

INGREDIENTS FOR PRESERVATION PARTNERSHIPS IN LOUISIANA:
2017 TO 2025



A Comprehensive Preservation Plan

Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office
Office of Cultural Development
Department of Culture Recreation & Tourism

Table of Contents

Office of Cultural Development	2
Acknowledgements	3
Abbreviations	4
Introduction	6
Louisiana Joins the National Preservation Crusade	9
Louisiana's Historical and Archaeological Resources	14
Accomplishments of the Previous Plan	23
The Plan	36
Planning Process	36
Economic Factors, Budgetary Concerns, and Trends	40
Goals, Objectives and Strategies for Success	44
Goal 1: Expand Existing Partnerships and Collaborations...	45
Goal 2: Emphasize the Importance of Education and Public Knowledge	46
Goal 3: Build Visibility	48
Goal 4: Expand and Promote SHPO Services and Programs	50
Goal 5: Continue to Build Ways to Identify and Protect Historic Properties	55
Past, Present and Moving Forward	57
Selected Bibliography	58
Online Resources	60
Appendices	62
Appendix A: Public Input and Survey Results	63
Appendix B: Preservation Programs and Services	73
Appendix C: Preservation Collaborators and Partners	74
Appendix D: Preservation Legislation	76
Appendix E: Preservation Incentives	82



OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agency Vision

The Office of Cultural Development's vision is to provide a platform for citizens and decision makers to promote a Louisiana that value and embrace Louisiana cultural assets as essential in shaping a vibrant future for our communities and citizens.

Agency Mission

The **Office of Cultural Development** serves all citizens of Louisiana by preserving, supporting, developing and promoting Louisiana culture, including archaeology, arts, French language, and historic places.

LOUISIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office is comprised of the Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These Offices are located within the Office of Cultural Development, Department of Culture, Recreation, & Tourism.

Division of Archaeology (www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology)

The Division of Archaeology operates under three mandates: the federal National Historic Preservation Act, the state archaeological Resources Act and the state Unmarked Burial Sites Act. These responsibilities relate to recording, protecting and distributing information about the state's archaeological Resources

Division of Historic Preservation (www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation)

The Division of Historic Preservation encourages the preservation of Louisiana's significant historic sites and buildings, such as plantation homes, lighthouses, log cabins and battlefields, through the process of National Register listing, educational opportunities, consultation, and grants and tax incentives.

Cover: First You Make a Roux, image courtesy of Elaine Hodges, <http://www.creativemoods.com>

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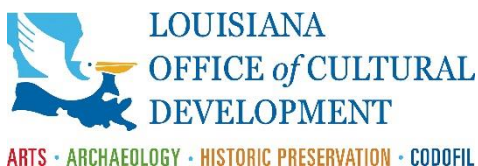
This plan is designed to aid the public and private sector in advancing the cause of preservation statewide. The goals outlined in this plan present many opportunities for collaborative efforts to take place with multiple groups toward a positive future for preservation in our culturally rich state.

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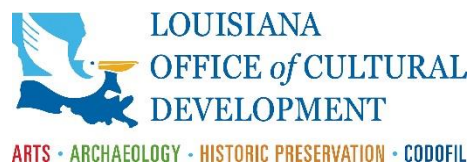


Abbreviations

CLG	Certified Local Government
CODOFIL	Council for the Development of French in Louisiana
DHP	Division of Historic Preservation
DOA	Division of Archaeology
DOD	Department of Defense
DOTD	Department of Transportation and Development
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration (Louisiana Office)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FP&C	Facility Planning and Control
GOHSEP	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HPF	Historic Preservation Fund
HRS	Historical Records Survey
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
LAC	Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy
LaPAL	Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab
LAS	Louisiana Archaeological Society
LA Tech	Louisiana Tech University
LLS	Louisiana Landmarks Society
LPA	Louisiana Preservation Alliance
LSU	Louisiana State University
LTHP	Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAPC	National Alliance for Preservation Commissions
NCPTT	National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
NSU	Northwestern State University
OCD	Office of Cultural Development
OSM	Office of State Museums
OSP	Office of State Parks

Abbreviations continued-

PA	Programmatic Agreement
PRC	Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans
PLA	Preserve Louisiana (formerly Preserve Louisiana)
RPC	Regional Planning Commission
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office(r)
SLU	Southeastern Louisiana University
SU	Southern University and A&M College
TU	Tulane University of New Orleans
ULL	University of Louisiana at Lafayette
UNO	University of New Orleans



Introduction

One of the key requirements of every State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) by the National Park Service (NPS) is to develop a State Plan that will guide the manner in which cultural resources in the state are considered and interpreted by those who have the ability to affect them, whether positive or negative, and by those who have the power to regulate certain actions. This plan serves as a general guide for decision making throughout the state and was developed in conjunction with Louisiana stakeholders who have an interest in how the future of preservation is shaped in the state. With the understanding that it takes a village to impact true progress, the Louisiana SHPO is pleased to present this plan which will be in effect for eight years.

First, you make a roux ...

This phrase is common throughout Louisiana. A roux is made by slowly browning equal parts of oil and flour over a low heat. It forms the foundation of many well-known Louisiana dishes, particularly our gumbo. Whether a Creole or Cajun gumbo is made, it all starts with a roux. The roux is critical to the gumbo, and must be carefully tended for a successful recipe. Preservation partnerships in Louisiana are much like a roux: they are an essential foundation to ensure the protection and preservation of our cultural heritage, and these partnerships must be tended carefully if they are to be successful.

Partnerships form the foundation of the roux, but Louisiana preservation partners add their own flavor to the recipe, just like the seasonings when added to the roux, such as onion, bell pepper, celery, and garlic (Figure 1). Each partnership or collaborative effort provides a unique ability for many entities at the local and state levels to influence the preservation and conservation of Louisiana's treasures. Just like the seasonings in our roux, the flavors marry together for an amazing combination.



Figure 1. Gumbo ingredients (from Jeff Murrell, <http://www.chapter128.com/gumbo.html>).

The Louisiana SHPO has, over the course of several plan periods, enjoyed close partnerships with a few organizations, such as Preserve Louisiana (PLA) formerly the Foundation for Historical Louisiana, the Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation (LTHP), the Louisiana Archaeological Society (LAS), and several universities including Louisiana State University (LSU), Tulane University of New Orleans (TU), Northwestern State University (NSU), and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL). While these partnerships have existed for years, they were more about collaborating on projects and a shared passion for historic preservation and archaeology rather than working together toward a specific goal or objective. Owing to the comprehensive nature of the state historic preservation plan, and dwindling state funds, the perception of these partnerships must be reconsidered. Partnerships fostered over the years will grow stronger as partners become actively involved in stated goals and objectives of this state historic preservation plan. **All who utilize this plan are encouraged to reach out to new partners within and beyond the**

preservation community. Recent public feedback about the Louisiana SHPO indicated they are well known among the group actively involved in historic preservation, or those who are regulated to some degree by programs administered by the SHPO, but not so much beyond that group, particularly with constituents who were not interacting with our office or utilizing our programs. Furthermore, many respondents were not aware there was a state plan.

The goals and objectives of the current plan were informed by the realization of the limited reach of preservation in certain regions of the state, and with the knowledge that a critical first step will be to form stronger and new partnerships to reach a wider audience regarding historic preservation and archaeological conservation. The allies listed in Appendix C of this plan all indicated an interest in working to assess goals of this comprehensive state historic preservation plan, as well as provided their thoughts on important historic preservation and archaeological issues.

This state historic preservation plan includes Louisiana's history in historic preservation, an introduction to cultural resources, past performance during the last plan period, and updated goals and objectives for the current plan period. The SHPO determined that an eight (8) year plan period 2017-2025 was preferable to allow for a greater period through which to implement and measure outcomes. The appendices were greatly expanded from previous plans (see page 62). It now includes data from the public surveys (Appendix A), a list and brief description of SHPO programs and services (Appendix B), and a list of potential preservation partners and collaborators (Appendix C). Appendix D and E includes information pertaining to federal, state, and local preservation legislation and preservation funding sources that are currently relevant. The inclusion of these appendices is intended to provide a useful guide and resource for stakeholders across the state.

Louisiana fared well in many of the goals and objectives outlined in the previous plan, *Our Place, Our Heritage: A Plan for Historic Preservation and Archaeological Conservation in Louisiana, 2011-2015*. The advocacy efforts strengthened existing partnerships with the LAS, the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy (LAC), the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab (LaPAL), the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans (PRC), PLA, TU, ULL, the Louisiana Folklife Commission, the Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation (LTHP), the Louisiana State Arts Council, and the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (CODOFIL). A new alliance was forged with the Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trails Advisory Commission for the protection and promotion of Louisiana's first World Heritage Site, Poverty Point (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1435>). The SHPO established a strong partnership with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness (GOHSEP), a state agency formed after the devastating effects of Hurricane Katrina and Rita to address disaster recovery statewide. This relationship resulted in cultural resources receiving a line item in the Louisiana State Hazard Mitigation Plan for Disaster Preparedness for the first time. This means these resources will be considered as part of all future plans.

During this next plan period, the SHPO will continue the momentum on several goals and objectives initiated in the previous plan, with modified or added objectives informed through public surveys, the preservation community, and current and future partners. The 2017 to 2025 plan will infuse the necessary ingredients, much like the roux in a gumbo, to promote historic preservation and archaeology to the public and private sector. The following is a brief description of the recipe, with the goals and objectives for the upcoming plan period.

Goal 1: *Expand existing partnerships and collaborations and establish new partnerships and collaborations beyond the preservation community.* Through public surveys and meetings, the SHPO identified potential historic preservation partners and collaborators (stakeholders) within and beyond the preservation community.

Goal 2: *Emphasize the importance of education and public knowledge.* Much progress was made in the previous plan in education and public knowledge. Stakeholders will continue to build upon this success to include workshops and seminars, expand internships, and promote these activities and resources throughout the state.

Goal 3: *Build visibility.* Here stakeholders will work to develop strategies to promote preservation and conservation in our state by working independently or by collaborating with various organizations in their respective communities to highlight historic anniversaries and commemorations through social media outlets and other public forums, and by working with other stakeholders to promote important resources such as the Poverty Point World Heritage Site.

Goal 4: *Expand and promote SHPO services and programs.* There are many objectives and strategies for this goal, much of it related to continuing the momentum from the previous plan period. Several objectives in Goal 4 will work on strategies to recoup some of the financial support lost through eight (8) years of state budget cuts. Also, continue successful objectives from the previous plan period, such as streamlining Section 106 review, and strengthening the Louisiana Main Street program.

Goal 5: *Continue to determine effective ways to identify and protect historic properties.* The objectives in Goal 5 are to identify and highlight specific historic resources, and expand the National Register listings for the state. Stakeholders should also consider issues of coastal erosion and climate change, and how this relates to archaeology sites and the built environment. The goal is to continue to make much of this information available to state and Congressional legislators as well as the general public, in an attempt to increase their knowledge of and involvement in preserving Louisiana's cultural heritage.

The gumbo will not thicken until it comes to a boil, which is how you know you have the right amount of roux. For this recipe, the boiling period is when the stakeholders and SHPO begin work on the goals and objectives for the 2017 to 2025 state historic preservation plan. Then the gumbo simmers, which allows all of the wonderful flavors to marry. This is when you taste the gumbo to assess the flavors. The simmering of our historic preservation gumbo will continue until midway through the plan period (2021), and then we'll take a good taste to see how our flavors are melding. Maybe we add more salt or pepper, tweaking a strategy to accomplish an objective. This is the prescribed recipe for the next eight (8) years. The roux, the partnerships, strengthened and forged, will be critical for success during this new plan period.

