

2011-2016 Kansas Preservation Plan

Prepared by the
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office



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Forming a Vision of Preservation in Kansas

Plan Development

This document is the result of a planning process initiated by the Kansas Historical Society's Cultural Resources Division (CRD) with input from a variety of state and federal agencies, preservation organizations, and the public. The CRD carries out many preservation functions in Kansas, including assisting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, implementing state and federal grant and tax credit programs, managing and maintaining the historic property and archeological site inventories for Kansas, interpreting the history and prehistory of the state as reflected by material culture, and developing and implementing educational programming for all Kansans. Many other organizations carry out preservation programs in Kansas; more information on those that participated in this plan and their preservation programs is presented on the following pages. Each year the CRD staff meets or speaks with thousands of constituents. These contacts range from simple phone conversations to site visits to formal presentations at conferences, workshops, and focus groups. The division uses the information from these contacts to hone its programs to meet constituent needs and also to develop the current preservation plan.

For this planning process the CRD staff sought the input of its preservation partners to learn more about what is important in their communities. Public workshops and a questionnaire (published in *Kansas Preservation*, Winter 2010, volume 32, number 1, page 1, and distributed on statewide email listserv) provided the framework through which to gather input. Specifically, input was sought and received from those who participated in public workshops on Certified Local Governments (CLGs) and incentive programs, representatives of local governments including the Kansas League of Municipalities (KLM), representatives of state and federal agencies, preservation organizations such as the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK), the Kansas Preservation Alliance (KPA), and the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review, owners of historic properties, students, and the public.

In addition to the targeted meetings and questionnaire noted above, the SHPO staff regularly sought feedback from a variety of stakeholders on its programs and statewide preservation efforts. Grant applicants, consultants, and architects provided input at Historic Preservation Fund and Heritage Trust Fund grant workshops and other public meetings held throughout the state. This input was used to improve the efficiency of both the workshops and the programs.

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Staffs and commissioners in CLG communities provided input at regular training sessions and stakeholder meetings. The SHPO has a staff person who provides annual training to local commissions and serves as a point of contact for local preservation leaders. The division hopes to continue to build this program in the future.

State tax credit applicants are given an opportunity to provide comments about preservation programs in public meetings and on the agency's website. During the recent economic downturn, state officials evaluated all state tax incentive programs for their effectiveness. Preservation advocates, including the KPA, and tax credit applicants rallied to defend this program, which remains strong and continues to grow.

Discussions with federal agencies have resulted in efforts to streamline the Section 106 review and compliance processes through the development of Programmatic Agreements (PAs). Statewide PAs have been negotiated with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to exempt from review those projects with little potential to affect historic properties. The division hopes to negotiate a similar agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The input of the above stakeholders, among others, has been an essential component of this planning process. The findings of the planning process are outlined in Threats and Opportunities, page 13.

Thank you so much for all your help getting T-9s application ready for state register. The committee greatly appreciates your expertise in historic preservation and your experience with the multitude of buildings and condition issues you competently deal with each application cycle. Our newly-acquired register status was announced (to much applause) yesterday at a screening of Prisoners of Plenty, the new documentary about the POW camp. All of you are so friendly and encouraging and proactive and willing to see the Big Picture of preservation—big towns and small; little ideas and large. We'll keep you posted as to our progress.

—Sue Sutton



Preservation Organizations and Current Programs

A strong network of individuals and public, private, and non-profit organizations contributes to the interpretation and preservation of Kansas' cultural and natural resources. The following descriptions of preservation-related organizations and summaries of their major programs provide merely an overview. From this base of activity this plan looks forward to the next five years with a set of goals to be implemented by Kansas' preservation organizations and its citizens.

Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), Cultural Resources Division, kshs.org

Kansas Preservation

The quarterly newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division (CRD), *Kansas Preservation* has a circulation of more than 5,800 readers nationwide. The newsletter provides information about the division's funding and educational programs. It also provides an outlet for information about technical topics for owners of historic properties and the findings of archeological excavations and staff studies. It highlights successful preservation stories and brings awareness to endangered properties.



