



*Colorado  
Preservation*

*2010*

*ENRICHING OUR FUTURE  
BY PRESERVING OUR PAST*

STATEWIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN



***Colorado  
Preservation  
2010***

*Enriching Our Future  
by Preserving Our Past*

An Update of  
***Colorado Preservation 2005***  
the  
Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

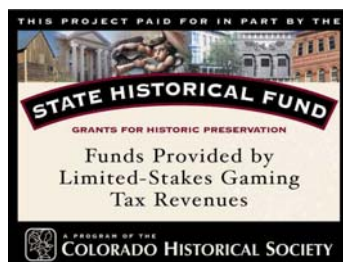
May 2006

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View of Main Street in Nevadaville, Colorado  
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Colorado Historical Society, Zellers collection*

# *Colorado Preservation 2010*

## **Foreword**

*Colorado Preservation 2010*, like the plan it updates, *Colorado Preservation 2005*, is a five-year statewide plan for voluntary use by the state's historic preservation community. As such, it is not the plan for any single organization. The plan articulates a shared vision, definitions, goals and objectives, and provides a blueprint for action through cooperation and partnership.

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) in the Colorado Historical Society prepared *Colorado Preservation 2010* under the guidance of the citizens of the state of Colorado. In July and August of 2004, OAHP held a series of eleven public meetings across the state to assess the effectiveness of the current plan and to solicit ideas for revisions. Additional public input for the plan came from a 1,300-piece mail and Internet-delivered historic preservation survey in the fall of 2004. Those contacted included local, state and federal officials, preservation professionals, non-profit historic preservation organizations, universities and colleges, and other interested individuals and organizations. Comments indicated overall continued support for the goals and objectives established in *Colorado Preservation 2005*. The updated plan re-defines some objectives and orders them by level of expressed public support.

The draft plan was posted on the OAHP website in February 2005. An executive summary of the updated plan was mailed to all those involved in the public meetings and the mail/Internet survey. Additional public comment was solicited in the spring of 2006.

*Colorado Preservation 2010* is a stepping-stone to expanding awareness and commitment to preserving Colorado's rich history. For those who may already consider themselves part of the historic preservation community, this plan may inspire the development of partnerships with others in order to best meet the challenges and address the plan goals. For those who may not yet recognize their role in historic preservation, this plan provides a foundation upon which to develop heritage stewardship. Together, we enrich our future by preserving our past.



*Historic preservation is the stewardship of the important places from our past, including buildings, structures, sites, districts and landscapes.*

Community identity and a sense of place make Colorado special and meaningful to each of us. Across the state, people in the public and private sectors work to retain Colorado's historic character. Yet, our distinctive heritage is threatened. In parts of the state economic decline and neglect constitute major threats. In other locales, the threat is rapid change. Residential and commercial growth often consumes traditional agricultural land and alters community character. Coloradans are increasingly aware of community identity and are expressing a commitment to its preservation. Expanding awareness and commitment is our vision for the future and the cornerstone of *Colorado Preservation 2010*, the five-year statewide historic preservation plan.

## **Historic Preservation Community**

In Colorado, the state's historic preservation community carries out historic preservation activities. This broad and informal coalition consists of individuals and organizations actively involved in the planning and execution of historic preservation projects. Members include the owners of historic properties; academicians and practitioners in the fields of archaeology, history and architecture; members of historic preservation commissions and boards; cultural resource management personnel in federal, state and local agencies; and other interested individuals. Organizational members include local preservation boards and commissions; historical societies and museums; archaeological societies; municipal and county governments; regional councils of government; chambers of commerce; regional, state and national historic preservation organizations; and federal and state agencies.

Effective preservation springs from two critically important principles—stewardship and partnership. As Coloradans, we all assume responsibility for the state's 11,000-year cultural heritage. We best meet this responsibility by acting in concert—sharing information, resources, and talents.

## **Colorado's Heritage**

Historic preservation is part of a larger effort to preserve the full spectrum of Colorado's heritage, including the interpretation and protection of our physical, intellectual, emotional, and spiritual connections to the past. Historic preservation focuses on saving important places from our past. We do this to retain strong physical connections to the activities, traditions, and people who once occupied these places. Saving the document, the object, or the tradition without the place fails to anchor events and traditions in the Colorado landscape. Similarly, saving the place without its history and traditions is an empty endeavor. Important places provide the best possible vessels for conveying our heritage to present and future generations.

### **Historic Preservation in Colorado**

Concern for Colorado's cultural legacy blossomed early in the state. Native Americans preserved and orally passed along their rich traditions, a practice retained to this day. They also expressed their world artistically, through painted pictographs and petroglyphs pecked in stone. These haunting pictures capture and convey life across the centuries and provide a window through time of lifeways that have disappeared from the landscape.

By studying oral traditions and by utilizing archaeological techniques, anthropologists and archaeologists document and even partially reconstruct vanished lifeways extending back thousands of years. Archaeologists study not only the remains of human activity such as tools, utensils, items of clothing, food preparation, and housing but also evidence of the natural environment in which these people lived, including plant and animal life and climatological conditions. Employing the techniques of physics and chemistry, as well as geology, ethnology, paleobiology, paleobotany, and paleozoology, archaeologists painstakingly piece together the silent and mysterious 110-century-long human past in Colorado. Historical archaeologists study the more recent past to corroborate the written record and shed new light on the lives of our more recent ancestors.

During the nineteenth century, surveys and scientific expeditions conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories included photographers who documented pristine views of Colorado. Photography became one of the most important means of preserving images of the landscapes, townscapes, and inhabitants. Other artists captured the spirit of the land in oils, pastels and charcoal.

Ten years before Colorado achieved statehood, the Society of Colorado Pioneers was formed to record and preserve the personal experiences of early settlers and the broader story of the frontier. Shortly after statehood, the Colorado General Assembly created the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado to collect and preserve the physical reminders of the new state's dynamic and already disappearing pioneering past and to interpret its history for future generations.

Colorado's ancient past took center stage in 1888 when the Wetherill brothers stumbled across the Cliff Palace, a spectacular ruin of the thirteenth-century cliff dwelling Classic Pueblo people at Mesa Verde. The brothers collected artifacts from the Mesa Verde ruins while William Henry Jackson photographed the ancient dwellings. The discovery provoked intense archaeological activity that included investigations in the Four Corners Area by the Smithsonian Institution, American Bureau of Ethnology, and the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado

President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law the 1906 Antiquities Act in response to concerns relating to the loss of the nation's heritage through vandalism and looting; it was aimed in part at protecting archaeological sites on federal lands in Colorado. Congress established Mesa Verde National Park the same year, culminating a six-year campaign by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs to preserve this very special part of the state's heritage.

Beginning in the 1920s, groups began to form across the state to preserve sites, structures, documents, and artifacts. Several Colorado communities and local historical organizations purchased historical properties, preserved them, and opened them to the public as museums or historic sites. The prosperity of those years gave people the opportunity to travel and visit places previously only dreamed about. To solidify community and state identity, significant historic sites and structures were preserved and interpreted. Preservation activities continued into the lean years of the 1930's depression. The restored Central City Opera House reopened to the public in 1932 and the Eugene Field House was preserved. The Colorado Archaeological



Society was founded to provide an organized forum to conduct research, promote stewardship of cultural resources, and encourage the preservation of Colorado's heritage through both amateur and professional efforts.

