dakota

Timothy Reed, Research Archaeologist

Erica Scherr, Cultural Resources Assistant

Lisa Steckler, Review and Compliance Officer

Fern Swenson, State Historical Society of North Dakota Archaeology and Historic Preservation Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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