Louisiana joins the National Preservation Crusade

Beginning of the Preservation Movement in Louisiana

Preservation in Louisiana dates back to about the 1920s and 1930s, when a cultural awakening stimulated an interest in the fading elements of the state's history. For people living through an age of increasing modernization (the arrival of automobiles, air travel, and radio, to give a few examples), Louisiana's "romantic" colonial and plantation pasts, the physical remnants of which were visibly disappearing at the dawn of the 20th century, promised an alluring avenue for constructive escapism. Among the artists documenting and inspired by this vanishing culture (the Mississippi River plantations and French Quarter receiving the most attention) were photographers such as Robert Tebbs and Frances Benjamin Johnston, and "local colorists" like William Spratling, Natalie Scott, and Lyle Saxon. Their work and the rising concern of private citizens dovetailed nicely with the beginnings of a national interest in preserving the American past, which would be formalized during the New Deal years of the 1930s. At that time, under the auspices of the Federal government, the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historical Records Survey (HRS), along with other programs such as the Federal Writers' Project (headed in Louisiana by Saxon), worked to create a deeper understanding of the different components of American life and culture—the art, architecture, folk crafts, and traditions of the nation's people.

Preservation Becomes Organized

Following on these initial efforts, a more grassroots-oriented preservation movement began to emerge in the state in the 1930s and 1940s. Predictably, it would seem, the earliest organized association materialized in the historic city of New Orleans. After witnessing the success of preservation in Charleston, South Carolina, and the commercial windfall of the Natchez Pilgrimage in Mississippi, in 1937 a group of local citizens established the Vieux Carré Commission to serve as an advisory body to the city government on the protection and promotion of the French Quarter. The organization of other local preservation groups followed in the succeeding decades: the Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches in the 1940s, the Louisiana Landmarks Society (LLS), also based in New Orleans, in 1950, and the PLA in Baton Rouge in 1963.

After the passage of the landmark 1966 Federal legislation sanctioning historic preservation as a major goal of government, a new wave of organizations came onto the scene in Louisiana. Originally an offshoot of the city Junior League, PRC began operations in 1974, and was followed by the creation of the Louisiana Preservation Alliance (LPA), dba LTHP, in 1979. Numerous smaller preservation groups, historical societies, and historic district commissions have come into existence since the 1960s and 1970s.

Louisiana archaeology followed a similar path. Although interested individuals presented occasional reports and articles on archaeological sites during the late 1800s and early 1900s, especially on the state's ancient mounds, it was not until the 1920s and 1930s that systematic, professional archaeological investigations began. The Smithsonian undertook a major excavation at Marksville in the former decade while during the years of the Great Depression the Works Progress Administration put substantial numbers of people to work excavating sites around the state. It was during the 1930s as well that the idea of "conservation" took hold at the state level with the creation of the Louisiana State Parks system. Some of the initial properties acquired,

protected, and developed by the State Parks system included sensitive archaeological and historic sites.

In 1974, professional and avocational archaeologists came together to form the LAS and began a collaborative effort to document and describe the state's archaeological heritage. A more focused effort to preserve sites began in 1987 with the formation of the LAC, a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting sites through easements. Both organizations work cooperatively with The Archaeological Conservancy (a national group) to purchase and permanently protect significant sites here in Louisiana.

Creation of a State Level Infrastructure

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Preservation as an official part of state government also developed in the early 1970s. In 1971, Louisiana formed the SHPO and in 1972 created the Louisiana Historical Preservation and Cultural Commission. Recognizing the need for some sort of protective authority over our archaeological resources, in 1974 the state legislature created the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission along with the position of the state archaeologist. Later, in 1977, the Antiquities Commission and the Louisiana Historical Preservation and Cultural Commission were transferred to the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism (DCRT). Then, the State Archaeologist's Office was combined with the SHPO to become the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, with the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Program Development (later renamed the Office of Cultural Development) serving as State Historic Preservation Officer. In 1981, the division were separated administratively into the Division of Archaeology (DOA) and the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP). Together, these agencies today make up the SHPO, the official government voice on preservation issues in Louisiana.

Preservation Today: National Organizations

Many organizations have an interest in preservation and conservation here in Louisiana. At the present time, preservation in Louisiana is essentially carried on through a blending of efforts by major players at the national, state, and local levels. Among the national level partners are the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC), The Archaeological Conservancy, and NPS. The NPS provides funding for SHPO activities and it also provides leadership through the Southeast Archeological Center, Technical Preservation Services, and The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), located in Natchitoches. The U.S. Forest Service provides funding for Louisiana Archaeology Month.

Preservation Today: State Organizations

A major leader in Louisiana preservation is the SHPO. It implements state and Federal laws regarding historic preservation and archaeological conservation serves as the central distribution agency for Federal preservation grants and funding, and is the repository for the state's records of archaeological sites and historic standing structures. The SHPO is sub-divided into the Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and include the following programs: Certified Local Government (CLG)/Main Street Program; National Register; Tax Credits; Survey and Planning; Section 106 Review; Curation; Station Archaeology; and Archaeological Education/Outreach.

In its day-to-day activities, the SHPO expends a great deal of its effort in the review of assorted projects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Federal law mandates that all undertakings which involve Federal funds, licenses, permits, or property must be reviewed for potential effects on National Register listed or eligible resources. If a project is determined to have an adverse impact on such resources, the Federal Agency consults with the SHPO and other interested groups to develop an approach to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impact. Federal agencies involved in Section 106 matters include, but are not limited to the Forest Service, NPS, Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense (DOD), Veteran's Administration, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and General Services Administration.

In addition to its work with Federal agencies, the SHPO also reviews state and local level projects that have received Federal funding or applied for Federal licenses or permits. This requires coordination with numerous state agencies and local governments, including, among others, the Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD), State Facility Planning and Control (FP&C), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, National Guard, Office of State Parks (OSP), river authorities, and many more.

Other state governmental partners are OSP and the Office of State Museums (OSM), which operate, protect, and interpret several significant historic buildings and archaeological sites, including numerous sites that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or have moved a step further to attain National Historic Landmark status. A few of these include the Cabildo and Presbytere in New Orleans, Rosedown Plantation, Poverty Point, Marksville, and Los Adaes.

Below is a list of State Historic Sites (SHS) in Louisiana. All are listed in the NRHP, except where noted in bold:

Audubon SHS
Centenary SHS
Fontainebleau State Park
Fort Jesup SHS
Fort Pike SHS
Fort St. Jean Baptiste SHS
Forts Randolph & Buhlow SHS
Kent Plantation House SHS

Hodges Gardens State Park
Locust Grove SHS
Longfellow-Evangeline SHS
Los Adaes SHS
Mansfield SHS
Marksville SHS
Otis House at Fairview-Riverside State Park
Plaquemine Lock SHS

Port Hudson SHS
Poverty Point SHS
Rebel SHS

Rosedown Plantation SHS
Winter Quarters SHS

Strong non-governmental state-level partners are the PLA, PRC, LTHP, LAS, and LAC. The LTHP and the LAS have annual statewide conferences, and the PRC publishes the acclaimed news magazine *Preservation in Print*.

Each of these organizations has its own special areas of interest. PLA primarily concerns itself with preservation projects in the Baton Rouge metropolitan area but sometimes ventures into state level advocacy. PRC has its hands full in New Orleans with purchase, rehabilitation, and education programs. LTHP is the recognized state level partner of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is involved in education and advocacy. The LLS is also focused on advocacy primarily in the New Orleans area. The LTHP, PLA, and the LLS all compile annual “endangered” lists of historic properties.

In addition to the role of the non-governmental state-level partners mentioned above, many of our public and private universities offer programs in history, preservation, anthropology, and architecture. LSU in Baton Rouge continues its long standing undergraduate, Master’s and PhD programs in anthropology, while the LSU Design program in the School of Architecture shares the principles of Main Street development with its students, who often reach out to various local communities to complete real projects. Further, TU offers a Master’s in Preservation Studies program which utilizes the vast urban landscape of New Orleans as its teaching ground. Other state universities like Southeastern University (SLU) and ULL maintain strong history and public history/cultural resource management programs. ULL offers a major in Anthropology and a graduate certificate in Historic Preservation. Finally, the Louisiana Tech University (LaTech) School of Design offers a Masters of Architecture degree. All of these universities serve to educate students and constituents alike, regarding the aforementioned programs, through public lectures and on-going community involvement.

Preservation Today: Local Organizations

At the local level there are 49 CLG programs and 34 Main Street communities, 30 of these being traditional small-town Main Streets and the other 4 being urban Main Streets developed in New Orleans. The CLGs all include some form of historic district or preservation commission component within their local municipal governments, thereby making them eligible for Federal funding for various projects. In Louisiana, all Main Street communities are required to be CLGs first, but go one step further in terms of their organization and commitment to encouraging sustainable economic development within the fabric of their historic local character. (for more information see www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/certified-local-government/index; or www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/main-street/index).

Among the mix of other stakeholders at the local level in Louisiana are large corporations and landholders, especially in the timber, oil, and gas industries; municipal and parish governments; churches and church groups; civic and neighborhood associations; historical societies and museums; economic development agencies; tourism commissions; and, of course, thousands of private property owners.

Preservation Today: Tribal Organizations

Comprising another major constituency are Federal and state-recognized American Indian tribes. Four Federally-recognized tribes have reservations in the state: the Chitimacha Nation, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, Jena Band of Choctaw, and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana. An additional seven Federally-recognized tribes maintain strong ancestral ties to land in Louisiana: the Caddo Nation, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, Seminole Nation of Florida, and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. The SHPO consults regularly with these tribes concerning the discovery of human remains and through the aegis of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for projects funded, licensed, or permitted by federal agencies. There are also 10 state-recognized tribal communities. These communities include the Bayou Lafourche Band, Grand Caillou/Dulac Band, and Isle de Jean Charles Band of the Biloxi-Chitimacha Confederation, the Point au Chien Tribe, United Houma Nation, Adai Caddo Tribe, Choctaw-Apache Community of Ebarb, Clifton Choctaw, Louisiana Choctaw Tribe, and the Four Winds Tribe. Each of these groups has a vested interest in the state's handling of sensitive archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties, especially ones that potentially contain human or cultural remains.

Historic Preservation and Archaeological Conservation Tools

Many tools are available to help identify, evaluate, register, protect, interpret, and manage Louisiana's historic and cultural resources. Federal, state, parish and city legislation and ordinances provide the primary framework for establishing protection for historic properties (Appendix D). Federal and state tax incentives also provide an important tool, enabling owners to conserve their historic structures. Previous disaster recovery funds from a variety of federal agencies enabled the SHPO to develop electronic databases and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) that provide online access to some information.

The SHPO is updating standards for excavation and reporting on archaeological sites to ensure these resources are appropriately identified, evaluated and preserved. Louisiana is fortunate to have private archaeology firms who work closely with the SHPO to update site forms and record new sites. The LAC and The Archaeological Conservancy (<http://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/sally-warren-mounds-louisiana/>) provide critical help through protection easements for sites, or by purchasing sites outright. These efforts, however, can positively impact only a small number of sites across the state in any given year.

Louisiana's Historical and Archaeological Resources

Introduction to Louisiana's Historic and Cultural Resources

Like other states in the nation, Louisiana is a product of migration, conflict, cultural exchange, and societal evolution through time. Our human past is reflected most notably in the rich array of buildings, structures, archaeological sites, historic landscapes, and traditional cultural properties that are a shared inheritance for all the people of the state.

The effective management of these historic and cultural resources requires an appreciation of the traditions, folkways, and historical origins that underlie the state's different communities and populations, as well as an awareness of the historical processes that have affected and contributed to Louisiana's overall development. Attempting to balance the preservation of this rich heritage with today's all-consuming imperative of economic growth can be a daunting task, one that demands commitment at all levels—involved local people, responsive elected leaders, attentive civil servants, and, above all, an educated general public that recognizes the inherent value of Louisiana's cultural patrimony in this era of terrific physical expansion. It is hoped this short introduction, while providing a better understanding of Louisiana's historical context, also will serve to identify the many challenges to, and opportunities for, preservation and conservation in the Pelican State.

Paleo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 years ago) through the Archaic Period (10,000-2,500 years ago)

Mankind's earliest forays inside what are now the borders of the State of Louisiana came at least 12,000 years ago. These first inhabitants found it a hospitable place rich in fish, wild game, and other natural resources. Evidence of these earliest peoples is limited and archaeologists often must extrapolate their conclusions from better-preserved finds in other parts of the South. Distinctive chipped stone technologies began to emerge in Louisiana some 10,000 to 8,000 years ago and archaeologists have recovered scrapers, pitted stones, and other tools in abundance, suggesting a population slowly increasing over time. Six thousand years ago, the first mounds in North America were built in southern and eastern Louisiana, marking the start of a tradition that continued for the next 5,000 years. Louisiana has at least 13 mound sites that date to this early mound-building tradition, including the well-preserved Watson Brake site in Ouachita Parish and the LSU Campus Mounds site in East Baton Rouge Parish.