After the destruction of World War II, when the world lost some of humankind's greatest cities in Europe and Asia, preservation efforts expanded locally, nationally, and internationally. In 1953, the Colorado General Assembly passed legislation that authorized the Colorado Historical Society to inventory the state's historic sites and, from time to time, acquire historic properties on behalf of the state. During these years, private preservation efforts, patterned upon earlier efforts aimed at preserving buildings and sites associated with significant people and events, continued and accelerated.

While Europe and Asia rebuilt and restored, the United States began systematically destroying the core of its cities through urban renewal and highway expansion campaigns. Wrecking balls leveled countless historic buildings in the heart of many American cities, including Denver. The loss of landmarks such as the Tabor Building, Tabor Grand Opera House, Windsor Hotel, and many others in the twenty-seven block Denver Skyline Urban Renewal Project spurred new determination to preserve cultural legacy, this time with the support of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. The Daniels and Fisher Tower and the Denver Tramway Cable Building survived urban renewal and proved to be excellent examples of creative reuse.

About this time, private preservation efforts in the West also began in earnest. The renaissance of Denver's Larimer Square, rehabilitated in the mid-1960s, became the first of a long line of private developments demonstrating that historic preservation could profitably revitalize communities without the typical demolish-and-rebuild urban renewal efforts.

In 1967, Denver itself established a governmental framework for the preservation of important buildings with the creation of the Denver Landmarks Preservation Commission. The Town of Georgetown adopted

<b>Colorado Communities With Preservation Ordinances or Resolutions (As of April 2006)</b>		
<b>Municipalities</b>		
Alamosa	Englewood	Loveland
Aspen	Erie	Manitou Springs
Aurora	Fort Collins	Meeker
Basalt	Fort Lupton	New Castle
Bennett	Frederick	Northglenn
Berthoud	Frisco	Pagosa Springs
Black Hawk	Fruita	Parker
Boulder	Georgetown	Pueblo
Breckenridge	Glenwood Springs	Rangley
Brighton	Golden	Red Cliff
Broomfield	Grand Junction	Redstone
Brush	Grand Lake	Rico
Castle Rock	Greeley	Rifle
Cedaredge	Gunnison	Salida
Central City	Hugo	Silt
Colorado Springs	Idaho Springs	Silver Plume
Cortez	La Junta	Steamboat Springs
Craig	La Veta	Superior
Crested Butte	Lafayette	Telluride
Cripple Creek	Lake City	Timnath
Deertrail	Lakewood	Walden
Delta	Lamar	Westminster
Denver	Larkspur	Wheat Ridge
Dolores	Leadville	Windsor
Durango	Littleton	Woodland Park
Edgewater	Longmont	Yuma
Elizabeth	Louisville	
<b>Counties</b>		
Baca	Gunnison	Ouray
Boulder	Jefferson	Park
Crowley	Kiowa	Pitkin
Douglas	La Plata	Routt
Elbert	Moffat	San Juan
Grand	Montezuma	San Miguel
	Otero	Teller

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its first local preservation ordinance in 1970. Longmont, Aspen, Crested Butte and Fort Collins quickly follow local landmarking programs.

Private advocacy groups have become one of the state's strongest preservation assets. Organizations such as Historic Denver, Inc. (1970), Historic Georgetown, Inc. (1970), and Historic Boulder, Inc. (1972) took shape to conserve the local architectural heritage in their communities. Concerned citizens formed Historic Denver, Inc., as a private nonprofit organization. While failing to preserve the David Moffat Mansion after a sustained fight, Historic Denver went on to successfully save the "Molly" Brown House and initiate the preservation and rehabilitation of Ninth Street Historic Park on the newly developed Auraria campus. Colorado Preservation, Inc. (1984) established its position as a statewide nonprofit historic preservation organization. Citizens formed each organization to act on their concerns about the future for Colorado's unique and irreplaceable cultural resources.

In the 1970s, the Colorado General Assembly took notice of the increased value of preservation by enacting an Antiquities Act, land use legislation, and the State Register Act. The bicentennial of the nation and centennial of Colorado's statehood heightened public interest in our shared heritage. Across the state, historic preservation efforts developed as communities preserved historic properties and prehistoric sites.

<b>State Historical Fund Funding History</b>		
Fiscal Year	Number of Grants Awarded	Total Amount of Awards (Approx.)
1993	143	\$3.1 million
1994	198	\$5.8 million
1995	236	\$9.2 million
1996	255	\$11.6 million
1997	116	\$4.8 million
1998	186	\$9.2 million
1999	235	\$12 million
2000	283	\$13.3 million
2001	281	\$16.8 million
2002	198	\$16.5 million
2003	253	\$18 million
2004	262	\$23.2 million
2005	191	\$19.2 million
Total	2,823	\$161.3 million

The State Historical Fund (SHF) has been working to preserve and interpret Colorado's architectural and cultural legacy since 1993. Colorado voters created the Fund through the passage of the 1990 constitutional amendment legalizing limited stakes gaming in Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. The amendment decreed that nearly one-fourth of the state tax revenue generated by gaming activity be used for historic preservation efforts around the state. Subsequent legislation placed these funds under the guidance of the Colorado Historical Society. In 1993 the SHF awarded its first grants, and, since then, hundreds of Colorado's treasures have been saved for future generations.

Such organizations as the Colorado Archaeological Society, Colorado Preservation, Inc., the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, the regional office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Colorado Historical Society continue to provide statewide leadership in historic preservation. As of March 2006, eighty Colorado municipalities and twenty counties have local historic preservation ordinances or zoning regulations. Preservation commissions in these communities integrate historic preservation into local planning efforts. In addition to providing direct benefits to local residents, historic preservation conveys a sense of character that can bring increased economic viability.

Today there is a productive mix of private and public, as well as local, state, and national involvement in preservation. There are both economic and quality-of-life reasons to restore, rehabilitate, and protect historic buildings and sites. Investors and developers increasingly recognize that historic preservation can make good business sense, and communities are realizing that the preservation of their unique heritage can be the key to successful economic development.

Government-business collaborations encourage preservation efforts in several ways. Investment tax credits, both state and federal, provide incentives to rehabilitate and restore historic structures. Community Development Block Grants assist in helping finance restoration projects that make houses and commercial structures useful and productive again. National Trust-sponsored Main Street programs focus on the charm and character of downtown business centers, helping these struggling districts compete successfully against newer strip-mall developments.

Participants in historic preservation have changed through the years, and so has the focus of preservation itself. Today it involves more than just marking historic sites and saving historically significant buildings. It involves preserving important places from our past as living parts of our communities, and maintaining our quality of life by protecting our sense of place.

The diversity of players in the field of historic preservation is exciting, ranging from historians to architects, archaeologists to developers, planners to building managers, homeowners to engineers. These partnerships preserve all that is essential in retaining our shared heritage that captures our identity and tells the story of Colorado. Our important places provide tangible reminders of our past, present, and future.

## **Historic Preservation Challenges**

In the early twenty-first century, we face new and continuing historic preservation challenges:

- **Rapid growth** threatens to eradicate historic places as a result of new development;
- **Rapid change** in the economy, technology, and government missions may inadvertently threaten historic places;
- **Altering landscapes** lessens our ability to recognize and protect cultural sites reflecting Colorado's diverse heritage;
- **Ignoring diversity** limits our awareness and understanding of places that are important to the many cultures and peoples of Colorado; and
- **Ignoring responsibilities** while emphasizing rights may obscure our obligations to preserve and protect important places in Colorado.