Historic Property and Archeological Site Inventories

The CRD maintains files on more than 70,000 of the state's historic properties and archeological sites. Archeological sites have been identified and recorded by staff, professional archeologists, and avocational archeologists who have received training through the division's programs. Archeological sites are mapped to the division's Geographic Information System (GIS); addition of the built environment has been contracted and will be completed by the end of FY 2011. Historic properties have been surveyed by staff, paid consultants who carry out projects with funding from the Historic Preservation Fund program, property owners, and interested citizens through the user-friendly web-based Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). Photographs of and information about these surveyed properties are accessible to the public online at <http://khri.kansasgis.org> and also will be loaded on the GIS system. This system not only aids in assisting property owners, but also helps streamline the process of reviewing projects that may affect historic properties.

National Register of Historic Places and Register of Historic Kansas Places

The official lists of historically significant properties are the National Register of Historic Places and Register of Historic Kansas Places. State register listing makes properties eligible for funding through the Heritage Trust Fund and rehabilitation tax credit programs. Nomination has shifted from the pursuit of a few interested property owners who seek individual listing to the organized listing of historic districts as part of local planning processes. Communities that fund National Register historic district nominations with assistance from the Historic Preservation Fund help ensure the maintenance and preservation of their historic buildings by making them eligible for funding through the rehabilitation



tax credit and Heritage Trust Fund programs. As of December 31, 2010, there were 1,217 Kansas listings in the National Register and 144 listings in the Kansas register. Nominations and photographs of registered properties and districts are accessible to the public at kshs.org.

In recent years the CRD identified significant property types through multiple property nominations that direct attention to threatened or under-appreciated resources, such as the state's historic schools, roadside resources, agriculture-related resources, and World War II-era aviation facilities. Context statements for archeological properties have also been funded through the Historic Preservation Fund program.

Certified Local Governments

Fifteen Kansas communities have a special relationship with the CRD because they have met the requirements established by the National Park Service (NPS) for Certified Local Governments (CLG). These entities have enacted local historic preservation ordinances and established local historic preservation programs. CLGs have competitive advantages when applying for federal preservation grants and are given a strong voice in the nomination of properties in their communities to the National Register. The CRD has made great strides toward becoming a leader in community development by strengthening its commitment to this program.



The cities of Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Lawrence, Salina, Abilene, Newton/North Newton, Wichita, Kansas City, Independence, Topeka, Doniphan County, Manhattan, Dodge City, Garden City, and Olathe have established local preservation commissions, design review guidelines, and other related programs. These commissions will continue to receive regular training from the SHPO on the state preservation law, Section 106, and serve as an essential preservation resource for their communities.

Historic Preservation Fund

CRD administers the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) to finance local preservation activities that will contribute to planning for the preservation of the built environment and archeological resources. Up to 60 percent of the cost of eligible activities can be funded through this program. Through property identification and evaluation, communities may assess historic properties and develop plans for their recognition and preservation. Eligible projects include preservation plans, surveys, National Register nominations, archeological investigations and reports, design-review guidelines, and brochures. This program is funded by the National Park Service (NPS), which requires that 10 percent of the state's annual preservation allocation be passed through to CLGs. CRD passed more than \$1.5 million through to state and local governments and organizations and universities for preservation projects between 2005 and 2010.

Rehabilitation Tax Incentives

The federal and state rehabilitation tax credit programs promote the rehabilitation of the state's most significant properties, while also serving as economic development tools. At any given time, CRD staff is reviewing up to 400 such projects throughout the state. These projects generate an economic impact of \$60 million annually. The federal tax credit program, established for income-producing buildings, offers a federal income tax credit equal to 20 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures on a historic property. The state program, for both income-producing and non-income-producing properties, offers a state income tax credit equal to 25 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures. In 2007 the Kansas Legislature amended the statute to allow certified 501(c)(3) organizations to receive tax credits equal to 30 percent of their qualifying

expenses. Lauded as one of the most progressive in the nation, the state tax credit program has served as a catalyst for an increase in the number of properties nominated to the state and National Registers.

Heritage Trust Fund

Each year the CRD awards more than \$1 million to property owners for the preservation of buildings listed in the state and National Registers. Individual grants up to \$90,000 are awarded through a competitive application process for “bricks and mortar” rehabilitation projects and historic structure reports. Since the program’s inception in 1991, more than \$16 million has been awarded to owners of historic properties, generating more than \$3 million in state and local taxes and creating more than 700 jobs. In addition to funding projects involving listed properties, the program generates historic preservation awareness and provides a venue through which division staff can provide technical assistance to owners of historic properties.