From 3,700 to 3,100 years ago, a unique culture flourished at the Poverty Point site in West Carroll Parish. The natural environment there was diverse enough to support an extremely large hunter-gatherer settlement. Importantly, Poverty Point's residents created an extensive trade network that brought stone from great distances to use for points, beads, plummets, and bowls. Further, they built massive concentric ridges and earthen mounds extending over 400 acres, including a large central mound measuring 21 meters tall. For its time, this complex city was the largest and most elaborate in North America. Poverty Point was listed as a World Heritage Site in 2014, and is also a State Historic Site, a National Historic Landmark, and a National Monument.

Woodland Period (2,500-800 years ago) through the Mississippian Period (800-400 years ago)

The widespread use of pottery marks the beginning of the Woodland period, around 2,500 years ago. This early pottery was thick, un-tempered, and poorly fired, but it marked a major technological and cultural development (see Figure 2). About 2,000 years ago, the Marksville culture emerged in the lower Mississippi Valley. Considered a southern variant of the Midwestern Hopewell tradition, its people crafted delicate, decorative pottery and built elaborate burial mounds. The multi-mound Marksville site in Avoyelles Parish is the best example of this tradition. It is a State Historic Site and a National Historic Landmark.



Figure 2: Early Pottery, Woodland Period. Courtesy of DOA

By about 1,000 years ago, Louisiana had a very diverse American Indian population, with both mound and non-mound cultures represented within the state's borders. The Caddo tradition flourished in northwest Louisiana, with its fine pottery, extensive trade network, and elaborate mortuary complex. In the lower Mississippi Valley, the Plaquemine and Mississippian traditions emerged. In southwest Louisiana, hunting and gathering provided abundant resources throughout the year for most communities.

European Contact and the Historic Period (1500s-1700s)

The devastating force of European contact that rippled across the American Southeast in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, however, brought collapse and social dislocation to these cultures, leading in turn to the eventual regeneration of Louisiana's native peoples as the "historic-era" tribes we know today. Settlement pressures during the colonial period led to an influx of Indian groups from the east and the north, the movement of Indian peoples within Louisiana, and the conglomeration of tribes as they struggled with warfare, disease, and cultural loss. During this time, many sites were occupied only briefly and thus are small and difficult to link with a specific tribe. Sites that have been investigated, such as the Tunica site of Trudeau, illustrate the complex processes by which Tribes struggled to find their place in a European world.

Louisiana's Colonial Development (1699-1812)

Following the era of contact, Louisiana emerged as a far-flung colonial outpost, first of the French, then of the Spanish and British, before finding itself integrated, albeit as an exotic possession, into the realm of the new American republic. The physical legacies of the colonial era, such as the French Quarter in New Orleans (built primarily under the Spanish after disastrous conflagrations in 1788 and 1794), the isolated plantations up and down the Mississippi River and in the Red River Valley, and the lonely frontier outposts at Opelousas, Natchitoches, and Los Adaes are important on a national scale. They represent, individually and collectively, the immersion of European and African identities into the hothouse climate of the Americas and offer exciting views of societal and cultural formation in this new environment. The colonial era also was responsible for the creation of Louisiana's premier architectural style, French Creole. Once prevalent throughout the Mississippi Valley, today few examples of French Creole architecture are found outside of Louisiana.

Though the remaining structures and numerous archaeological sites representing this history are richly rewarding for the stories they reveal about early Louisiana, they are often located in areas where development has proceeded unabated. Effective management and interpretation is limited by centuries of continued development and use, subdivision of property into many small landholdings, and the conversion of agricultural land to housing and industrial parks. Like our state's earliest American Indian cultures, this colonial legacy is one of the most fascinating, but also one of our most endangered of historic resources.

The Antebellum Plantation World (1812-1860)

After the passing of the European powers from the scene, Louisiana quickly came into its own as a commercial economy built upon cotton, sugar, and enslaved labor. The plantations located on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, and over into the bayou country of the Lafourche and Teche districts, produced immense crops that were then moved by water to New Orleans, and then to overseas markets. A Plantation society in the state evolved along its own trajectory, varying from region to region both by the crops grown and the ethnic origins of planters and slaves. The sugar regions of south Louisiana, for instance, largely reflected the influence of creolized African and European populations, while plantation culture in the state's cotton regions generally evolved as a product of the migration of Atlantic seaboard planters, largely of English or Scottish descent, and their anglicized African American laborers. The "big houses" came in a range of styles, some showing their colonial and Caribbean roots, others illustrating Federalist, neo-classical, and Gothic Revival styles popular elsewhere in the South. Architecture and archaeological remains in the "quarters" likewise reflect the origins of their inhabitants, either as Louisiana and Caribbean creoles or as transplants from the eastern states. Important archaeological work at plantation sites continues to help us understand the wide cultural parameters of the plantation world.

Upland South, Acadian, and Other Cultural Influences (late 18th and 19th centuries)



Figure 3. Thomas House (Single Pen Log House built ca. 1855) LA Hwy 787, Red River Parish. Courtesy of DHP

Other areas of Louisiana attracted migrants with different ethnic heritages and cultural characteristics. The piney woods of the Florida Parishes above Lake Pontchartrain and the upland country of north and central Louisiana drew a mixed Anglo and Scots-Irish immigration of small, subsistence-based farmers from other similar areas of the American South. The housing styles in these places included typical dogtrots, single-pens, and Carolina-I's, few originals of which remain today (see Figure 3). In south central Louisiana, the prairies and

lowlands emerged as the domain of the Acadians, today's Cajuns, who began arriving in the mid-1760s and made their living as small farmers and herders of cattle, and later as trappers and fishermen. The typical Acadian house can be found in dwindling numbers across much of south

Louisiana and as far north as Avoyelles and Rapides Parish in the central part of the state. A modernized version of this native style remains a popular housing choice in the region. Other French-speaking peoples inhabited south Louisiana and maintained distinct cultural traditions, such as white and black creoles and mixed heritage American Indian bands that lived in isolated communities on the fringes of society. Meanwhile, on the far western border of the state, the so-called “Neutral Strip” that separated the United States from Texas, frontier conditions prevailed with a mix of Anglo-American, Indian, African American, and mestizo communities. Each of these communities persisted with their own ethnic identities and customs, often down to the present day.

New Orleans as a Commercial and Cultural Center (1718-1860s)

New Orleans, of course, remained a world unto itself, a vast and diverse port city that numbered almost 170,000 souls by 1860 (Baton Rouge, the state capital, was home to fewer than 6000 persons). A center of wealth and power, its commercial and cultural influences reached deep into the hinterlands of the Mississippi River Valley. Indeed, the New Orleans “style” could be recognized in Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Shreveport, and Monroe, and as far north as Memphis and St. Louis. In this mostly agricultural state, cultural trends tended to move outward from the urban center to the rural periphery. New Orleans, therefore, had an inordinate impact on the development of the rest of Louisiana. Even more, as a full-formed city by the time of the Civil War, New Orleans’ built environment accommodated an impressive array of architectural styles that met its housing and commercial needs, making it today one of the most opportunity rich areas for rehabilitation and re-use of historic structures. Although much of the early city has been wiped away, a few key examples of the French colonial presence remain and the French Quarter itself, though built under Spanish rule, nonetheless reflects typically French Caribbean and creole modes. Greek Revival, Egyptian Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styles are evident in housing, businesses, and government buildings from the later antebellum period. New Orleans also is important for its rich archaeological legacy. Recent investigations in the garden behind St. Louis Cathedral, on the grounds of the Old U.S. Mint, and at other sites in the French Quarter demonstrate a high-level of preservation and help reveal the fascinating interactions between ethnic groups during colonial and antebellum times.

Forts, Battlefields, and Historic Cemeteries (Colonial Era through the 19th century)



Figure 4. Fort Pike National Historic Landmark. Courtesy of DHP

Louisiana played a strategic role in the imperial designs of the early colonial powers in North America and later likewise held tremendous value for the American republic, all because of the vital importance of the Mississippi River. France, Spain, and

Great Britain all constructed military fortifications to defend their interests in Louisiana and, after the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, the United States government also invested heavily in securing the state. Most of the early posts have long since been destroyed but valuable archaeological remains merit continued attention. Equally important are the brick masonry forts of the antebellum era that surround New Orleans and are endangered today by coastal erosion and neglect. These include Forts Pike (Figure 4.) and Macomb east of the city, the crumbling ruins of Fort Livingston to the west, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip down the Mississippi. All of these suffered heavy damage during Hurricane Katrina in 2005 although several have undergone mitigation and stabilization efforts in recent years. Other installations, such as Jackson Barracks in New Orleans, the Pentagon Barracks and Old Arsenal in Baton Rouge, and assorted other minor structures comprise an important part of Louisiana's early military heritage. Key partners in managing these assets include the OSP, Louisiana National Guard, local parish governments, and interested friends' groups.

A number of important battlefields from the War of 1812 and Civil War are located in Louisiana as well. Of national importance, the Chalmette battlefield below New Orleans, managed by the NPS, was the site of General (later President) Andrew Jackson's famous victory over an invading British army. Numerous other sites dating from the Civil War are in various states of conservation. OSP manages Port Hudson just above Baton Rouge; Forts DeRussy, Randolph, and Buhlow in central Louisiana along the Red River; and Mansfield just below Shreveport. Port Hudson was the site of a 48- day siege in 1863; its fall gave the North full control over the Mississippi River. Mansfield was the culminating battle of the 1864 Red River campaign. Yet, these are but a few of the Civil War era sites in Louisiana. Campaigns in the Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche country took place in 1862 and 1863, while the Vicksburg campaign opened with General Ulysses Grant's destructive march through northeast Louisiana in April 1863. Sites associated with these operations have received very little attention over the years, mainly due to budgetary issues and staffing, and are in need of assessment. As is the case elsewhere, intensive agricultural and industrial development, along with suburbanization, continue to be major threats.

In addition to forts and battlefields, Louisiana has a wide assortment of historically significant cemeteries and burying grounds associated with its development in the 18th and 19th centuries. The most well-known are the above-ground cemeteries of New Orleans, especially the St. Louis cemeteries just outside the French Quarter. These early sites are crowded and jumbled affairs but later burial places in the city. Other sites, such as Metairie Cemetery, have park-like qualities that reflect Victorian conventions about death and mourning, being heavily ornamented with

important artwork and architecture. Outside of the urban areas are endangered properties located on small rural sites, often those of plantation and farming families (both white and black), that are poorly marked and threatened by development and decay, as well as larger inner-city cemeteries that have fallen into disrepair with shifts in demographics over the years. Interest in cemetery preservation remains a local and state issue that requires a group of dedicated individuals and funding that is often difficult to secure as many organizations and municipalities try to do more with less.

African American Life after the Civil War (1865-present)

The Civil War transformed both Louisiana and the South, but perhaps not in ways that proved readily discernible even a few decades later. For, though Emancipation completely destroyed the institution of slavery, Reconstruction provided African Americans a surprising amount of political freedom up into the 1870s. White violence towards blacks and the withdrawal of northern support for civil rights erased most of these gains in the years afterward. Further, the plantation continued to be a central part of the lives of many African Americans well into the 1930s and 1940s, as recorded through oral histories, written records, and archaeological work at plantations such as Alma and Riverlake in Pointe Coupee Parish and elsewhere. Meanwhile, “Jim Crow” segregation increasingly limited the opportunities of small town and urban blacks. Yet, in an unintended way, segregation also created vibrant African American business and residential districts that flourished up into the 1950s and 1960s. These areas, like South Baton Rouge or Texas Avenue in Shreveport, featured schools, theatres, dancehalls, restaurants, and stores that catered to all-black audiences. Although reflecting local adaptations, many of these structures nonetheless often drew upon national styles then coming into vogue. Found in some of Louisiana’s smaller communities are a few surviving benevolent society buildings and even fewer Rosenwald schools. The River Road African American Museum (RRAAM) located in Donaldsonville rescued two of these “few surviving” buildings. The True Friends Benevolent Association Hall (Figure 5) and the Central Agricultural School, both in Donaldsonville met the needs of the community in very important ways during the 19th and 20th Centuries. According to Laura Blokker, author of *The African American Experience in Louisiana*, Benevolent Halls provided medical and funeral benefits and other forms of mutual assistance before the days of insurance and welfare programs. She also discussed the Central Agricultural School, which was relocated to Donaldsonville from Convent (St. James Parish) and was constructed as a Rosenwald School in 1929 by the community. One of the most fascinating aspects of this school’s history is that the community raised all of the funds themselves without the benefit of any matching Rosenwald Funds, as the School Board refused to distribute the funds to them. The school was essentially constructed based on the determination of the African American community to educate their youth. Preservation interest in these African American neighborhoods and buildings, often linked to larger community revitalization and economic development efforts, has exploded over the past decade but more work needs to be done in identifying and protecting them.