## **Rapid Growth**

Growth greatly affects Colorado's important places. The current population of 4.7 million is projected to increase to over 6 million by 2020. Many of these new residents will be unaware of Colorado's cultural heritage. Their lifestyles will significantly affect our heritage resources. People's preference for new homes and their reliance on auto-commuting pushes out the edges of communities into agricultural land, natural landscapes and open spaces.

### **Economic Benefits of Historic Building Rehabilitation in Colorado**

Since 1981:

- \$918.1 million spent on rehabilitation projects
- \$1,175.6 million indirectly spent
- \$2.0 billion in total expenditures

These expenditures generated:

- \$709.9 million in total household earnings
- 28,966 jobs
- \$5.5 million in business income taxes
- \$14.8 million in personal income taxes
- \$40.6 million in Colorado sales tax

Source: *The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Colorado*, Clarion Associates, July 2005

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Other factors also influence Colorado's population growth patterns. Ski areas have mushroomed into year-round resorts with nearby burgeoning support communities. New prison facilities have triggered growth in communities such as Limon, Florence, and Ordway. Telecommunications advances allow businesses and their employees to relocate in rural areas. Sophisticated local health facilities and swift access to medical information allow older citizens to remain in or move to rural communities. Development along the I-70 and I-25 highway corridors continues. The opening of Denver International Airport has spurred population growth along I-76.

Crime and vandalism threaten cultural resources directly and indirectly. In urban areas, crime reduces the value and desirability of impacted neighborhoods, particularly in older neighborhoods where the distribution of historic residential and commercial buildings is greatest. Graffiti threatens many historic urban and rural structures as well as prehistoric rock art.

Colorado Population Change 1970 to 2010			
Year	Population*	Numeric Change	Percentage Change
1970	2,224,610		
1980	2,908,036	683,426	31%
1990	3,303,377	395,341	14%
2000	4,335,540	1,032,163	31%
2005	4,720,772	385,232	9%
2010	5,196,401	475,629	10%
1970 to 2010		2,971,791	133%

Data for 1970-2000 are estimates; data for all later years are projections. Source: Colorado Department of Local Affairs

### Preserving historic places while meeting today's transportation needs

Transportation systems serve the mobility needs of communities, industry, agriculture, and recreation. These systems greatly influence the direction and extent of growth and development. In the past, transportation planning emphasized local or regional planning and individual modes of transportation. Transportation planning is increasingly statewide and multi-modal.

Ongoing planning to relieve congestion and improve traffic flow on Interstate 70 from Denver to Glenwood Springs is an example of a major transportation project with the potential to affect numerous historic resources and communities. As stated in the January 2005 revised reconnaissance survey report, "The Corridor is rich in history and contains many recorded and unrecorded properties." Among these properties is the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark. The I-70 Mountain Corridor project will require careful planning and execution to preserve historic buildings, structures, sites and districts important in Colorado history.

Coloradans' dependence on and preference for automobile transportation has placed highway construction and maintenance as a top priority. Air quality and other quality-of-life objectives are emphasizing alternatives such as car-pooling, bus, and light rail in metropolitan areas, and shuttle service in rural communities. Telecommuting may alter transportation patterns by decreasing auto-commuting and allowing businesses and employees to locate outside urban centers. Stringent air quality standards may restrict urban travel, increasing population density. Historic preservation components form an important part of the environmental overviews of regional and statewide transportation plans.

### Rapid Change

Much of Colorado experienced an economic boom during the last ten years. Major public works projects and private sector construction have employed architects, engineers, laborers, and craftspeople. Many communities experienced a significant reduction in surplus real estate and housing. Dwindling real estate vacancies, rising employment, and a consequent increase in housing demand spurred new construction.

Population growth fueled the economy, as newcomers created a demand for housing, goods, and services. Many new residents invested heavily in homes and businesses, boosting the housing market, the construction industry, and local economies.

A prosperous economy may be a positive for historic preservation by raising the value of historic properties and making them more desirable for adaptive use. Such economic conditions may also threaten historic sites as new development occurs on archaeologically sensitive areas or as the demand for larger or more modern facilities puts older historic buildings at risk.

Restructured businesses are also affecting communities and their historic resources. Some corporations are developing new missions, shifting their markets, and relocating plants and offices into and out of Colorado. Consequently, some communities have lost major sources of income; historic industrial and commercial districts have become under-used or vacant. Neighborhoods deteriorate as displaced workers seek jobs elsewhere and declining tax revenues degrade city services. In other communities, restructuring has stimulated economic growth through new plants, stores, and commercial complexes, crowding or replacing historic resources.

The public sector is changing, too, seeking to make the best use of limited tax dollars, better define needed services, and achieve cost and human resource efficiencies. One noticeable trend is the increased emphasis on local direction and initiatives.

Like changes in business and government, technological advances may also obscure or destroy historic places or things. Huge mining operations can obliterate the evidence of historic mining activity when they are built over the same site. New trends are making historic plants, factories, and mills obsolete, rendering them vulnerable to inappropriate alteration, abandonment, or demolition. In transportation, highways follow routes once used as trails and railroad grades.

Planning helps us better respond to these changes. Partnerships between businesses, government, and non-profit organizations can successfully rehabilitate and adaptively use historic buildings or preserve the historic character of landscapes. Supportive business owners and local governments help achieve a balance between new development and preserving historic places.

### **Identification, evaluation, and protection of sites from the recent past**

Places associated with events and people from the recent past are difficult to evaluate objectively. History repeatedly demonstrates that an event that may have seemed significant at the time later proved to be of little consequence. Others, barely noticed when they occurred, proved to have a great influence on later events. Finally, some events, generally recognized as important at the time, may have turned out to have unexpected long-term consequences. Certain places are so fragile that survivors in any age are unusual.

Important architecture of the recent past should be recognized and managed for preservation while it still possesses integrity. These modern buildings can be evaluated by several criteria used for assessing historic buildings and structures. The National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder is notable for its design by internationally known architect I. M. Pei. Born in the first decade of the Cold War, the United



States Air Force Academy provided the service with a steady supply of officers in a period of rapid expansion of the military's air arm. In the face of technological advances, including a burgeoning nuclear arsenal, it educated those officers for the increasingly complex demands of military leadership. In addition, the campus, by Skidmore Owings Merrill (SOM), ranks among the finest examples of modern movement architecture commissioned by federal agencies during the post World War II era. It was a controversial break with the traditional architecture of West Point and Annapolis, the military academies of the Army and Navy. The Air Force Academy Chapel is acclaimed for its aesthetic design and the unique use of aluminum, concrete, and glass. The Secretary of the Interior designated the Cadet Area of the academy as a National Historic Landmark in 2004.

Evaluating and protecting architecture of the recent past poses new questions. Determining a building's historical architectural significance without the perspective gained through the passage of time is often difficult. Evaluating and preserving ephemeral architecture, such as an interesting example of roadside architecture is challenging, as is evaluating the influence of contemporary shopping centers, apartment buildings, drive-in restaurants, and motels on history and historic events. The age of a community and the extent of recent construction may affect the local perception of old and new. A 30-year-old house in a new Denver community might be considered historic while a house of the same age in 125-year-old Telluride might seem quite new.

### **Disappearing Landscapes**

Historic preservation also includes large geographic areas and broad cultural landscapes. Moving from preserving individual landmarks to entire districts and communities, historic preservation recognizes the importance of saving landscapes that feature common cultural connections. A cultural landscape reflects the interaction of humans and the land. Parks, transportation corridors, farms and ranches, mining districts, and the sites of historic events are part of our cultural landscape. Such landscapes typically contain buildings, structures, and sites, and may include topography, water, and natural vegetation, roads, irrigation ditches and reservoirs, agricultural fields and pastureland, and traditional sacred sites.