Partnership Historic Sites Program

The Kansas Legislature created the Partnership Historic Sites program in 2007 to recognize and aid non-profit organizations that are making a contribution to Kansas history and its interpretation. Organizations may apply to become a Partnership site, thus making them eligible to apply for fundraising tax credits. A governor-appointed committee selects Partnership sites and allocates \$200,000 in tax credits each state fiscal year. A specified amount of tax credits is awarded to an organization to assist in leveraging donations for specific projects that can include restoration, preservation, site operations, or the establishment of an endowment. The organization may then award a tax credit equal to 50 percent of each donor’s contribution. All donations must be valued at least \$1,000. The amount of the credits awarded to any individual donor per calendar year may not exceed \$2,500 (although the donation amount is not limited). The Kansas Historical Society is responsible for the daily administration of the program and the dissemination of information and application materials. The program is scheduled to sunset in state FY 2012.

Kansas Archeology Training Program

For more than 35 years the most visible of the archeology office’s public activities has been the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school. A cooperative effort of KSHS and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA), the program draws amateur and professional archeologists from throughout the state and nation. Other organizations, including Kansas universities and research entities such as the University of Kansas’s Odyssey Geoarchaeological Research Program, assist with the field school on a year-to-year basis. The field school offers participants an opportunity to learn archeological concepts and methods through hands-on experience and classroom instruction under the supervision of professional staff. Typically at least one class is focused on preservation of the built environment. Volunteers provide the hands necessary to complete tasks, such as major excavation and lab work that the staff could not complete on its own. Each year roughly 140 volunteers contribute approximately 5,000 hours toward the program. In 2010 volunteers contributed a record 7,859 hours to the program.



Project Archaeology

A national program, Project Archaeology develops standards-based teaching materials for primary and middle school students. The CRD provided funds to develop Kansas-based materials for schoolchildren in third through eighth grades. This work is carried out in partnership with national Project Archaeology, staff of the KSHS Education Division, the Kansas State Department of Education, private consultants, American Indians, and teachers.

Contract Archeology Program

KSHS has longstanding agreements with the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) whereby these agencies reimburse KSHS for carrying out archeological work needed for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. CRD staff evaluates a project's potential to affect historic properties and then carries out the necessary studies to assist these agencies in avoiding, minimizing, and mitigating the effects. The reports that result from these studies serve dual purposes: fulfilling federal agencies' requirements to identify and consider historic properties in their projects, and expanding our understanding of the archeological record. Beginning in 2006 the contract archeology program also provided cultural resources training for field supervisors of the NRCS. This training program will be offered to other state and federal agencies in the coming years.

Review and Compliance

CRD staff reviews a variety of projects related to federal and state agencies' compliance with both federal and state laws for the protection of historic properties. These project reviews generally fall under one of two laws: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Kansas Preservation Law (K.S.A. 75-2724). Staff reviews approximately 3,000 projects annually under these laws. The division has committed to negotiating Programmatic Agreements with federal agencies, including Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Agriculture, to exempt from review those projects with little potential to affect historic properties. Because the number of project reviews continues to increase with each year, efforts are underway to digitize compliance records for internal use to streamline project review processes.

In recent years negotiations to minimize impacts on historic properties in Kansas have resulted in creative and useful mitigation projects. In response to a proposed demolition of a B-29 hangar at a World War II-era airbase near Pratt, the Federal Aviation Administration agreed in 2008 to survey approximately 170 World War II-era resources at 16 army air fields, two naval air stations, and numerous auxiliary fields and produce a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form to aid in future compliance, nominations, and preservation. In another creatively negotiated mitigation, the Amelia Earhart Bridge Mitigation Fund was established in 2009 by a memorandum of agreement between the Federal Highway Administration and the SHPO as partial mitigation for the planned demolition of the National Register-eligible Amelia Earhart Memorial Bridge that will be replaced by a new four-lane bridge. The purpose of the \$500,000 fund is to foster and support the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and interpretation of historic resources within Atchison.





Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act (Kansas Code §§75-2741, et seq.) of 1989 was created to provide protection for all unmarked burial sites and human skeletal remains located on all non-federal and non-tribal lands within the state. The act establishes procedures for the treatment and disposition of human remains from unmarked burial sites and prohibits unauthorized disturbance of any unmarked burial sites. KSHS staff serves with American Indian and non-Indian members of the public on a quasi-judicial board that implements the act. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 protects American Indian burials on federal and tribal lands. Because the KSHS is a statutory museum under this act, staff carries out compliance with the law and occasionally assists other agencies and institutions in this regard.

Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., kpalliance.org

Dedicated to preserving historic places in Kansas, the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA), is an advocacy organization that helps communities by providing information and examples of the economic benefits of preservation with regard to tourism, community identity, and a sense of place. KPA serves as an advocate for threatened historic properties, monitors and initiates preservation-related legislation at the state level, and sponsors ongoing preservation programs. In 2010 KPA commissioned a study of the state's rehabilitation tax credit program in an effort to provide preservation advocates, lawmakers, and budget analysts with economic data about the impact of preservation at the local and state levels. The study, which is available online at kshs.org/p/state-historic-rehabilitation-tax-credit/14666, examined the many significant construction-stage economic effects of historic rehabilitation investment in Kansas that is aided by the Kansas historic tax credit. In the eight years since the creation of the tax credit (2002-2009), a total of 542 tax credit-aided projects (average 68 per year) have been completed, representing an aggregate investment of \$271 million (2009) dollars (average \$34 million per year). The report notes "major economic benefits" from tax credit-aided investment, including the creation of more than 4,000 jobs and \$56 million in taxes.

Preservation Opportunity Fund

A revolving pool of capital created and used for historic preservation, the Preservation Opportunity Fund requires that the monies are returned to the fund to be reused for similar activities. Acquisition/resale funds are used to buy properties and resell them to a sympathetic buyer with protective covenants or easements. It is reserved for properties listed or eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places or deemed significant by other objective measurements. Properties are resold at fair market value with covenants and easements taken into consideration. Proceeds from resales are reinvested in other historic properties.

This is so exciting! Thank you for all your work and guidance in this process. This was much easier than I had anticipated.

—Margie and Eric Dyck

Preservation Easements

KPA accepts easements on significant historic, archeological, or cultural resources, allowing the owner to retain private ownership of a property and possibly to obtain potential tax benefits.

Preservation Resource Directory

This web-based service lists preservation-related businesses including grant writers, architects, engineers, and contractors.

Annual Most Endangered List

KPA publicizes an annual list of endangered historic properties. By highlighting important resources in need of restoration or rehabilitation, the organization helps local preservationists in reaching their goals. The list brings threatened properties to the attention of the public, governmental agencies, and larger preservation organizations, such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Annual Awards of Excellence and Advocacy Awards

Each year KPA presents awards of excellence to exceptional preservation projects and the individuals and/or organizations that implemented them. The annual advocacy awards go to individuals or organizations for exceptional preservation efforts. Nominations are solicited and reviewed by a committee of experts in architecture, history, and preservation, and the results are announced at the annual Kansas Historic Preservation Conference.

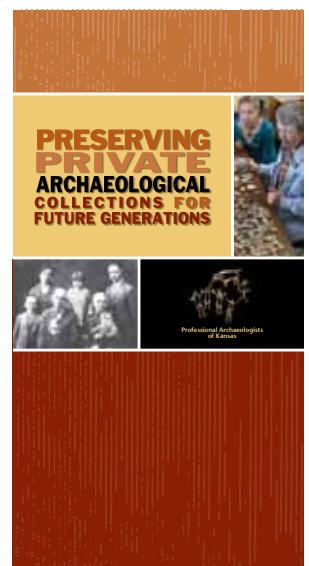
Professional Archaeologists of Kansas, ksarchaeo.info

Both professional archaeologists conducting research in Kansas and students working toward degrees and careers in archaeology comprise the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas (PAK). PAK's goal is to encourage and facilitate communication about the historic and prehistoric cultural heritage of Kansas and the importance of protecting and preserving archaeological resources for future generations. The organization maintains a website with information about Kansas archeology, including announcements, news articles, fieldwork opportunities, and links to other archeology-related web sites. PAK administers a listserv geared toward Kansas archeologists, providing rapid dissemination of information on emerging issues, venues for topical discussion, and announcements.

Kansas Archaeology Month

PAK's major activity is sponsorship of Kansas Archaeology Month. This event offers varied programming every April, including speakers, site visits, artifact identification days, and museum exhibits around the state. Kansas Archaeology Month is highlighted by a poster or a brochure distributed across the state. Kansas Archaeology Month also is promoted through PAK's website and press releases.