Figure 5: True Friends Benevolent Association Hall, Donaldsonville

Early 20th Century Louisiana (1900-1945)

As Louisiana moved into the 20th century, revolutions in transportation and communication increasingly broke down the physical limitations of both travel and cultural transmission, thereby introducing outside influences to even the most remote and provincial areas of the state. This expanding consciousness was reflected most notably in the advent of national architectural trends that accompanied the coming of the railroads in the decades after the Civil War and the building of modern highway systems in the 1920s and 1930s. Towns like Lake Charles and Crowley in southwest Louisiana still today reflect their origins in the timber and rice booms of the late 19th century with a built culture that evidences the conventions of the time (Queen Anne and Eastlake, in particular), especially as recent northern and Midwestern immigrants sought to replicate models of national affluence and success. Likewise, the development of “garden districts” in Baton Rouge, Alexandria, and Shreveport (not to mention in much of New Orleans as well) reflected general trends towards suburbanization in the 1910s and after, with strong bungalow styles tailored to indigenous tastes and an abundance of Colonial, Spanish Colonial, and Tudor Revival examples on display. The Beaux Arts and Art Deco design styles are likewise heavily represented in these places in residential, commercial, and government buildings.

The early 1900s also saw the birth of the oil and gas business in Louisiana. Following big strikes in East Texas, surveyors and “wildcatters” brought in wells around Jennings and then in the Caddo Lake area north of Shreveport. The wealth that came with this industry, and the subsequent impact on private as well as public architecture in Louisiana, cannot be overestimated. In fact, oil revenues underwrote much of Governor, later U.S. Senator, Huey Long’s infrastructure construction in the late 1920s and early 1930s, including his building of roads, bridges, and a new governor’s mansion and state capitol (Figure 6).



Figure 6: State Capitol Building completed 1932. Photo courtesy of Nicole Hobson-Morris

Even more expansion came after Long’s untimely death in 1935, when the now-friendly Franklin D. Roosevelt administration in Washington, D.C., poured close to a hundred million “New Deal” dollars into Louisiana for schools, airports, courthouses, community centers, university buildings, parks, sewerage systems, and other projects. A large percentage of these structures are still in use today. Such publicly owned historic buildings, bridges, and roadways periodically face assault from well-meaning but non-preservation-minded architects, engineers, and governmental custodians who tend to adopt a philosophy of “modern is better” when it comes to maintenance and repair.

Another important but nonetheless often overlooked legacy for Louisiana from this first half of the 20th century is the assortment of military installations constructed during the First and Second World Wars. These include Camp Beauregard and Camp Livingston near Alexandria and Fort Polk at Leesville. Beauregard (Louisiana National Guard) and Polk (DOD) are still active today. All of the posts, as well as a handful of other sites around the state, have significant architectural or archaeological elements that need evaluation and conservation. Cultural resource staff at Fort

Polk have completed an extensive analysis of that base in recent years due to expansions and the U.S. Forest Service is continuing work in documenting the remnants of Camp Livingston, now a part of the Kisatchie National Forest. Still, much work remains to be done to record and preserve this aspect of Louisiana's military heritage.

Louisiana After 1945



Figure 7: City of Alexandria Post-War Suburbs Historic District. Courtesy of DHP

In terms of a larger view of the 20th century, the Second World War proved to be the true watershed moment for Louisiana. Federal investment in military bases and defense industries contributed heavily to a wartime boom and this investment continued in the decades after the war as major petro-chemical industries moved into the state, especially along the Mississippi River corridor between New Orleans and Baton Rouge and around Lake Charles. Indeed, the 1950s and 1960s saw the “sunbelt revolution” in full sway with the construction of two major interstate systems in Louisiana, an explosion in the number of suburbs (Figure 7) surrounding the state's major

cities, and an accompanying growth of businesses to service this new population, much of it drawn from declining rural areas.

Although bringing tremendous economic opportunities that, in general, lifted Louisianans' standards of living, this growth was accomplished by rapid and poorly planned expansion that also eroded the integrity of traditional downtowns and caused a staggering loss of cultural resources. Such examples are too numerous to mention, but, we might point out the disastrous effects of interstate construction on the Tremé neighborhood in New Orleans and South Baton Rouge in the capital city, two thriving black residential and commercial districts that went into immediate decline. While there has been a renewed interest in the past 20 - 30 years in re-developing older downtown areas (with help from the Main Street Program), the trend towards suburbanization, in particular, has continued to abrade much of Louisiana's rural culture as cities such as Baton Rouge, Hammond, Lafayette, and Lake Charles (all along the Interstate 10/12 corridor) maintain high levels of growth. Even smaller towns, such as Natchitoches and Ruston, have seen increased expansion in recent years that put extreme pressure on their city cores and surrounding rural landscapes. While these pressures can be great, the City of Ruston has a great success story to share. They responded quite well over the years to the increased interest in their town. Over the past eight years they took measures to bury power lines within their downtown area, improve their streets, and improve their sidewalks by adding green space. The college town (Louisiana Tech) is also a partner in the CLG and has a Main Street district, which allowed our staff to work with the city regarding certain improvement measures. They have managed to successfully attract a number of boutiques, restaurants, and other businesses to their historic downtown center.

20th Century Bridges (1900-1975)

In keeping with the many advances that prevailed in the early 20th Century, construction of better roads and bridges by the state and local authorities began to open pathways to new and old settlement across the state. While few bridges were built in Louisiana before the twentieth century, the construction of bridges soon outpaced the use of many ferry boats. Louisiana has a large number of movable and truss bridges, which accommodate its vast array of waterways. It contains 11,000 square miles of flood plain; 7,800 miles of coastal swamps, marshes, and estuarine waters; countless streams, lakes, canals, spillways, and artificial waterways; and it is traversed by five major navigable rivers. During 2012 to 2015, the Louisiana Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and DOTD contracted with Mead & Hunt (architecture & engineering firm) to complete an inventory of Louisiana's historic bridges. Mead & Hunt began their process by completing a Historic Context for Louisiana Historic Bridge Inventory in 2012. A historic context is defined by the National Park Service as the manner in which properties are evaluated for significance in the National Register. Properties determined eligible for listing or listed in the National Register must possess significance when evaluated in the perspective of their historic context. With the context finalized, it was determined that of 4,579 known bridges evaluated, a population of 36 were listed or eligible for listing in the Register. Seven are actually listed. As the process progressed, Mead & Hunt worked with the respective state agencies to begin the necessary legwork to develop a Programmatic Agreement (PA), which was finalized in 2015, among the Federal Highway Administration, the Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development, the Advisory Council, and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer regarding the Management of Historic Bridges in Louisiana, per the Section 106 Review process. As a mitigation measure outlined in the PA, *Crossing the Bayou: Louisiana's Historic Bridges* publication (Figure 8), was completed. The document provides a wonderful overview of not only bridges, but it also provides a valuable compilation of all agencies, laws and movements associated with these important resources in the state. Unfortunately, many of these historic resources are being replaced due to a lack of maintenance at the local and state levels of government, changes to engineering standards, and/or changing needs within the respective communities, which makes the document all the more important.

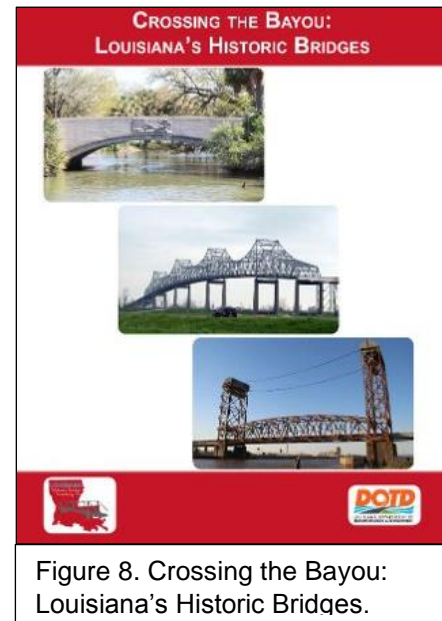


Figure 8. Crossing the Bayou: Louisiana's Historic Bridges.

Accomplishments of the Previous Plan

The previous Louisiana state historic preservation plan, *Our Places, Our heritage: A Plan for Historic Preservation and Archaeological Conservation in Louisiana, 2011-2015*, saw success in many of the goals and objectives set forth.

Develop Advocacy Efforts

Early in the 2011 to 2015 preservation plan a Preservation Advocacy Council (PAC, 2011) was formed by then SHPO, Pam Breau and a number of preservation organizations around the state. The Council's mission was to "engage and build public, governmental and Louisiana Legislature awareness and support for historical and cultural preservation." The PAC was beneficial in reintroducing preservation partners to each other, and identifying needs and long-term goals for preservation in the state. However, it was clear the immediate need was to strengthen relationships both among partners, and between partners and the SHPO. The creation of a statewide preservation council would lend itself more naturally to stronger preservation advocacy in Louisiana. Unfortunately, after a strong start, the PAC could not sustain the momentum and it dissolved. The organizations which made up the PAC may serve this purpose once again, but with a different mission, one of creating and strengthening partnerships, first and foremost, to a wider audience.

Each year during the previous plan period, the SHPO staff provided essential statistical data to a number of entities to highlight the effective nature of their programs around the state. A Data Book was completed each fiscal year and presented to the Assistant Secretary and State Historic Preservation Officer with essential data from each program to inform the Louisiana legislature. In a separate but equally important effort, the SHPO staff also produced one-pagers to accompany a Congressional delegation of stakeholders led by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officer's (NCSHPO) Advocacy Day event in Washington, D.C. each year. Both initiatives provide critical evidence outlining the economic impact of preservation within communities and districts statewide.

In two separate Legislative sessions, the SHPO was caught in the mix of the state budgetary woes as tax credit programs statewide were being targeted for cuts and the popular state historic commercial tax credit program faced possible elimination. A Tax Credit Consortium comprised of developers, architects, and Downtown Development Organizations formed. Numerous preservation organizations across the state stepped up to help advocate for the retention of the valuable incentive. In this instance the tax credit staff compiled data to the Consortium and other advocacy organizations, demonstrating the strong economic impact of this program through dollars leveraged and jobs created in various communities. As a result, the commercial credit program remains in place to date.

The LAS helped support the objective of strengthening the research and publicizing the benefits of preservation and conservation. The LAS is a non-profit organization comprised of professional and avocational archaeologists, and publishes a bulletin each year on Louisiana archaeological sites. The bulletin is peer reviewed, and highlights work by professional and avocational archaeologists in the state. Cultural resource management firms often provide articles to the LAS about their Louisiana projects, and by doing so make this research available to a more general audience.

Archaeologists at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, a cultural resource management company in New Orleans, supported this objective as well. Archaeologists at the firm designed and implemented a database focused on early stone points in Louisiana. This research filled a gap in a regional archaeology project to identify and record very early stone points, the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (<http://pidba.utk.edu/>). Louisiana was noticeably absent from this regional conversation, but the efforts of these dedicated archaeologists made an important contribution on behalf of our state.