Conserving historic structures, buildings, and sites in the context of their cultural landscape and natural surroundings requires thinking in larger terms than a single building or a historic district. It often requires partnerships between individual property owners, businesses, local governments, and state and federal agencies. Zoning, easements, covenants, and open space programs can be used to conserve landscapes, along with traditional identification, evaluation and designation, and resource management methods.

One means of preserving a cultural landscape is through the National Heritage Area program, which can help sustain a heritage tourism-based economy. Typically motivated by the private sector at the local level, a heritage area has a specific geographic boundary and a common heritage theme or idea. The first heritage areas in the United States preserved entire mill towns and barge canals. Heritage areas employ planning that supports and preserves the characteristics that define the region. Congress established the Cache la Poudre River National Heritage Area in 1996. The Cache la Poudre Corridor is located in north central Colorado. It begins at the eastern edge of the Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest and extends east through Fort Collins and Larimer County to Greeley and Weld County up to a quarter mile west of its confluence with the South Platte River. It commemorates the role of water development and management in the American West.

United States Senator Ken Salazar and Representative Joel Hefley each introduced legislation on February 28, 2006, to designate South Park as America's 28th National Heritage Area. Previously, Senator Ken Salazar and Representative John Salazar introduced legislation on November 17, 2005, to establish the Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area in southern Colorado.

A Strategic Plan for  
**COLORADO Heritage Tourism**  
Enhancement

***Heritage tourism is traveling to experience the places and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present.***  
*(National Trust for Historic Preservation).*

From the plan's Executive Summary:

Colorado's splendor—gorgeous mountains, aspen forests and grassy plains—makes for great photos and great memories, but for many travelers Colorado's most remarkable endowments are its heritage resources. Museums, cultural institutions, scenic byways, uninterrupted vistas, physical remnants of past communities—historic towns, ranches and farms, worksites where miners, railroaders and others toiled, and the silent remains of ancient societies—all offer ways for visitors to steep themselves in Colorado's rich heritage. Tending these heritage resources reinforces Colorado's distinctive character. Sharing them with visitors offers Centennial State residents and their communities real economic benefits.

Tourism is big business in Colorado, generating \$7.3 billion in visitor spending and directly employing 138,400 residents throughout the state. Heritage travelers make up a healthy share of Colorado's visitors and represent some of the most desirable visitors available; by spending money in localities off the beaten track, heritage travelers help spread economic benefits to rural areas.

Since they're attracted to such a wide range of things to see and do—including many places that do not really gear their offerings to tourists—heritage travelers' experiences are affected by a broad array of individuals and organizations. From the information that influences the decision to visit, to how the attractions interpret cultural and heritage matters, to whether hotel staff welcome guests or if host communities spiff up their Main Streets and historic districts: all are part of the system that delivers the heritage experience and all reflect the work of many, including some who have not traditionally been advocates for tourism.

***Defining a Heritage Tourism Vision for Colorado***

In Colorado, our heritage is valued as a major contributor to our distinctive identity, character and sense of place, affording significant economic and social benefits to our communities and our residents. We work together to secure these advantages and share our heritage so that:

- Memorable, enriching experiences are offered in authentic settings
- Heritage tourism organizations are innovative and sustainable
- People are motivated to visit the state's heritage resources throughout their lives
- Heritage tourism benefits residents, travelers, sites, and the state's economy

We strive to make known heritage tourism's ability to contribute to the greater public good, to connect us with people of the past and present and to further our continued prosperity.

*Plan released in 2006 by the Colorado Tourism Office*

### **Encouraging visitation to historic and archaeological sites while protecting their significant qualities**

Tourism is expected to continue to grow throughout Colorado. Studies indicate that historic sites and buildings are among the most important attractions to travelers and that they exceed recreational assets as a tourism draw. More retired people are traveling today, and this is a particularly receptive market group for visiting cultural heritage sites and museums. Towns like Durango, Idaho Springs, and Leadville have bolstered their economies by developing their historic main streets into visitor destinations. Across the state, tourism-reliant communities, particularly those that have lost their historic economic bases such as mining, timbering, and railroad commerce are banding together and launching regional tourism marketing campaigns to promote their unique aspects and attractions.

Heritage tourism, however, poses the challenge of balancing promotion, interpretation, and conservation. Some places may need to reduce or carefully manage visitation at overly popular destinations while lesser-known areas languish, often lacking effective means for drawing visitors.

In February 2006, the Colorado Tourism Office adopted a new statewide heritage tourism plan. The plan strives to make known heritage tourism's ability to contribute to the greater public good, to connect us with people of the past and present and to further the state's continued prosperity.

Colorado's twenty-five Scenic and Historic Byways are bringing more people to lesser-traveled parts of the state. Each byway combines cultural heritage with scenic vistas and outdoor recreation. Brochures and sophisticated roadside signage inform travelers about a byway's historic and archaeological significance. Byway organizations are also dealing with ways to manage traffic to heavily visited areas.

It is likely that future heritage tourism efforts, fueled by grants to the Colorado Tourism Office from the State Historical Fund, will use the existing Byways as a starting point for developing heritage itineraries.

### **Protecting historic sites and cultural landscapes while removing hazardous waste and developing natural resources**

Our heritage reflects the constant interaction of humans with the natural world around them. An ecosystems approach that emphasizes the interrelationships among species and environments has much to offer those interested in understanding and preserving our cultural heritage.

Prehistoric and historic events are not isolated incidents, but form part of a continuing process extending back into the past and forward into the future. Our cultural resources are products of human processes that shaped the world in which we live, and we are now creating the cultural resources of the future.

Preserving representative resources allows us to better understand our past and its role in shaping our present. Our active preservation choices will also affect how, and even if, future generations will understand their past. We also seek to preserve viable communities of human existence, just as we seek to preserve healthy natural environments. The concept of "sustainable communities" is the urban planning equivalent of ecosystems management.

The human environment is not something separate from the natural environment. Humans shape and reshape their environment through everyday activities and the occasional cataclysmic event. Yet much of our past is the record of our reactions or failures to react to the forces of nature.



## **Appreciating Diversity**

The preservation community must continue to broaden the focus of historic preservation to save and interpret places that are significant to all socioeconomic and ethnic groups. People from many countries, classes, and ethnic backgrounds settled and developed Colorado. Recognizing and involving people from all ethnic and cultural groups as stewards and partners will provide a more thorough perspective of the past. Our perception must accurately reflect the roles of ethnic minorities, of women, and of the working class.

## **Creating opportunities for everyone to preserve their heritage**

Access to the full range of significant sites, artifacts, and archives helps us fully understand and appreciate Colorado's heritage. Historic preservation focuses primarily on important places from our past. Artifacts, documents, traditions and places are closely related and cannot be fully understood without these other cultural resources. Often artifacts and archives are handled separately, stored, displayed, and interpreted far from the original site. The interrelationship of these resources to their place of origin or use may be lost or compromised through relocation. Historic buildings consist of more than exteriors. The interiors with their historic furnishings reflect the lives and times of their occupants.

The easy and regular exchange of information between people who curate, preserve, and protect all cultural resources yields a more comprehensive understanding of Colorado's past. Through workshops and cross-training, archaeologists, architects, and historians are sharing expertise and techniques with curators, conservators, and archivists. Learning others' approaches to evaluation, protection, and interpretation helps the historic preservation community understand the heritage resources beyond its area of expertise. Such partnering better organizes and accesses information about all aspects of the state's cultural heritage.