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Kansas Anthropological Association, kshs.org/resource/kaa.htm

With a long tradition of preservation work in the state, the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA) focuses on preserving the history and pre-history of Kansas. Its primary goal is the involvement and education of avocational archeologists in the preservation process.

Kansas Archeology Training Program

The KATP field school is a multi-activity program that provides avocational archeologists with professional advice on the location, recording, interpretation, preservation, and publication of information on archeological sites. The primary activity is an annual two-week field school carried out in partnership with the KSHS. Beyond the field school, the KATP includes a certification program that allows individuals to receive training and earn certification in areas such as site survey, excavation, laboratory work, and public outreach. In an effort to get more people involved in the certification program, KAA and KSHS are partnering to hold biannual certification classes. In recent years federal agencies such as the National Park Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have worked as partners on the KATP field school.

The Kansas Anthropologist and the KAA Newsletter

KAA regularly produces these two publications. The *KAA Newsletter* provides announcements; discussion of timely issues; and short, informal articles of general interest. The *Kansas Anthropologist* is more formal, with longer and more technical articles written both by avocationalists and professionals. The results of the KATP field school investigations appear in *The Kansas Anthropologist*, which is distributed to KAA members as well as Kansas libraries.

University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Wichita State University, Emporia State University, Fort Hays State University, and Washburn University

Several Kansas universities offer degrees in anthropology or have anthropology course offerings. University faculty members not only teach courses, but also assist artifact collectors with identifications and related information and give public presentations. Some schools have active field programs and conduct student- and volunteer-assisted archeological site surveys and excavations, and many have worked directly with the Kansas Historical Society to offer volunteer opportunities to the public. Additionally, Wichita State University has a public history master's program that introduces students to historic preservation and related fields of study.

Kansas Department of Transportation, ksdot.org

KDOT works closely with the Kansas SHPO to evaluate a number of undertakings every year. KDOT administers Transportation Enhancement Funds, some of which typically are directed toward historic preservation efforts in a given year. KDOT also administers the Kansas Byways program, which seeks to identify and designate national scenic and historic byways to increase tourism and educate the traveling public about our nation's environment, history, and culture. As part of the new Western Vistas Historic Byway, KSHS is working with the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks and the Daughters of the American Revolution to bring attention to archeological site 14SC1, also known as Scott County Pueblo and El Cuartelejo. Attention also will be focused on the built environment of Scott State Park, which has structures related to early settlement of the area, the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the development of the state park system.

Kansas Main Street, ksmainstreet.kansascommerce.com

The Kansas Department of Commerce administers several programs that merge with historic preservation programs. In particular, the Rural Development Division manages the Kansas Main Street program that is intended to assist communities in tackling the complex issues of revitalization while capitalizing on the unique history and identity of downtowns. The state program, which began in 1985, provides management training, consultation visits, local program evaluation, design assistance, business enhancement strategies, and incentive dollars. There are 24 Main Street communities in Kansas. The National Trust for Historic Preservation facilitates the national network of Main Street communities.

Kansas Barn Alliance, kansasbarnalliance.org

A group of rural advocates and barn enthusiasts, the Kansas Barn Alliance is committed to researching and preserving barns throughout the state. The alliance hosts workshops around Kansas to raise awareness about this threatened property type, to promote the National Register of Historic Places and rehabilitation tax credits and grants, and to provide networking and educational opportunities to rural advocates. The group consulted with the CRD about a statewide survey of barns and farmsteads in 2007. In 2010 the KBA partnered with the Doniphan County CLG and property owners to host the annual conference of the National Barn Alliance.

Kansas Sampler Foundation, kansassampler.org

A public non-profit 501(c)(3), the Kansas Sampler Foundation is committed to preserving, sustaining, and growing rural culture by educating Kansans about Kansas and by networking and supporting rural communities. The organization educates Kansans through the annual Kansas Sampler Festival and a variety of programs including the Kansas Explorers Club, the 8 Wonders of Kansas contests, the "Get Kansas!" blog, and the We Kan! network.



The Archaeological Conservancy, americanarchaeology.com

A private, nonprofit organization, The Archaeological Conservancy, based in New Mexico, purchases and protects endangered archeological sites. Beginning in 2005 Archaeological Conservancy staff has worked with the KSHS and Kansas landowners to purchase endangered sites. These efforts have been successful in Kansas, and future efforts are likely to be productive.