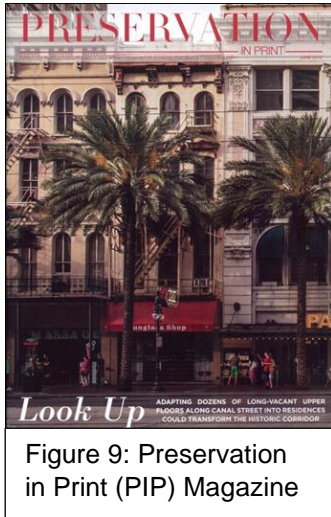


Figure 9: Preservation in Print (PIP) Magazine

The SHPO partners with the PRC to regularly submit articles to their publication, *Preservation in Print* magazine (PIP) (<http://www.prcno.org/programs/preservationinprint/>). The PIP is published nine (9) times a year, and covers preservation-related issues primarily focused in New Orleans and the surrounding communities (Figure 9). The magazine provides in-depth information on local, statewide and national preservation related issues, as well as the work being done by the PRC, the SHPO, and other organizations. The magazine has been the exclusive Louisiana publication covering architectural preservation and neighborhood revitalization issues since 1975, and has a readership of over 35,000. Having regular submissions of historic preservation activity keeps our constituents well informed.

In an effort to expand the leadership capabilities of local, state, and tribal preservation organizations, the SHPO collaborated in an annual program, “Culture Connection,” as a venue to foster the exchange of ideas and networking. Culture Connection began in 2013 and is sponsored by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor and OCD, in partnership with LTHP, the Louisiana State Arts Council, the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, LAS, the Louisiana Folklife Commission and CODOFIL. These cultural partnerships move cultural development in Louisiana forward. The event has been well attended each year, with about 300 participants from across Louisiana, including a contingent from France. Each year awards are given in several cultural categories, such as the arts, historic preservation, and archaeology. In addition to the annual arts and culture awards presented, this event features exhibits, talks, and meetings for arts and cultural professionals, and the general public. Culture Connection provides an excellent networking opportunity for cultural and historic preservation stakeholders.

Expand Education and Public Knowledge

The DOA, through an agreement with GOHSEP, prepared six (6) new interactive exhibits and six (6) new educational teaching modules (<http://www.crt.la.gov/DiscoverArchaeology/>). Professional archaeologists and historians, as well as an interested group of teachers provided valuable assistance and feedback in creating these educational materials. These additions to the DOA’s other educational resources have been well received by teachers and the general public, and offer the opportunity to introduce the field of archaeology to young audiences, as well as showcase our state’s most important archaeological treasures. Through the same agreement, the DHP focused on disaster recovery by providing a number of workshops targeted homeowners in various regions of the state.

The PRC, PLA, LLS, and LTHP had great success in developing workshops and seminars to address key needs of preservationists in their communities. On many occasions they partnered with the DHP staff, historians, educators, and planning and realty organizations to provide valuable information relative to Louisiana history and renovation guidance. On other occasions, DHP staff partnered with local organizers of Cultural Districts, local historic district commissions, Main Street managers, CLGs, and downtown development districts to provide presentations, seminars, forums, and workshops to educate the public on the benefits and restrictions associated with the historic rehabilitation tax credit programs.

The DHP hosted graduate student interns who were trained in the practical aspects of historic tax incentives including: making determinations of eligibility, communicating program requirements and benefits to the public, providing statistical data on program usage, typical office skills, and interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The DOA also hosted undergraduate and graduate student interns who become acquainted with the regulatory and curatorial aspects of archaeology in Louisiana. Archaeology interns learn about the Section 106 Review process, how site files are processed, federal and state curation requirements, and were involved in archaeological education and public outreach.

Many preservation and conservation organizations as well as university public history and cultural resource management programs collaborated with the SHPO during the previous plan period. The following are a few success stories of these collaborations.

LaPAL (<http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/~mar4160/>) is housed at ULL and directed by Dr. Mark Rees. The program is dedicated to public outreach and education, archaeological research, and partnerships to record and investigate Louisiana's endangered and undiscovered archaeological record and cultural resources. Dr. Mark Rees is a long time, active SHPO partner through his service on the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/louisiana-archaeological-survey-and-antiquities-commission/index>). His activities with ULL and LPAL provides opportunities for archaeologists and students to gain practical archaeology experience in the state.

The DHP National Register Coordinator assisted students within the TU Masters in Preservation Studies program, and the ULL Architecture program through the process of nominating properties in the National Register and also completing surveys. There have been 10 draft nominations to date from the TU collaboration, and of those three have moved forward to full nominations. The Architecture Department at ULL, provided students with the opportunity to learn how to survey using Trimble units and how to fill out standing structure forms. Through a survey & planning grant to ULL, students surveyed the standing structures in two Lafayette neighborhoods, Freetown and Port Rico, totaling over 900 buildings. Their work resulted in the official listing of the Freetown-Port Rico National Register Historic District on February 2, 2016. This listing established Lafayette's second National Register Historic District. Collaborations like this help grow the National Register program in Louisiana, and provide important documentation for the Section 106 review process as the proposed expansion of the I-49 interstate highway system is being planned through the heart of Lafayette.

The national Historic American Building Survey (HABS) process is important to the continued documentation of important building types and engineering technologies across the United States

in the Library of Congress. During the previous plan year, over \$108,000 in historic preservation funding supported ten HABS projects through universities, with a matching share of over \$151,000. The student competition of measured drawings in pursuit of the National Parks Service Charles E. Peterson Prize competition resulted in a number of winners. Students at LSU School of Architecture placed first (2012) and second (2014) in the competition for their documentation of two historic Louisiana coastal forts, Proctor and Pike. Students at ULL School of Architecture won first place (2013) for the HABS documentation of the Alexandre Mouton House located in Lafayette.

The Department of Anthropology at UNO conducted a field school during summer 2015. Dr. Ryan Gray led excavations at two urban historic sites in the city: the Temple of the Innocent Blood, located in the Lower Ninth Ward, and a small lot in the heart of the French Quarter. Participants were introduced to basic archaeological field methods which included excavation, screening, mapping, soil characterization, and preliminary artifact analysis. The field school was promoted as a way for anthropology majors to gain experience needed to get a job in cultural resource management after they graduate.

Northwestern State University (NSU) entered into its second cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior in July 2015. The five (5) year agreement includes historic preservation, interpretation, education, research and cultural resource management for the Cane River Creole National Historical Park (<http://www.nps.gov/cari/index.htm>). The first agreement covered a 10 year period and funded research and archival projects at NSU's Creole Heritage Center; ethnographic projects with African American, Creole and American Indian groups connected to or still residing within this region; and conferences about Hispanic roots of Creole culture, the state of the Delta, in-depth analyses of split-cane basketry and French colonial ceramics. This work also offers NSU students the opportunity to get hands on experience in cultural resource investigation.

Building Visibility

In the previous plan, one of the goals was to develop a better "branding" strategy to "sell" preservation and conservation. One of the most impactful ways of accomplishing this was to gain a dedicated staff person who managed the public outreach efforts of the Office of Cultural Development. In doing so, the ability to connect with constituents on social media outlets increased ten-fold via Twitter and Facebook accounts. This change also allowed OCD staff to connect more directly with public institutions in a most valuable way. During this time, the office also developed an electronic newsletter, Culture Communiqué, which reached a vast number of readers across the state interested in the cultural economy. At that time, the State Preservation Officer determined that logos for all Divisions in OCD should be consistent. The new logo is shown in the upper left corner of the newsletter (Figure 10). This step was an attempt to identify all Divisions as a part of one agency, the Office of Cultural Development.



Figure 10. Culture Communiqué Newsletter



Figure 11: Louisiana Markers in Richland Parish and St. James Parish. Courtesy of DHP

The historical marker program began the previous plan period with the DHP, but in 2011 it was transferred back to the Office of Tourism, in keeping with the state enabling statute, though still within the state agency of DCRT (Figure 11 – marker examples). Prior to the transfer, the historical marker program totaled around 530 markers, from its inception. Since being transferred to the Office of Tourism the marker program grew by an additional 46 markers, bringing the grand total as of the writing of this plan to 576. This successful program is expected to continue to provide a means of sharing data within communities through use of historical markers, during the new plan period.

Historic preservation success stories were, and continue to be shared in numerous ways by the preservation community, as a means of engaging the public. Many of the local Main Street managers appear regularly at city council meetings to report on their activities; they often submit articles to their local newspapers, not only to promote planned events, but also to tell of the activities the organization is undertaking and to announce new business openings. They announce grant opportunities and awards within their respective communities and work directly with their local constituents to secure volunteers for their various committees all in the name of celebrating the great aspects of their commercial districts. Of course, social media outlets such as Facebook play an important role in the immediate sharing of information. Some National Register applicants also utilize social media to announce a future listing in a community and to track the progress of rehabilitation for their or other historic buildings.

Louisiana's Bicentennial of Statehood was commemorated through educational and celebratory projects from fall 2011 to fall 2012. A teacher's desk reference was created to provide a more intense focus on Louisiana's history of statehood than is currently offered to students. These desk books were distributed to schools across the state as well as offered online <http://www.crt.state.la.us/assets/education/edreference/deskreference.pdf>).

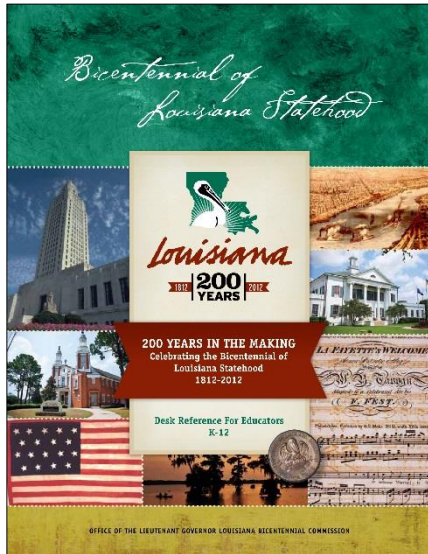


Figure 12. Louisiana Bicentennial Teacher's Desk Reference

The State's 200th birthday was celebrated across the state (Figure 12). The Louisiana State Bicentennial Commission worked with tourism groups throughout Louisiana to create their own birthday event. A Louisiana Bicentennial Family Celebration was held in Baton Rouge in April 28, 2012 with Tourism Bureaus from throughout Louisiana participating; several hundred people attended this event which offered a glimpse of the state's culture, art, resources, music and food. The celebratory year ended with the Bicentennial Military Parade held Veteran's Day weekend, November 10, 2012, in New Orleans. This event was one of the largest all-military parades held presenting all branches of the military, and was a salute to the Louisiana men and women who fought for our freedom.

Louisiana Archaeology Month is celebrated annually in October (Figure 13). During the previous plan period posters and events focused on the sesquicentennial of the Civil War (2011), and on the bicentennial of Statehood (2012). Poverty Point State Historic Site (2013), and newly appointed World Heritage Site (2014) captured the attention of the state for two consecutive years. The 2015 Archaeology Month poster features the Natchez Fort site (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/discover-archaeology/archaeology-month/index>). The Federal Park Service, longtime DOA partner, provides financial support for the design and printing of archaeology month posters. This partnership has existed for over a decade, and is expected to continue through the next state historic plan period.