Inviting the public to experience and support the full spectrum of cultural resources also builds awareness and increases historic preservation successes. For example, educational archaeological excavations across the state have introduced thousands of schoolchildren and interested adults to Colorado's history. Museums and local history centers are doing more to encourage people to preserve historic buildings, neighborhoods, main streets and archaeological sites.

## **Rights and Responsibilities**

Government regulations influence historic preservation by encouraging, requiring, or prohibiting specific actions. For example, the National Historic Preservation Act and the State Register Act require that projects having federal or state involvement respectively be reviewed for compliance with preservation standards and guidelines. With the large percentage of land in Colorado being federally or state owned, review and compliance activity will continue to influence a significant portion of the state's historic preservation activities. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires universal access to public facilities, including historic buildings. This may mean constructing wheelchair ramps, widening hallways, installing elevators, or providing information accessible to sight-, hearing-, or mobility-impaired visitors.

Preservation is also affected by varying perspectives on property rights and perceived infringements upon these rights. Preservation-related laws and regulations are intended either to constrain governments from harming important historic properties or to constrain property owners themselves from doing so.

## **Resolving the perceived conflict between preservation and private property rights**

In Colorado, preservation laws that protect privately owned historic structures are composed primarily of local preservation ordinances. These ordinances provide varying levels of identification, evaluation, designation, review, and incentives reflecting a community's special needs and character. Some local ordinances involve only voluntary community oversight, while others include formal design guidelines and demolition

review. Local preservation commissions often work with planning offices to enforce the ordinances that protect designated historic buildings and districts. By 1996, Colorado had thirty-eight municipal ordinances and five county resolutions providing for the designation of historic properties. Ten years later that number has grown to eighty-four municipal and eighteen county landmark programs.

Preservation is also motivated by incentives. National and state income tax credits encourage owners of historic buildings to follow standard preservation guidelines in rehabilitation. The State Historical Fund is a significant incentive, providing nearly \$20 million annually toward restoration, survey, planning, education, and interpretation projects. Some local governments encourage preservation efforts by reducing property and sales tax, transferring development rights, or waiving use restrictions.

### **Meeting the challenges**

Education and the exchange of information will be the keys to successfully meeting these historic preservation challenges. Historic preservation in Colorado is achieved through the combined efforts of vocational and avocational preservationists. While historic preservation may be enhanced by professional involvement, many projects can only be accomplished through the initiation and perseverance of grassroots preservationists, people involved because they care deeply about their community and its heritage. Combining professional expertise with local perspectives increases the prospects for success. Training programs are one way to share expertise with local communities.

Opportunities for education and training abound. For example, the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification teaches proper archaeological techniques in the laboratory and in the field. National and regional workshops, meetings, and seminars offered through the National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Association for State and Local History, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation teach people about preservation tools and techniques. Such education programs are also offered throughout the state by organizations such as Colorado Preservation, Inc., the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, and the Colorado-Wyoming Association of Museums. These organizations also provide educational and technical publications. Formal historic preservation programs are available through many major universities and colleges.

The exchange of information may occur by mail, phone, and fax, e-mail, electronic bulletin boards, database networks, and the Internet as well as classroom presentations, field workshops, and other direct person-to-person experiences.

### **Communicating through new technology and traditional sources**

Telecommunications advances are dramatically affecting the practice of historic preservation. The historic preservation community is using the Internet to exchange information about:

- standard preservation techniques;
- surveys and design guidelines as preservation planning tools;
- historic preservation funding sources;
- workshops and seminars on preservation topics;
- documented historic and prehistoric sites.

People across the state are increasingly able to access information from their homes, planning offices, colleges, community centers, and job sites. Entering and maintaining information on the Internet requires public and private funding as well as technical expertise. Linking this information is critically important. Mail, phone, fax, and direct personal contact should not be abandoned. The method of exchange should match the needs of those exchanging the information.

## THE COLORADO HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S STATE HISTORICAL FUND

The State Historical Fund (SHF) has been working to preserve and interpret Colorado's architectural and cultural legacy since 1993. The Fund was created by Colorado voters through the passage of the 1990 constitutional amendment legalizing limited stakes gaming in Black Hawk, Central City, and Cripple Creek. The amendment decreed that nearly one-fourth of the state tax revenue generated by gaming activity would be used for historic preservation efforts around the state. Subsequent legislation placed these funds under the guidance of the Colorado Historical Society, which administers the State Historical Fund grant program through its Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. In 1993 the SHF awarded its first grants, and, since then, hundreds of Colorado's treasures have been saved for future generations.

During fiscal year 2005 the SHF awarded approximately \$19.2 million through 191 grants bringing the total number of projects funded over the past thirteen years to more than 2,800 and the total amount awarded to approximately \$161.3 million.

In order to carry out its mission of fostering heritage preservation, the SHF awards grants for three project types. **Acquisition and Development Projects** involve the acquisition of properties and their preservation, restoration and rehabilitation. Properties and sites applying for these grants must be officially designated on the State Register of Historic Properties, the National Register of Historic Places, or through local landmarking programs. **Education Projects** include publications, videos, brochures, markers, curriculum development, and exhibits that provide historic preservation information or information about specific historic sites to the public. **Survey and Planning Projects** involve identification, recording, evaluation, designation, and planning for the protection of significant historic and prehistoric buildings, structures, sites, and districts.

Because the grant funds are intended for public benefit, only public entities and nonprofit organizations may apply directly for SHF grants. However, private individuals, businesses, and federal agencies may participate in SHF projects by finding a state or local public entity or nonprofit organization to apply for and administer a grant on their behalf.

Grants are available in three categories: **General Grants** are accepted twice yearly and include applications for historic preservation funding in any amount; **Historic Structure Assessment Grants** and **Archaeological Assessment Grants** are noncompetitive grants of \$10,000 or less for the sole purpose of preparing a professional architectural or archaeological assessment of a historic or prehistoric site's condition in order to assist property stewards in planning future historic preservation efforts; and **Emergency Grants** provide assistance for historic resources damaged through sudden and unexpected events.

In 2005 the SHF expanded its outreach to the people of Colorado by funding the state's Heritage Tourism initiative through the Colorado Tourism Office. The \$550,000 grant project includes developing a strategic plan, implementing two pilot projects, making changes to the Colorado tourism website and other promotional materials, and adding research on heritage tourism to the Longwoods Study that tracks tourism activities for the state of Colorado. Heritage tourism is a burgeoning industry.

Studies show heritage tourists are likely to stay longer and spend more than other vacationers, a boon to the economies of towns that offer historic and cultural attractions. The SHF and the Colorado Tourism Office are working together to maximize these benefits to Colorado communities.



### **Supplementing classroom education through the use of historic places**

We must first learn about Colorado's important places to actively support their preservation. Teaching grade school and high school students about the history and archaeology of Colorado will enlighten and enlist the support of the next generation. Ways to inform and teach adults about our heritage and its preservation include college and continuing education classes, museum exhibits, guided tours, booklets and brochures, and programs in local communities. Modern media, such as television, video, DVDs, and audio-visual presentation provide another outreach opportunity. We can create and deliver meaningful messages using the Internet.

Public awareness especially encourages people to use important places responsibly. The integrity of a historic home is threatened when the owner makes alterations or additions that are incompatible with the building's original design. Archaeological sites and artifacts are threatened by looting and vandalism. Increasing the awareness of the human impact on Colorado's heritage is a first step on the road to true stewardship of our important places.