National Trust for Historic Preservation, preservationnation.org

A private, nonprofit membership organization, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is dedicated to saving historic places and revitalizing America's communities. It provides leadership, education, advocacy, and resources to save America's diverse historic places and revitalize communities. Staff of the trust's regional office in Denver serves as an advocate for historic resources in the state, and works with the Kansas SHPO, KPA, Kansas Main Street, and other preservation organizations to carry out its strategic visions.

National Park Service, nps.gov

The National Park Service (NPS) provides support and assistance for historic preservation in Kansas through:

- the Historic Preservation Fund, the Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, and other funding sources such as Save America's Treasures grants;
- guidance in projects and programming related to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;
- information about meeting the requirements set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

The NPS administers five national historic sites and has recognized 23 national historic landmarks in Kansas. Additionally, the NPS provides technical assistance through the Midwest Archeological Center and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

The five national historic sites located in Kansas are the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Topeka, Fort Larned National Historic Site in Larned, Fort Scott National Historic Site in Fort Scott, Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, and Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve near Strong City.

The National Park Service also interprets five national historic trails that pass through the state, which are the California National Historic Trail, Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail, Oregon National Historic Trail, Pony Express National Historic Trail, and Santa Fe National Historic Trail. In 2009 the CRD recently entered into a cost-share agreement with the National Historic Trails office to research and nominate properties along the Santa Fe, Oregon-California, and Pony Express trails.



Save America's Treasures

Created in 1998, Save America's Treasures (SAT) is a federal program that has been awarding grants to federal agencies, non-profits, government entities, and American Indian tribes to "contribute to the preservation of [...] prehistoric and historic resources and give maximum encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means." This program is administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services. Each year competitive and earmark grants are available for preservation and/or conservation work on historic collections and properties. In the program's 12 years, 10 Kansas properties have received SAT funds through the congressional earmark process.

Preserve America

Preserve America is a federal program that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our cultural and natural heritage. Goals of the program include a greater shared knowledge about the nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving our heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities. The program includes community and volunteer recognition, grants, and awards, as well as policy direction to federal agencies. Since the program's inception in 2003, four Kansas places have been designated Preserve America communities: Lawrence, Leavenworth, Riley County, and Wichita.

Other state and federal agencies and preservation groups

The list above is not exhaustive; rather, it reflects the major preservation participants in Kansas. Many state and federal agencies not listed in this publication participate in historic preservation in Kansas, typically in their efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Kansas Historic Preservation Act. Many local preservation groups, including county historical societies and regional interest groups, are vital to Kansas' preservation efforts. While they are not called out in this plan, they continue to be viable partners.

I want to express our thanks for the great training session you provided for us last night. After the meeting several commissioners mentioned to me how much they appreciated your efforts and that they felt the training was invaluable. I hope you know how much we appreciate our relationship with the SHPO and that we can always count on you and the rest of the staff when we need help with an issue.

—Chris Dunn, City of Leavenworth Community Development Director



Preservation Threats and Opportunities

Input received from a variety of stakeholders through questionnaires and targeted listening sessions (described in Plan Development, page 1) indicates concern and appreciation for resources representing all periods of Kansas' pre-history and history. Individuals and groups have organized around various types of resources—from prehistoric archeological sites to mid-20th century modern buildings—to provide awareness about threats facing them and opportunities to preserve them. With this input there is a clear understanding of current threats to historic resources and opportunities to address these threats in order to preserve historic resources.

In small towns and large cities alike, a widespread lack of understanding and education about historic preservation among city planners, local code officials, realtors, contractors, and property owners threatens vulnerable historic resources. In the current down economy, this lack of awareness about the benefits of historic preservation translates into less local government funding and staff support for preservation-related projects. As a result, local preservation planners and advocacy groups have less ability to proactively address pressures on historic resources and must compete for smaller pools of money to leverage funding for projects. To address these educational and training shortfalls, the CRD has promoted the use of Historic Preservation Fund monies for workshops, lectures, and educational materials. Some CLG communities, such as Wichita, Hutchinson, and Leavenworth, have hosted hands-on repair workshops and informational seminars for both professionals and property owners. The City of Manhattan, another CLG, has used HPF grants to proactively survey areas of future development for potential archeological resources. These local efforts are in addition to current and ongoing public education efforts that include the Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school, carried out in partnership between KSHS and the KAA and, on a year-by-year basis, other partners; Kansas Archaeology Month, sponsored by the Professional Archaeologists of Kansas with assistance from KSHS and state universities and federal agencies; and Kansas Project Archaeology, a new educational initiative for school children carried out by KSHS in coordination with others.