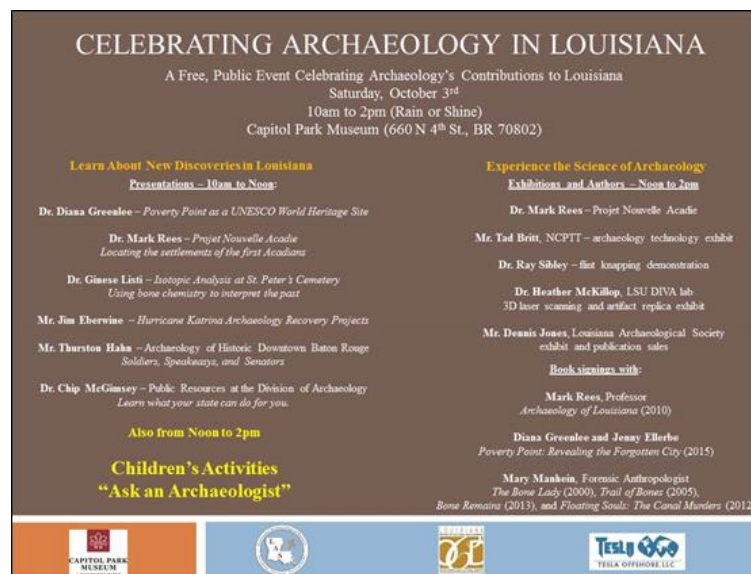


Figure 13: Louisiana 2015 Archaeology Month Event Notice Courtesy of DOA



Figure 14: On the left is the OCD contingent at the June 2014 UNESCO meeting (front row, l to r: Pam Breaux, Rachel Jacobson, Dr. Diana Greenlee, and Phyllis Ellin; second row, l to r: Scott Turner, Arthur Chen, and Stephen Morris). On the right is the Poverty Point World Heritage Site plaque unveiled during the inscription ceremony in October 2014. Courtesy of DOA

A major success in building visibility for Louisiana was the listing of Poverty Point as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1435>) on June 22, 2014 (Figure 14). This honor led to an increase in local, national, and international visibility for the site and Louisiana. An interactive exhibit (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/dataprojects/archaeology/povertypoint/>) and educational materials (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/discover-archaeology/teaching-materials/powerpoint-presentations/index>) were designed and are currently available on the DOA website. A new brochure for tourists and a new video for the site Welcome Center were finalized in 2015. Tourism has also increased at the site since its listing. Prior to Poverty Point being listed as a World Heritage site there were 10,666 recorded visitors (fiscal year 2013/2014, data collection ending prior to official listing). After the World Heritage listing there were 13,167 recorded visitors to the site (fiscal year 2014/2015). We anticipate increases in tourism at the site to continue, based on information gathered from other World Heritage sites across the nation and the world.

The Battle of New Orleans Bicentennial Commission coordinated various events from fall 2014 to January 2015. The Commission produced an educational component to mark the 200th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans (January 8, 1815) at the Chalmette Battlefield – which was at the time of the battle part of New Orleans. This book was distributed to schools across Louisiana and was also available online. The Commission worked closely with the staff of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, the Sons and Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the British Empire and the St. Bernard Tourism Commission to coordinate several public events. A large public commemorative ceremony was held on the battlefield the morning of January 8, 2015 which drew several hundred attendees, including the British Ambassador to the United States. A large-scale reenactment took place over the commemorative weekend which drew over 1,000 participants.

The 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Natchitoches in 2014 kicked off a year of scheduled monthly events to mark this historic moment (<http://www.natchitoches.com/press-release/louisianas-oldest-city-turns-300>).



Figure 15: The Path to New Acadia Symposium held in Lafayette (Vermillionville) to highlight the 250th Anniversary. Courtesy of Allan Broussard.

Lafayette. Dr. Rees and other supporters of the project has the strong backing of the Acadian diaspora in Louisiana.

Activities commemorating the 250th anniversary of the arrival of the Acadians in Louisiana (2015) were held in New Orleans, Lafayette (Figure 15), and other towns across south Louisiana. The Cajun culture is part of the roux that makes Louisiana so unique and culturally rich. (Figure 16). In 1765, Joseph Beausoleil Broussard led a group of more than 200 Acadians to Louisiana after being exiled from Canada. They settled in the Loreauville area of Iberia Parish along Bayou Teche. The exact settlement area is being investigated by Mark A. Rees, Ph.D., archaeologist at the University of Louisiana at

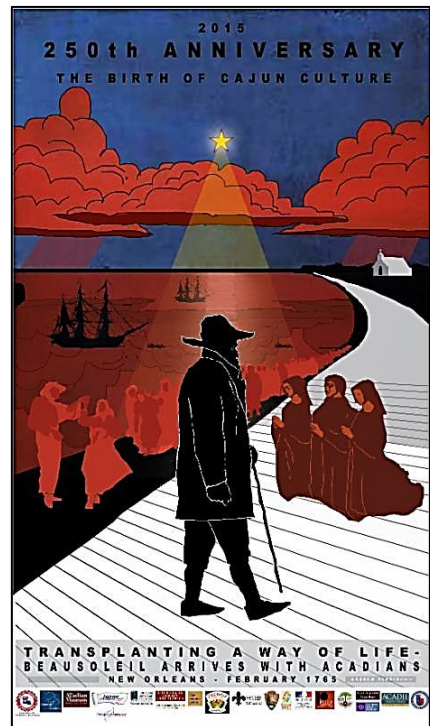


Figure 16: 250th Anniversary poster- The Birth of Cajun Culture. Courtesy of Designer Andrew Perrin, AIA



Figure 17. Artifacts from the Mardi Gras Shipwreck exhibit, Chalmette Battlefield and National Cemetery Visitor Center, April 20 – May 15, 2015.

The DOA partnered with the Chalmette Battlefield and National Cemetery Visitor Center to provide an exhibit from the curatorial collection to commemorate the bicentennial of the Battle of New Orleans, 1812. Artifacts from the Mardi Gras Shipwreck were placed on display at the Center from April 20 through May 15, 2015 (Figure 17).

The LAS partnered with the DOA and Tesla Offshore, LLC (local archaeology firm) to sponsor an archaeology month event for 2015, “Celebrating Louisiana Archaeology,” held at the Capitol Park Museum in Baton Rouge (Figure 18). The event featured talks on Louisiana archaeology projects, a flint knapping demonstration and children’s activities. Exhibitors promoted Louisiana archaeology, including the LSU Digital Imaging and Visualization in Archaeology (DIVA) Lab who demonstrated their 3-D printing capabilities, the NCPTT attended with the latest archaeology technology, and local authors provided the opportunity to purchase Louisiana archaeology books and have them autographed.



Figure 18. Capitol Park Museum, Baton Rouge

The PLA commemorates the Battle of Baton Rouge each August at historic Magnolia Cemetery. Many activities are scheduled, such as a battle re-enactment, cannon fire, dedications, songs, salutes, and more. For the August 2015 event there was a presentation on Civil War medicine, and the guest speaker was an Interpretative Ranger from the Port Hudson State Historic Site. This is a free public event, and usually attracts around 150-200 people.

Streamlining Services

Streamlining SHPO services and programs met with great success during the last plan period. The Louisiana Cultural Resources Map (<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/>), a password protected web-based GIS system, provides archaeological site locations, shipwreck and obstruction data, historic standing structure data, cultural resource survey report coverage, National Register District coverage, and federally recognized Native American areas of interests. All site forms, cultural resources reports, and standing structure forms are available in pdf format via a hyperlinked record. Archaeological and survey data is complete and updated on a daily basis. The DOA now requests shape file data directly from contractors and agencies if they have GIS capabilities, which are then added to the map. Users will pay a monthly membership fee for remote access to archaeological site forms and cultural resources reports, as well as standing structure forms. However, users may physically visit the DOA office to access this data free of charge. Historic Districts and National Register listings will continue to be provided free of charge.

The Louisiana Cultural Resources Map has increased the ability of SHPO staff, as well as those of other agencies, to respond to disasters quickly while considering potential impacts to historic properties. The fee, which is set to be implemented in 2017, will help maintain software licenses and maintenance on the system.

The Section 106 review process was enhanced by the implementation of an online submission process, through a dedicated email inbox for all submissions. This process allows the SHPO to maintain an electronic copy of all submissions. The online submission process has decreased misdirected hardcopy letters and lost submissions. The Section 106 inbox is checked daily and submissions are logged in the system. Each submission is sent an email acknowledgement which is also recorded.

Digitized historic standing structure surveys for 20 coastal parishes were mapped to the Louisiana Cultural Resources map during the previous plan period, 2011 to 2015. These parishes were the most endangered from tropical storms and hurricanes. This information will assist cultural resource management firms, parish governments, and federal agencies in their disaster recovery efforts. The mapping was done by a graduate intern from ULL. Progress was made, but there is more work ahead to get all of the standing structures digitized.

The DHP website provides detailed guidance on the Section 106 review letter requirements and the Louisiana standing structure procedures and forms, in addition to our other programs, at the following website:

www.Louisianahp.org:

The DOA website provides detailed guidance on the following:

- 106 review request letter

(<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/section-106/submit-a-project-for-section-106-review/index>).

- All guidelines for minimum cultural resource field standards

(<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/section-106/field-standards/index>)

- Report documentation standards

(<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/section-106/report-standards/index>).

In the previous plan period work began to revise the comprehensive archaeological plan. While that objective was not fully met, the DOA continues development of this comprehensive archaeological plan which examines the priorities for archaeological site protection and outlines critical research themes across the state. A complete draft is anticipated in late 2017 and will be distributed to professional and avocational audiences for comment before being finalized.

While the objective to rebuild or return the ability of the Main Street program to provide full services at the state level was not successful during the last plan period, the program was able to achieve some success due to its wide network. A fully rebuilt program will require a budget increase to support staffing, technical assistance and grants. With a staff of two in the Main Street program compared to a previous staffing level of five, the ability to deliver services to local Main Street organizations has been greatly diminished. Minimal technical support and design services are being delivered but plans to provide full services to 34 Main Street communities, such as board development



Figure 19. New Iberia Main Street. Photo courtesy of Henry Cancienne

training, resource teams for new communities, organizational training, on-site annual

assessments, and market analysis have been placed on hold. As a result, many of Louisiana's smallest communities receive very little, if any, in the way of training from the Main Street Coordinator to revitalize their small downtowns. One of the main objectives in the upcoming plan period is to implement a strategic plan to strengthen the program by working with the Main Street Managers Association and the Louisiana Economic Development Office as well as other partners to shine the light on this important community driven program.

Although staffing and budgetary resources are minimal, there is continued interest across the state from communities wanting to implement a Main Street program. During the last plan period, three new Main Street communities were welcomed into the network. The Town of Homer, the City of Kenner, and the City of Monroe were brought into the Louisiana Main Street program network, in light of the current staffing and budget situation within the state Main Street office.

According to the Louisiana Main Street Coordinator, redevelopment incentive grants offered by the state during the last plan period provided small competitive grants to community members. What is most impressive is the return on investment from this program.

FY 2010-11: 6 grants, \$36,300 total grants, \$99,758 private investment
FY 2011-12: 6 grants, \$60,000 total grants, \$185,911 private investment
FY 2012-13: 7 grants, \$40,000 total grants, \$102,190 private investment
FY 2013-14: 6 grants, \$49,000 total grants, \$101,217 private investment
FY 2014-15: 7 grants, \$50,000 total grants, \$500,849 private investment

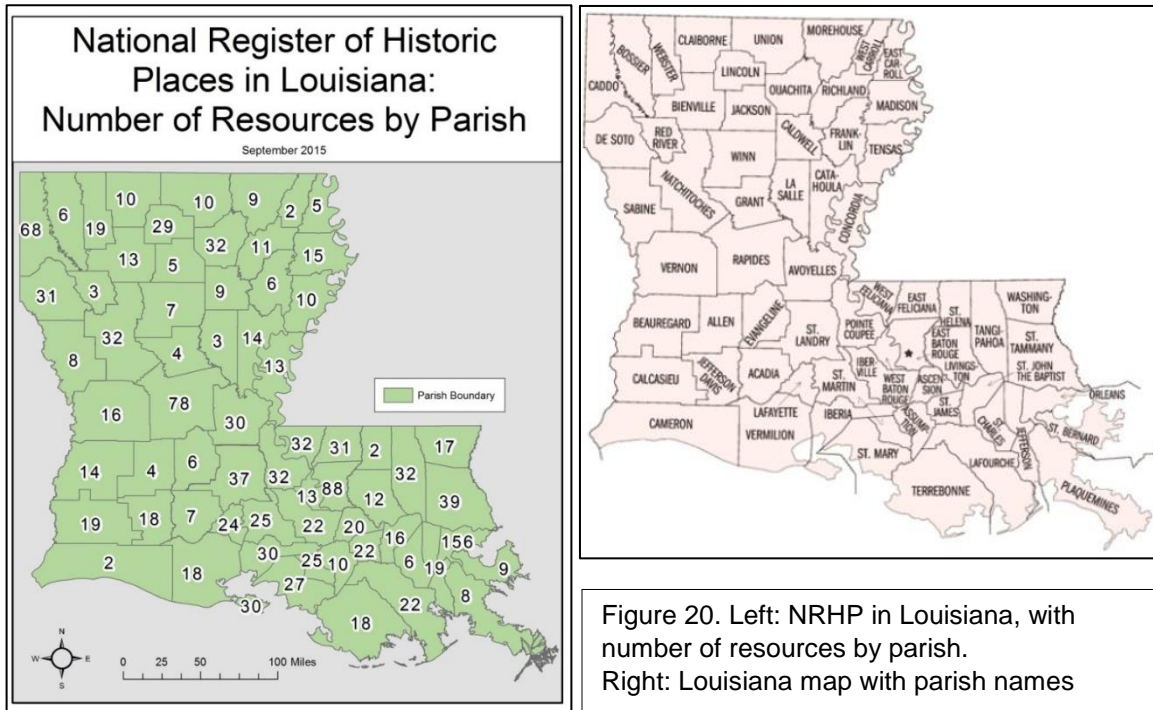
In 2013, the National Main Streets Conference was held in New Orleans with great success. The annual Main to Main Roadshow during the last plan period from 2011-2013 boasted a total of 278,569 participants, with an estimated economic impact of \$31.7 million. This very successful program is highly sought by many communities in the state, due to its proven track record of community engagement and return on investment, yet there continues to be more work to be done. In the upcoming plan period, stakeholders will continue to work as a unit to try to implement the necessary changes to help propel this program forward with adequate funding and manpower.