Education and information sharing constitute part of the answer to successfully meeting the historic preservation challenges of the twenty-first century. In order to meet these historic preservation challenges and take advantage of their associated opportunities, we must make some basic commitments to:

- Assume responsibility
- Participate in preservation
- Educate people
- Exchange information
- Offer financial incentives
- Preserve places
- Use places responsibly

These commitments may best be exercised through the development and implementation of supporting goals, objectives and strategies – the core of *Colorado Preservation 2010*.

### **Vision for Colorado's Heritage**

As the historic preservation community, we take a broad view of the state's heritage. A sweeping twenty-five-year vision statement expresses this view:

***Coloradans will increasingly appreciate,  
respect, and protect their heritage,  
and will embrace their role as its stewards.***

This vision articulates a concern for preserving our heritage as a shared, basic value—a way of life for all Coloradans. Preserving our historical and natural endowment requires more than programs and laws. It requires that we understand and care for the cultural and natural environment.

The statewide historic preservation plan encourages stewardship, partnership, and information sharing. Partners in the historic preservation community are already preserving our state's distinctive historic character. Planning and coordinating these efforts maximizes results from the time and dollars invested.

The next twenty-five years will be an exciting and productive period for historic preservation. As more Coloradans recognize the value of our state's cultural heritage, historic preservation opportunities will grow. Private and public funding, combined with technical skills and knowledge allows us to accomplish our preservation dreams.

## **Planning for Historic Preservation**

Preservation planning is important because successful efforts may take several years, involve many people and organizations, and often require extensive funding. A multitude of factors influences historic preservation. Technology, economic cycles, demographics, and regulations affect historic buildings, cultural landscapes and prehistoric sites, and influence how we care for them. By becoming aware of the *Colorado Preservation 2010* goals and objectives, and resolving to carry them out, the preservation community increases and strengthens its achievements. Partners enhance their success by communicating and sharing information.

Members of the preservation community are likely to use *Colorado Preservation 2010* in a variety of ways. Some communities and organizations may identify several goals and objectives that they will adopt as part of their historic preservation planning. Communities and organizations may choose to integrate specific preservation goals and objectives into a comprehensive community or agency plan. Setting and reaching these goals in their varied forms will move us toward the accomplishment of the overall plan and the broader vision for preserving Colorado's cultural heritage.

It is not difficult to identify actions necessary to preserve Colorado's sense of identity and its important places. More difficult is the initiation and completion of bricks-and-mortar projects, passage and enforcement of local preservation ordinances, and the implementation of educational and outreach programs. Planning is the key to transforming ideas into reality. The goals and objectives in this statewide preservation plan will help organize and further the achievement of preservation community member plans.

## **Historic Preservation Goals, Objectives and Strategies**

Planning is an integral part of the successful operation of all entities. The historic preservation community, made up of a broad spectrum of public and private entities, is evaluating its present challenges and opportunities and laying out a path into the future. Setting and achieving mutually determined goals and objectives will take us to that desired future. The many people who participated in developing the statewide historic preservation plan identified seven goals for preserving Colorado over the next five years. These goals express a basic commitment to assume responsibility, participate in preservation, educate people, exchange information, offer financial incentives, and to preserve important places and use them responsibly.

**Goal A — Assume Responsibility**

**Success: *Local participation, decision-making, and responsibility strengthen the preservation of important places from our past.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- A1. Encourage the active support of preservation goals by local businesses, organizations, institutions, and all levels of government.**
- a. Develop support by publicizing how preservation can benefit local communities' economics and spirit.
  - b. Provide technical and financial assistance for preservation efforts of local entities.
  - c. Encourage agency leaders to endorse and incorporate the preservation partner goals into agency plans.
- A2. Promote the sharing of historic preservation information by all Coloradans.**
- a. Identify preservation partners.
  - b. Establish procedures for collecting and coordinating preservation plans, activities, and results.
- A3. Seek and incorporate local comments and concerns related to preservation in all levels of decision-making.**
- a. Identify local concerns as early as possible for all activities and projects.
  - b. Incorporate local concerns into preservation planning.
- A4. Urge all preservation partners to plan their actions.**
- a. Inform current and potential partners about the process and benefits of preservation planning.
  - b. Encourage local and regional land use planning partnerships.
  - c. Integrate preservation planning into all comprehensive planning efforts, especially in communities and regions that anticipate major growth or decline.
- A5. Improve existing local preservation ordinances and codes and develop new preservation mechanisms.**
- a. Develop publications, educational materials, and programs that demonstrate the benefits of local preservation ordinances.
  - b. Tie statewide incentives to communities that have preservation ordinances.
  - c. Encourage use of covenants, easements, and private investment as preservation strategies.
  - d. Train Certified Local Governments to help them operate more effectively.
  - e. Establish mechanisms to delegate federal- and state-authorized survey, registration, and protection functions to local governments when and where appropriate.

## **Goal B — Participate in Preservation**

**Success: *Coloradans of various cultural and ethnic groups, ages, and abilities participate in preserving important places from our past.***

### **Objectives and Strategies**

- B1. Reach out to collaborate with all people who form part of Colorado’s heritage.**
- a. Assist cultural and ethnic groups in preservation planning.
  - b. Partner with preservationists, scholars, and citizens in neighboring states who are knowledgeable about Colorado’s heritage.
  - c. Develop educational materials and literature that uses places to convey the broad range and great diversity of Colorado’s heritage.
- B2. Survey, designate, and protect resources significant to cultural and ethnic groups.**
- a. Fund projects related to cultural and ethnic groups, as prioritized by those groups themselves.
  - b. Comply with the language and spirit of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
  - c. Consider ethnic and minority opinions when implementing federal, state, and local preservation laws that affect such groups.
- B3. Learn more about Colorado’s diverse people and foster mutual respect.**
- a. Conduct surveys of minority-related historic and archaeological resources.
  - b. Seek information from minority ethnic groups about the places important to them.
  - c. Participate in and attend events, celebrations, and presentations of cultural and ethnic groups.
- B4. Communicate the benefits of historic preservation to cultural and ethnic groups.**
- a. Use the media of cultural and ethnic groups to publicize available programs, cooperative efforts, technical information, and funding sources.
  - b. Meet with minority chambers of commerce, neighborhood associations, and other groups to find the most cost-effective manner to reach the largest minority audience.
  - c. Develop and disseminate information about the cultural and economic benefits of preservation.
- B5. Include in preservation efforts the advisory boards, organizations, and councils that represent each of Colorado’s cultural and ethnic groups.**
- a. Train and encourage boards to assist in preservation objectives and strategies.

**Goal C — Educate People**

**Success: *Coloradans understand the necessity of properly preserving important places from our past.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- C1. The preservation community helps others to better understand and more effectively support historic preservation.**
- a. Use existing channels to communicate historic preservation messages.
  - b. Offer museum and educational programs for adults and children emphasizing historic preservation.
  - c. Expand public appreciation of cultural landscapes, cityscapes, historic districts, and heritage areas as parts of a comprehensive preservation program.
  - d. Publicly acknowledge supportive individuals, organizations, and agencies.
  - e. Involve the media to persuade people to actively support historic preservation.
  - f. Inform people about preservation through the Internet and other emerging communication technologies.
  - g. Encourage private owners to preserve their historic properties.
- C2. The preservation community cultivates support for historic preservation among decision makers, community leaders, and private property owners emphasizing the relationship of preservation to business and economic development.**
- a. Provide information, materials, and assistance to business, community, and civic leaders.
- C3. Schools, colleges, and universities teach children and young adults about historic preservation.**
- a. Develop and implement teacher education programs for history, archaeology, and historic preservation in grades K-12.
  - b. Produce and use history, archaeology, and historic preservation curricula in K-12 classes.
  - c. Create and carry out museum and other education programs that emphasize history, archaeology, and historic preservation for children and young adults.