The City of Manhattan, another Certified Local Government, has used Historic Preservation Fund grants to proactively survey areas of future development for potential archeological resources.



Construction activities, including wind-farm development and other “green” projects, associated with continuing development and expansion threatens vulnerable historic resources. Cultural landscapes, such as the tallgrass prairie, are threatened by the development of wind farms. Members of the public have been attending local commission meetings to voice their concerns about appropriate wind farm placement and its potential impact on the landscape. Moreover, energy efficiency programs promoted by the federal government provide a financial incentive to property owners to replace historic windows and other materials. In response to the widespread perception that newer is better and/or more efficient,

the CRD produced a series of how-to window repair videos that have been viewed on You Tube more than 46,000 times. Not only are more how-to videos needed to spread information and attract new audiences, but also a more comprehensive building-trades program is needed in area technical schools and community college training programs to address a lack of skilled craftsmen.

A key first step toward protecting the resources that interpret the state’s rural past is identification and documentation.

In rural areas resources face decay. A key first step toward protecting the resources that interpret the state’s rural past is identification and documentation. In 2007 a survey and subsequent National Register multiple property nomination targeted historic agriculture-related resources. Successful and sustainable preservation projects in rural areas, however, take the continued combined efforts of many organizations. In addition to the CRD, the Kansas Barn Alliance, the Kansas Sampler Foundation, and the Rural

Development Division of the Kansas Department of Commerce partner with local individuals and organizations to draw attention to important rural resources.

Current agricultural practices in areas formerly left unplowed are destroying archeological sites. The rate of recorded sites obliterated is readily observable, and surely many unrecorded sites also have been impacted. These practices not only threaten surface deposits of artifacts, but also threaten deeper deposits as plowed areas become more susceptible to erosion. It is imperative that Kansans continue to fund studies and National Register nominations of these sites through the Historic Preservation Fund and other sources so they are known, documented, and protected by the state preservation law (K.S.A. 75-2724) and, if located on state, county, or municipal property, the Antiquities Act (K.S.A. 74-5401-5408). Education about these sites is also very important. Furthermore, increased availability and interest in metal detectors has led to widespread

undocumented collecting of historic period archeological sites. Long-term preservation of archeological sites and the built environment ultimately depends on educating Kansas citizens about the value of these finite, non-renewable cultural resources.

Communities, especially non-CLG communities, often lack the tools and assistance they need to identify, protect, market, and develop their historic properties. The CRD encourages consultation early in the planning stages of projects to identify historic properties that may be affected and explore alternatives to demolition that result in both positive





Before and After

McPherson Opera House,
219 South Main Street, McPherson



economic development and protection of historic resources. Stakeholders such as the KPA, KAA, and Kansas Main Street Program help local citizens with this process. CLG communities increasingly incorporate preservation planning in their community plans.

The CRD, along with its many preservation partners in the state, is dedicated to addressing these critical issues through achieving the goals identified in this plan. This is reflected in the wealth of historic preservation organizations and their related programs listed in this publication.

Before and After

Seward Graham House,
115 Miami Street, Hiawatha



Before and After

Gordon Building, 9th and
Kansas Avenue, Topeka



Preservation Goals and Objectives

Every five years, the CRD collaborates with partners and the public to reflect on past goals and achievements and develop new priorities for the next five years. Based on the summary of current programs and historic preservation-related organizations currently working in Kansas—and with valuable input from a broad spectrum of Kansans, as noted above—the CRD developed a series of goals that can be partially or fully addressed by state and federal agencies, preservation organizations, property owners, and interested members of the public within the next five years.