Identify and Protect Historic Properties

Historic preservation funding supported ongoing Lafourche Parish historic standing structures survey (2013) documenting over 7,000 historic structures, and 1,080 standing structures survey for the southern half of Livingston Parish (2014).

Through the educational and public outreach activities of the DHP, over 800 new buildings have been listed in the NRHP. From July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2015 the historic rehabilitation tax incentives program has facilitated 455 rehabilitated properties:

- 311 federal historic rehabilitations;



The DCRT was in a position to form a significant partnership with the Tunica-Biloxi, a federally recognized tribe, for the day to day management of the Marksville site (A.D. 1 to A.D. 400). This Woodland Period site became a National Historic Landmark in 1964, and is also a State Commemorative Area. Until recently, Marksville was managed by OSP; however, the same budget cuts responsible for phasing out the regional and state archaeology programs have closed the Marksville site, which is now accessible by appointment only. The LAS and other preservation stakeholders of the site initiated a campaign to keep the site open to the public. This initiative led to a meeting between the Lieutenant Governor's Office (under which is housed the DCRT), OSP and the Tunica-Biloxi tribe about managing the Marksville site. Unfortunately, the talks did not yield an agreement for the Tunica-Biloxi to assume day to day management of the site. The OSP continues to seek creative measures to keep their treasures open to the public (as of December 2016).

The Whitney Plantation Historic District in Wallace re-opened to the public in 2014, but this National Register property was a bit different than most southern plantations at the time of its reopening (Figure 21). It has the distinction of being the only plantation museum in Louisiana with a primary focus on the enslaved African-Americans who built the site (<http://www.whitneyplantation.com/index.html>). The current owners of the site, the Cummings Family of New Orleans, bought the derelict site after public outcry halted a push by Formosa Corporation to build a rayon factory on the property. Prior to the initial purchase of the property by Formosa Corporation, LSU anthropologists and historians visited the property, at the request of a descendant of one of the original land owners. The researchers immediately recognized the historic and archaeological potential of the buildings at the site. The web link provides comments from visitors on the unique presentation of this aspect of our history. Staff from DOA participated in the grand opening of the site.

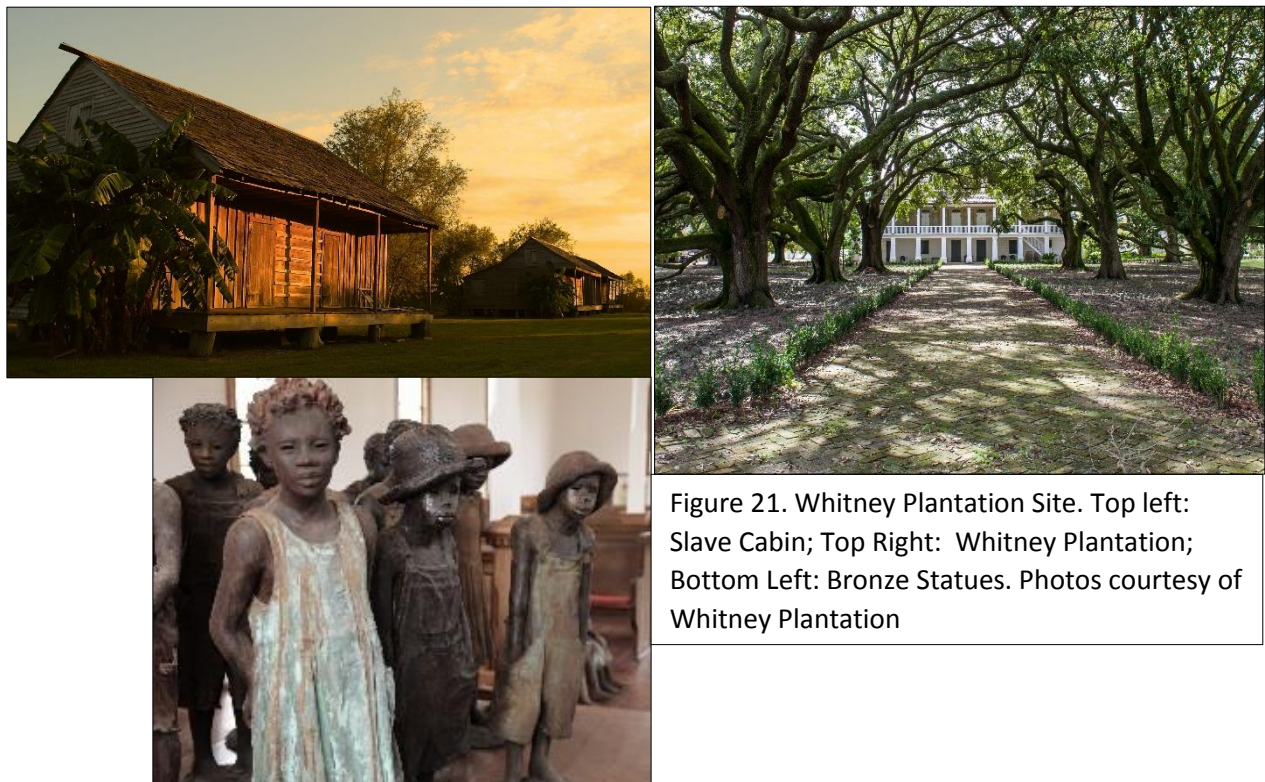


Figure 21. Whitney Plantation Site. Top left: Slave Cabin; Top Right: Whitney Plantation; Bottom Left: Bronze Statues. Photos courtesy of Whitney Plantation

The Plan

A plan for comprehensive preservation planning throughout the state is mandated by the NPS. The NPS also provides requirements and guidelines for creating this plan, but the provisions are flexible and allow each state the opportunity to customize the plan to highlight their unique situation. According to the NPS, a state plan is comprehensive and has a statewide application for planning. The state plan focuses on the full range of the state's historic and cultural resources, and is developed and implemented with public involvement from a diverse group of stakeholders. A state plan considers economic and demographic trends (e.g., social, political, legal, and environmental) and how they relate to historic preservation, and a state plan links implementation of goals and objectives to expenditures of the federal Historic Preservation Fund grant.

The previous statewide historic preservation plan for Louisiana was completed and implemented in 2011, and lasted five (5) years to 2015. The plan saw our state through waning funding from past natural and man-made disasters and severe state budget cuts. This updated plan covers an eight (8) year period, 2017 to 2025, and will outline a strategy for historic preservation and partnerships in the difficult road ahead, as stakeholders navigate through post-disaster funding and a change in state administration. The plan will demonstrate the value of historic preservation to the whole state in jobs created, tax dollars received, increased tourism, revitalized downtown areas and neighborhoods, cultural and environmental sustainability, and an awareness and appreciation for our cultural treasures. The Preservation Economic Impact Model (<http://ntcic.webfactional.com/services/preservation-economic-impact-model-2-0/>), created by Rutgers University and the University of Texas at Austin, will be implemented to generate information on the impact of historic preservation on economic development. This information will be provided on a regular basis to decision-makers in an effort to stem the tide of budget cuts and request re-allotment of state funding for the SHPO.

Planning Process

The planning process for the current plan included feedback from annual historic preservation meetings, research into other state plans, staff feedback on goals and objectives of the previous plan period (2011 to 2015), and two public surveys. NPS made available the "State Historic Preservation Plan, Best Practices Report" (2012, <http://www.nps.gov/preservation-planning/downloads/HawaiiBestPractices2012.pdf>), which identified the state plans for Georgia, Texas, and Colorado as best practices models for consideration. The authors used the report, as well as each of the state plans listed, as guides to strengthen the Louisiana state historic preservation plan. Each of these state plans had something to offer, and these ideas were discussed with the SHPO staff during the creation of the current plan.

In preparation for this plan, the SHPO staff met with attendees at the Annual Louisiana Preservation Conference on June 26, 2014 to obtain feedback. A group of approximately 50 participants expressed concern for the future of churches, cemeteries, and publicly owned buildings. They also talked about success stories, which included the Main Street program in various communities, as well as successful rehabilitations through use of the popular federal and state tax incentive programs. Likewise, the annual meeting of the LAS (20-22 February 2015, Leesville, Louisiana) provided an opportunity to illicit feedback from the preservation community on hand. A presentation prepared by Dr. Chip McGimsey discussed the state historic preservation

plan and provided the link to the public survey. Several members participated in the survey and their input is included in Appendix A.

The SHPO staff met to discuss results of the previous plan's goals and objectives. Staff also offered success stories which appear in this updated plan, as well as goals and objectives identified from the previous plan period that needed additional work. Some of the current goals and objectives continue to build upon past successes, such as the historic tax credit program and streamlining of the Section 106 process. Other goals and objectives for the current plan were strengthened from the previous plan period, in which the SHPO adopted different strategies to bring more visibility to its activities as well as a better appreciation of Louisiana's cultural treasures by state and local officials, and the general public.

Two public surveys were conducted to obtain feedback about the state historic preservation plan. The first survey opened in October 2014 and ended in February 2015. Results from these respondents were analyzed, and a second survey was designed based on results from the first survey. This second survey in August 2015 targeted participants from the first survey who agreed to be contacted again, as well as new participants. A diverse group participated in both surveys (Table 1). Participants were asked to choose as many categories as applied to describe their connection to or interest in historic preservation, and to indicate their geographical location (Figure 22).

Table 1. Diverse Participants in Public Survey.

Private citizens (43%)	Folklorist (8%)
History/archaeology enthusiasts or heritage tourist (27%)	Local historic preservation commission (8%)
Non-profits (25%)	Professional historian (8%)
History property owners (22%)	Main Street organization (8%)
Government employees (21%)	Tribal member (7%)
Local history societies (14%)	Student (6%)
Professional archaeologists (13%)	Artisan (6%)
Cultural resource managers/consultants (12%)	Arts organization (6%)
Library/museum (9%)	Elected official (3%)

Responses	Region
34.% (62)	Region 1
19% (35)	Region 2
3% (6)	Region 3
11% (20)	Region 4
12% (22)	Region 5
5% (9)	Region 6
12% (22)	Region 7
2% (4)	Region 8

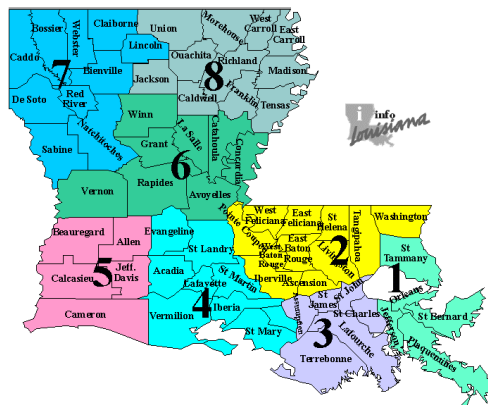


Figure 22. Survey of participants by region (RPCs).