- C4. The preservation community encourages and supports historical and archaeological research, documentation, and publication.**
- a. Encourage people to research and write about Colorado's diverse cultural heritage.
  - b. Help publicize and distribute high-quality research documents and presentations.
  - c. Encourage original research.
  - d. Encourage the synthesis of existing research data.
- C5. Professional associations, avocational groups, preservation agencies, and educational institutions provide both basic and advanced preservation training and technical information to organizations, communities, and the public.**
- a. Develop training materials and programs for teaching preservation techniques to local agencies, organizations, and communities.
  - b. Schedule and conduct historic preservation training.
  - c. Facilitate exchange of preservation information among agencies, organizations, and communities.
  - d. Develop preservation materials, workshops, and classes for professional and grassroots partners.
  - e. Develop advanced programs to broaden the awareness of preservation issues among professionals in history, architecture, landscape architecture, planning engineering, construction and related fields.
  - f. Facilitate exchange of state-of-the-art information between professional and grassroots partners.

**Goal D — Exchange Information**

**Success: *Cultural resource information is regularly gathered, maintained, and exchanged.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- D1. Exchange cultural resource information to promote education, research, and planning**
- a. Provide easy and effective public access to cultural resource information while protecting fragile resources.
  - b. Encourage information sharing between cultural resource professionals, educators, researchers, and planners.
  - c. Use a wide variety of methods, including publications, websites, presentations, workshops, and conferences, to share cultural resource information.
  - d. Publicize the availability and use of cultural resource information.
- D2. Maintain accessible cultural resource archives that promote long-term document preservation.**
- a. Improve the archival storage systems for cultural resource documentation.
  - b. Encourage the use of databases to exchange cultural resource information.
  - c. Contribute to a statewide cultural resources inventory and database that is up to date and comprehensive.
- D3. Gather cultural resource information of the highest quality and usefulness.**
- a. Conduct surveys to record and evaluate undocumented cultural resources.
  - b. Survey important, under-represented, and endangered cultural resources.
  - c. Collect information useful for educational, planning, and designation purposes.
  - d. Collect information that meets the needs of local communities and the state at large.
  - e. Improve the ability of all preservation partners to record and evaluate cultural resources by developing guidelines and providing training.
- D4. Use new technologies to store, distribute, and preserve cultural resource information.**
- a. Design and maintain cultural resource databases that are accurate, up-to-date, and responsive to users' needs.
  - b. Share information via the Internet and other digital formats.
  - c. Develop and use digitized cultural resource information as a means of preserving original records.
  - d. Promote workshops and other training opportunities that encourage the use of new technologies.

**Goal E — Offer Financial Incentives**

**Success: *Expanded grant programs and other financial incentives encourage the preservation of important places from our past.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- E1. Increase the awareness of preservation’s benefits among potential funders.**
  - a. Publicize the stories of successful historic preservation projects.
  - b. Publicize the fact that preservation can provide economic viability.
- E2. Expand and promote existing preservation grant programs.**
  - a. Align existing preservation grant programs to support the vision and goals of the statewide historic preservation plan.
  - b. Sustain and expand funding for acquiring and rehabilitating designated historic properties.
  - c. Sustain and expand grant programs offering immediate funding for emergencies.
  - d. Market grant programs through the most effective media.
  - e. Target under-represented groups and geographic regions.
- E3. Inform and assist people with fund raising, and grant writing and administration.**
  - a. Develop a grants guide that lists all preservation funding sources.
  - b. Develop and offer programs and information that teach fund raising and grant writing.
  - c. Provide technical assistance in grant writing.
- E4. Offer and promote other financial incentives that encourage preservation and rehabilitation.**
  - a. Promote existing financial incentives.
  - b. Develop innovative financial incentives that encourage preservation and rehabilitation in both urban and rural areas.
- E5. Help businesses, individuals, and private organizations market their preservation projects.**
  - a. Encourage development of marketing materials through grants and direct assistance.
  - b. Develop low-interest loan programs for historic property owners.

**Goal F — Preserve Places**

**Success: *A more representative collection of important places from our past are protected and preserved.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- F1. Create partnerships that encourage the preservation of Colorado's important places.**
- a. Support and strengthen existing partnerships.
  - b. Develop new partnerships and channel resources toward them.
- F2. Partner with curators, conservators, archivists, and librarians to care for collections related to culturally, historically, and archaeologically important places.**
- a. Support responsible management for such collections through appropriate security, storage, and conservation.
  - b. Develop and distribute publications about proper curation and conservation.
  - c. Support appropriate public access to artifact and archive collections.
  - d. Encourage the development of local curation and conservation facilities.
  - e. Develop funding sources for local museums and archives.
  - f. Support curation and conservation projects associated with Colorado's cultural heritage.
- F3. Curb vandalism of historic and archaeological sites.**
- a. Support the development of plans by the Anti-Vandalism Task Force.
  - b. Develop strategies to protect remote sites.
  - c. Teach people about the fragility and vulnerability of heritage resources.
  - d. Develop and implement collaborative strategies to protect those segments of Colorado's important places lacking active protection programs.
  - e. Develop a system for identifying unprotected resources.
- F4. Designate more properties as local landmarks and as listings in the State and National Registers.**
- a. Educate people about why designation is important.
  - b. Encourage public and private owners to seek designation for their historic properties.
  - c. Provide local training in how to designate a property.
  - d. Develop a system for identifying and protecting at-risk places, including modern architecture, cultural landscapes, cityscapes, and historic districts.
- F5. Implement existing preservation laws effectively, increase their scope, and expand them to all parts of Colorado.**
- a. Inform people about existing preservation laws. Increase law enforcement officials' awareness of current preservation laws.
  - b. Advocate new laws at local, state, and national levels protecting places associated with the recent past, cultural landscapes, cityscapes, and historic districts.
  - c. Encourage local building code modifications that accommodate the special characteristics of historic properties
  - d. Encourage the use of conservation and preservation easements and covenants as a private means of protecting Colorado's important places.

**Goal G — Use Places Responsibly**

**Success: *Responsible heritage tourism offers a means of knowing and preserving important places from our past.***

**Objectives and Strategies**

- G1. Communicate how preserving historic places enhances tourism and economic development.**
  - a. Educate community leaders and the public about the link between historic preservation, heritage tourism, and economic development.
  
- G2. Balance promotion, interpretation, and conservation of important places from our past.**
  - a. Teach people how to use cultural resources responsibly and without littering, vandalizing, or stealing objects or property.
  - b. Teach site and collection managers about the responsible use of important places.
  - c. Offer technical assistance to preservation partners.
  - d. Support management plans for historic byways and other heritage areas that balance promotion, interpretation, and preservation.
  
- G3. Improve interpretation of our important places.**
  - a. Improve and expand interpretation in some museums and historic and archaeological sites.
  - b. Coordinate and publicize museums' collections and programs.
  - c. Provide easily recognizable signage for Colorado highways.
  