Broaden public knowledge

- Collaborate with stakeholders about preservation-related and archeology programs and opportunities through workshops, training, and publications targeting groups such as realtors, lenders, chambers of commerce, developers, planners, engineers, architects, governmental agencies, donors, and property owners.
- Make historic preservation and archeological programs, activities, and conferences more accessible to the public by actively promoting them through the media and online.
- Promote the use of Kansas Project Archaeology materials and seek the assistance of teachers, archeologists, and the Kansas Department of Education to train teachers to use the materials.
- Call attention to the economic importance of preservation by featuring successful projects in newsletters and on websites using podcasts and interactive maps.
- Promote preservation and historic sites in Kansas during the Kansas sesquicentennial commemoration in 2011 through a variety of media, including newsletters, news releases, and on websites.
- Broaden scope of properties surveyed and nominated to state and National Registers. Emphasize the documentation of prehistoric and historic archeological sites, parks, cultural landscapes, heritage parks, rural vernacular properties, public buildings, New Deal-era resources, and recent past resources. Emphasize resources associated with specific cultural groups, such as African Americans, American Indians, and Hispanics.
- Collaborate to analyze and document archeological collections that have not yet been recorded.
- Encourage communities to survey their resources and provide workshops to give them the tools to do so.
- Carry out a statewide study and survey of rural vernacular building types, culminating in the preparation of a National Register multiple property nomination for these resources.

Strengthen advocacy

- Maintain a statewide organization with preservation advocacy as its primary mission and with the organizational structure to communicate and respond quickly.
- Collaborate to create a group of voluntary field representatives to assist in public education.
- Invite national-level training programs, such as the National Center for Preservation Technology, to hold workshops in Kansas. Promote the classes on websites, through email groups, and press releases.



- Partner with area colleges to develop preservation trades training and education.
- Create a Habitat for Humanity-type program to inspire and organize volunteers to help with selected preservation projects.

Develop statewide preservation network

- Connect with partners and the public through email listservs and websites.
- Develop educational tutorials and how-to videos to be posted on websites and promoted to the public. Examples could include commissioner trainings, how-to repair videos, or tours of historic properties.
- Circulate and publicize the publication of the Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc., *Directory of Preservation Resources*, and the SHPO's *Source List for Historic Preservation Services and Resources*.
- Offer scholarships for attendance to conferences and trainings to local government staff, students, and non-profit leaders.
- Continue to promote and emphasize hands-on programming such as the Kansas Archeology Training Program field school, certification classes, and building repair workshops by offering incentives such as college credit or professional certification.

Integrate historic preservation practices into community planning

- Provide local governments tools to promote regular maintenance and develop minimum maintenance requirements.
- Require recipients of grant and/or loan funds to develop a long-term maintenance plan.
- Assist local governments and state agencies in integrating register-listed properties into Geographic Information System (GIS) applications.
- Assist local governments in preservation planning efforts through HPF grants to do surveys to be used as planning tools for future development and disaster readiness.
- Negotiate programmatic agreements with federal agencies to streamline project reviews.
- Grow the network of CLG communities.
- Develop and coordinate Section 106 training programs for communities seeking federal funding.
- Develop standards for conservation easements for archeological sites.

Fund Historic Preservation Initiatives

- Establish a process for funding repairs to historic properties impacted by disaster through the Heritage Trust Fund and other related programs.
- Continue to build the rehabilitation tax credit programs and the Partnership Historic Sites program.



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The Kansas Anthropologist: Journal of the Kansas Anthropological Association

Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains

Plains Anthropologist

Kansas Preservation: Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division

*I always feel like I learn something new each time
I come to volunteer in the lab.*

—Alta Hofmann



Websites

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American Association for State & Local History	aaslh.org
The Archaeological Conservancy	americanarchaeology.com
Kansas Anthropological Association	kshs.org/p/kansas-anthropological-association-kaa/14619
Kansas Barn Alliance	kansasbarnalliance.org
Kansas Department of Transportation	ksdot.org
Kansas Main Street	ksmainstreet.kansascommerce.com
Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.	kpalliance.org
Kansas Historical Society	kshs.org
Kansas Historical Society, Preservation Programs	kshs.org/portal_shpo
Kansas Historical Society, Archeology Programs	kshs.org/portal_archeology
Kansas Memory	kansasmemory.org
Kansas Sampler Foundation	kansassampler.org
Kansas Byways	ksbyways.org
National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services	nps.gov/history/hps
National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places	nps.gov/history/nr
National Park Service, Tax Credit Program	nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/
National Trust for Historic Preservation	preservationnation.org
National Trust's National Main Street Center	preservationnation.org/main-street
Professional Archaeologists of Kansas	ksarchaeo.info/home.shtml
Traditional Building	traditional-building.com





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