- G4. Identify and protect cultural sites that are tourist destinations.**
  - a. Identify areas popular to tourists.
  - b. Compile a database of known cultural resources within popular tourism areas.
  - c. Survey tourist areas with few identified resources.
  - d. Implement interpretive and management plans for each Scenic and Historic Byway.
  
- G5. Assist local governments, public agencies, businesses, and individuals in developing heritage tourism in desired areas.**
  - a. Support existing heritage tourism organizations with planning, technical assistance, and funding.

### **Implementing the Plan**

Achieving our five-year goals depends on partners working together—planning and acting cooperatively toward common goals. Sharing information makes this process possible, allowing us to learn about each other's preservation plans, projects, and efforts, accessing the accumulated experience and knowledge of the entire preservation community. Information exchange involves compiling preservation resource materials and sharing those resources efficiently. We must be able to access information on:

- standard preservation techniques;
- preservation planning tools such as surveys and design guidelines;
- funding sources;
- preservation workshops and seminars; and
- artifact and site documentation.

***Colorado Preservation 2010*** is a voluntary plan that will be utilized by many organizations in a variety of ways. No single organization can effectively monitor all the preservation activities that will occur statewide over the next five years. However, it will be important to provide opportunities to access information about accomplishments under the plan. Accomplishments should be recorded and publicized by means of existing local, regional, or statewide newsletters. Materials may also be posted on various Internet websites. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation regularly posts project information submitted for dissemination.

An annual forum to discuss both specific accomplishments and the plan in general will provide the best medium to review the partner use of the plan. Such a forum is currently being considered for the annual Colorado Preservation Inc. *Saving Places* conference.

### **Updating *Colorado Preservation 2010***

The annual ***Colorado Preservation 2010*** forum will help to keep the plan fresh. One result of the discussion may be a general agreement among those involved that the plan should be formally updated and revised. This could occur at anytime over the anticipated five-year life of the plan. Colorado's dynamic economy, environment, and population and the on-going achievements and challenges of each preservation partner make it necessary to regularly reevaluate and revise this plan. As trends emerge, we may alter the statewide plan to reflect the needs of Colorado's preservation community, the preservation challenges and opportunities, and the activities and plans of Colorado communities, agencies and organizations.

A formal revision of the plan will take place no later than December 31, 2010. The plan will be revised through a process similar to that used for ***Colorado Preservation 2010***.

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## **APPENDIX: Services and Resource Guide**

### **Statewide Organizations**

#### **Colorado Archaeological Society**

[www.coloradoarchaeology.org](http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org)

The Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) came into existence in 1935 as a focus for people having interests in the history of humans in Colorado. The Chipeta Chapter, in Montrose, CO, was also founded in 1935 and is the oldest continuously active chapter. Subsequently, other groups were established in other Colorado cities, and a state office was created. This collective interest in archaeology led to the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist within the state government. CAS became involved in all phases of archaeology and members realized the need for training. Originally, qualified CAS members provided such training for the other members. After the establishment of the office of the State Archaeologist, that office undertook providing such training. It has now evolved into the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC), taught by the eminently well-qualified Assistant State Archaeologist. PAAC offers training at each of the CAS Chapters several times in each year, in classes covering a wide range of topics.

#### **Colorado Community Revitalization Association**

240 S. Broadway, Suite 201

Denver, Colorado 80209

[www.ccraonline.org](http://www.ccraonline.org)

The Colorado Community Revitalization Association (CCRA) is a nonprofit, membership organization whose members and programs are committed to building better communities by providing assistance to downtowns, commercial districts and town centers in Colorado. The Colorado Main Street Program is a program to revitalize traditional downtown districts within the context of historic preservation. The program uses an approach that advocates a return to community self-reliance, local empowerment, and the rebuilding of central business districts based on their traditional assets of unique architecture, personal service, local ownership, and a sense of community.

#### **Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists**

PO Box 40727

Denver, CO 80204-0727

[coloradoarchaeologists.org](http://coloradoarchaeologists.org)

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (CCPA) is a community of people concerned with the preservation, recovery, and interpretation of Colorado's prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Our members include federal and state agency archaeologists, private archaeological contractors, college professors, students, and amateur archaeologists.



**Colorado Historical Foundation**

Grant-Humphreys Mansion      Mailing address:  
770 Pennsylvania              1300 Broadway  
Denver, Colorado              Denver, Colorado 80203  
www.cohf.org

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

**Colorado Preservation, Inc.**

333 West Colfax Ave., Suite 300  
Denver, CO 80202  
www.coloradopreservation.org

Colorado Preservation, Inc. was founded in 1984 to promote historic preservation by providing information, education, training, expertise and advocacy to Colorado communities and individuals. Colorado Preservation, Inc., partners with local governments, non-profit organizations, historic property owners, educators and interested citizens to assist their efforts in developing successful preservation projects, programs and organizations. Colorado Preservation, Inc. administers *Colorado's Most Endangered Places*, presents the annual *Saving Places* Conference, hosts the Dana Crawford Awards Dinner recognizing excellence in historic preservation, conducts surveys of historic areas and maintains an active presence in the state legislature. Colorado Preservation, Inc. assists in grant administration, project management and undertakes rehabilitation and adaptive use projects that serve as models for preservation statewide.

**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**

Colorado Historical Society  
1300 Broadway  
Denver, CO 80203  
303-866-3395  
www.coloradohistory-oahp.org

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) creatively engages Coloradans and their guests in partnerships to discover, preserve, and take pride in our architectural, archaeological, and other historic places by providing statewide leadership and support to our partners in archaeology and historic preservation. The OAHP website contains extensive links to local, state, and national sources of information and assistance related to historic preservation. OAHP provides assistance with:

- Cultural resource surveys and site information
- National and State Registers of Historic Places
- Statewide archaeology activities
- Avocational Archaeological Certification
- Federal and state preservation tax incentives
- State Historical Fund grant program
- Intergovernmental services
- Local preservation ordinances and the Certified Local Government program

### **National Organizations**

#### **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
800-944-6847  
www.nthp.org

#### **Mountain/Plains Regional Office**

910 16<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 1100  
Denver, CO 80202  
303-623-1504

The National Trust for Historic Preservation provides leadership, education and advocacy to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize our communities.

#### **National Alliance of Preservation Commissions**

PO Box 1605  
Athens, GA 30603  
706-542-4731  
www.arches.uga.edu/~napc

The NAPC is organized to facilitate local preservation commissions in exchanging information and education.

#### **National Park Service**

U.S. Mail:	Overnight /Courier
1849 C. Street, NW	1201 "Eye" Street, NW, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor
Washington, DC 20240	Washington, DC 20005

#### **Heritage Preservation Services (2255)**

Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, helps our nation's citizens and communities identify, evaluate, protect and preserve historic properties for future generations of Americans. Located in Washington, D.C. within the National Center for Cultural Resource Stewardship & Partnership Programs, the Division provides a broad range of products and services, financial assistance and incentives, educational guidance, and technical information in support of this mission. Its diverse partners include State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, tribes, federal agencies, colleges, and non-profit organizations.

202-513-7270  
www.cr.nps.gov/hps

#### **Historic Preservation Grants (2256)**

The Historic Preservation Grants Division administers the National Park Service's preservation grant programs. These programs include the *Historic Preservation Fund*; *Save America's Treasures*; and *Preserve America*.

202-354-2020  
www.cr.nps.gov/hps/hpg/index.htm

#### **Rocky Mountain Region-Intermountain Support Office**

12795 W. Alameda Parkway (PO Box 25287)  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