Feedback from the surveys were used to inform the goals and objectives in this current plan. The survey questions and results are listed in Appendix A, but a summary of each survey is provided here. Regions were used to compile results as they provide a more comprehensive approach to different sections of the state.

The first public survey (October 2014 to February 2015, 182 participants) identified participants and their connection to historic preservation, focused on important sites/places in need of preservation, identified threats to historic properties and archaeological sites, as well as opportunities for historic preservation and archaeology efforts and programs in Louisiana. Participants shared their ideas on underrepresented themes or historic properties, what methods of communication they find most helpful to learn about historic preservation, as well as useful resources to address the treatment of historic properties in the event of a natural or manmade disaster.

Participants were asked to identify important sites or places in need of preservation. Cemeteries (70%) topped the list, followed by historic landscapes (59%), archaeological sites (52%), Indian mounds (48%), and churches (47%). Survey participants indicated that in relation to National Register listings, they felt historic landscapes (42%), traditional cultural properties (39%), and Indian tribal sites (36%) were underrepresented and needed more focus.

When asked what were the biggest threats to historic resources in their communities, and in the state overall, participants identified development (41%), neglect (36%), lack of knowledge (31%), and lack of funding (28%) as serious concerns for Louisiana's cultural heritage. And, when asked about the three most effective strategies the SHPO could undertake to preserve and protect archaeological sites and Indian mounds, survey participants responded that establishing a tax credit for preserving these sites (59%), collaborating with Tribes to promote their history and cultures (57%), and increasing educational resources for schools (54%) would help preserve and protect these sites. All strategies were closely ranked and therefore equally important to our participants.

Survey participants were asked to share their ideas of the top five activities that should be at the forefront of the SHPO focus. Overwhelmingly, they identified a need to develop ways to expand the public's appreciation of historic resources (72%) as the most important activity. A close second was the need to increase funding for local preservation projects (58%). The need to align historic preservation with sustainability (49%), better coordination with local commissions and municipalities (42%), and to develop educational materials for K-12 educators (41%) were closely ranked.

Participants were asked about the top three methods of communication that would be helpful to them and their community for training, information, and/or education topics. Participants listed tours of historic districts or properties (46%), on-site training workshops (43%), and lectures and presentations (39%) as the most useful means of disseminating this information.

When asked to identify three types of resources to address the treatment of historic properties before and after a disastrous event, participants ranked guidance/protocols for assessing

historic/archaeological resources (71%), contact information for technical resource professionals (54%), and literature on sustainability and rehabilitation (39%) as the most helpful resources.

Finally, participants in the first survey were asked to identify the two greatest opportunities for overall historic preservation and archaeology efforts and programs in Louisiana. Public outreach and education (65%) was the top choice, followed by the preservation of historic sites and places (30%). Increased public outreach and education were continuing themes through both surveys.

The first public survey was helpful in establishing goals and objectives for the updated state historic preservation plan. Overall, feedback was positive regarding the current programs and services offered from survey participants and staff alike (i.e., activities the SHPO is already undertaking), as well as an indication of areas where improvement was needed. The first survey also revealed many people (81%) were not aware of the existence of the state historic preservation plan, or that the plan was comprehensive. Work to reduce this number was clearly defined moving forward with the 2017 to 2025 plan.

The second public survey (August 2015, 65 participants) focused specifically on SHPO programs and services, and explored the possibility of expanding and establishing preservation partnerships. The comprehensive nature of the state historic preservation plan was clearly described in this survey; and, more specifically, the second survey asked about the opportunity to form partnerships for historic preservation. Over 80% of participants in this survey expressed an interest in knowing more about SHPO programs, and were willing to work with the SHPO on historic preservation goals and objectives. A partner list (Appendix C) was generated from this survey, and the new plan period will begin by identifying appropriate partners from this list.

In the past, the Louisiana state historic preservation plan was generated every five (5) years. In a break from tradition, the Louisiana SHPO determined to increase the new plan period from five (5) to eight (8) years, covering the period 2017 to 2025. In doing so, the SHPO and staff plan to utilize the extended time to work with existing constituents and reach new partners who have an interest in preservation in the state. The goals outlined in this plan provide a baseline from which all partners may begin a dialogue about preservation efforts in their respective communities or the lack thereof, and discuss ways to foster partnerships that may advance preservation efforts at all levels.

Economic Factors, Budgetary Concerns, and Trends

Economy

Louisiana's state administration is experiencing significant budget cuts in part due to a reduction in oil and gas prices upon which the state is dependent for much of its budget revenue. Even as the overall American economy continues to improve, albeit on a slower pace than many find comfortable, falling oil and gas prices are particularly sensitive to the Louisiana economy. As published in CNN Money, August 2016, "the loss of oil and gas drilling jobs in the state over the last two years has pushed Louisiana's unemployment rate up to 6.3%, the fourth-highest of any state in the nation." In addition, flooding in 2016, which affected at least 40,000 homes and stretched emergency resources, was another devastating blow to an already struggling economy.

A major issue affecting historic preservation in the state, as a result of the struggling economy, is the impact of the aforementioned serious and continuous budget cuts, which many agencies and organizations continue to experience. Many offices and agencies in the DCRT, including OCD have been, and continue to be, hit with budget cuts; at times the cuts have been implemented twice in a fiscal year. The SHPO is also down to bare necessities in staff, programs, and supplies, and more and more federal funding is being used to support a shortage in operational staffing needs of the office caused by the decrease in state funding. Unfortunately, more state budget cuts are expected in the near future. In addition to public agencies, private organizations who contributed large dividends to efforts that conserve cultural resources in the state are now forced to be even more selective in their ability to provide funds or staff time due to their own financial needs.

Amid concerns about staffing and programming throughout the cultural resources community, Louisiana faces the closure of some historic sites, through OSP, as a result of these budget cuts. Ultimately, the strengthened and newly created partnerships will be crucial to support these sites during the uncertain budget situation.

Demographic Trends and Development

Louisiana's population is steadily growing. According to Economic Modeling Specialists, Intl. (EMSI), Louisiana's current population was slightly over 4.6 million in 2014, averaging an annual growth rate of approximately 0.8%. From 2014 to 2023, Louisiana is projected to have an average annual population growth rate of 0.5%.

The demographic trend in Louisiana from 2011 to 2014 shows more diversity, with an increase in the Hispanic population (4.3%) , and an overall young population as people aged 20-24 and 25-29 formed the largest categories (based on 2014 figures). Population projections have the Hispanic Louisiana population increasing to 5.6% by 2023. Since 2011, education in Louisiana is slightly higher, as more people 25 and older have high school diplomas (from 82.5% in 2011 to 83.1% in 2013) and undergraduate or higher degrees (from 21.1% in 2011 to 22.5 in 2013). Education projections for the upcoming plan period are also expected to increase.

There was a modest increase (1.5%) in the number of occupied housing units from 2011 to 2013. Moody's Analytics projects an increase of 56.1% in the number of housing completions from 2014 to 2023 (single-family projected to rise 22.2% while multi-family projected to increase 36.7%).

More people require more housing, which may place a burden on Louisiana's historic structures from Traditional to Mid-Century Modern. The trend to demolish historic houses to construct large mansions or slightly more modest houses has been a trend that remains difficult for many stakeholders to arrest. Another trend, though not as prevalent, has been the issue of developers building communities around historic plantation houses, whereby negatively altering the associative site of the resource. An increase in public awareness and access to federal and state tax credits for historic structures continue to go a long way in preserving historic buildings that otherwise may be torn down to make way for newer construction. Furthermore, continuing to ensure that widespread information on archaeological sites and historic buildings and landscapes is made available to more constituents will educate the public about Louisiana's cultural heritage. Increased awareness may also instill a desire to preserve these treasures.

Employment

Louisiana is projected to add 235,679 jobs, resulting in growth of 11.6% for the period 2012 to 2022, according to the latest industry projections by the Louisiana Workforce Commission. The industry predicted to add the most jobs in absolute terms over this time is health care and social assistance (+51,027), while professional, scientific, and technical services is projected to add the most in percentage terms (+22.6%). The growth in these industries most likely stems from the fact that projected growth in the state (much of it due to the boom in industrial construction and production) needs to be supported.

Looking at estimates from EMSI, Louisiana added 65,372 jobs for a growth rate of 3.5% from 2011-2014. The industry with the largest absolute growth in employment was accommodation and food services (+15,861) while the largest percentage growth was in educational services (+16.1%). The arts, entertainment, and recreation industry experienced 8.4% growth by adding 2,324 jobs. Within the museums, historical sites, and similar institutions (which added 149 jobs for a growth rate of 7.7%), historical sites was the only industry shown to lose jobs (-67 jobs for a -35.5% drop). Projections for 2015 to 2024 have the state adding 78,002 jobs for 4.0% growth over that time period. Educational services are forecasted to add the most number of jobs while professional, scientific and technical services are projected to have the largest percentage increase. In terms of the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry, EMSI projects Louisiana will add 1,528 jobs over this time period for a 5.1% growth. Historic sites are predicted to lose 67 jobs over that time period for a drop of 79.2%.

The prediction for historic sites paints a bleak picture of their future. Historic site owners will have to be creative in how they look to market their sites to the public. In the recent past, a few plantation homes along the River Road have begun to incorporate more B & B's and corporate accommodations on their site, which has met with great success. While a vast number of historic sites in Louisiana are owned by the OSP, and some museums are owned by the Secretary of State's Office, a number of others are privately owned. Of course, these forecasts are always subject to revision so numbers can vary as new information frequently becomes available. Furthermore, changes to policy and other economic occurrences can affect industries and reverse the trends that are predicted over time.

Tourism

Louisiana continues to be a popular tourist destination, and with the listing of Poverty Point as a World Heritage Site (June 2014) more attention to the state's cultural treasures are expected. Figures from the Louisiana Office of Tourism indicate tourism increased from 25.5 million visitors in 2011 to 29.2 million visitors in 2015, with each year showing an increase from the previous year of close to a million visitors. Amid family visits, shopping and eating, tourists visiting Louisiana mention the purpose of their trip as visiting historic sites, churches, museums, and state or national parks and monuments. An increase in tourists to Louisiana is projected to continue through 2024.

Visitation to State Historic Sites generally increased during the previous plan period. The Louisiana Office of Tourism provided the following statistics for each fiscal year of the previous plan (fiscal year is July 1 to June 30):

126,271 visitors for fiscal year 2011
125,109 visitors for fiscal year 2012
142,279 visitors for fiscal year 2013
158,479 visitors for fiscal year 2014
166,708 visitors for fiscal year 2015

Here are a few select visitor comments recorded at State Historic Sites:

You always do an outstanding job to make the visitors and re-enactors feel at home. – Port Hudson SHS

Thanks to the folks at the site and to all who came out! It was a fun night! – Longfellow-Evangeline SHS (referencing a nighttime program)

Thank you for sharing. Our ancestors, French and Native Americans, were here at this now reconstructed fort. – Fort St. Jean Baptiste SHS

I loved the fountains and statues and pathways that led to secluded little areas. Such a lush place to explore. So much more to take in here besides the house which is so stately and serene. – Rosedown Plantation SHS

What an awesome place. – Poverty Point World Heritage Site

Poverty Point is not only the first World Heritage Site in Louisiana, but the first internationally recognized historic site in the southeastern United States. Since the World Heritage Site listing in June 2014, the DCRT has conducted research on other World Heritage Sites for information on tourism as well as how other World Heritage sites are administered. Louisiana will benefit from this information going forward by learning how to balance the continuing influx of tourists to the state with the preservation and protection of Louisiana's unique historic sites and places. The impact to rural communities that lie in the path of the route to Poverty Point is being discussed. Wayfinding signs that take advantage of what could very well be an added benefit to smaller

communities as more tourist traverse the route to this important sight is one of the many measures being discussed. By encouraging tourist to visit other sights while in route to Poverty Point, means more funds to help property owners maintain their properties and also enhance their marketability.

Environment (Coastal Erosion and Climate Change)

Few states share Louisiana's dual threat of coastal erosion and climate change. Louisiana has long considered the relationship of coastal erosion, due to the combined effects of sea level rise and subsidence, and the loss of much of our culture in the way of archaeological sites, historic cemeteries, and even whole communities. A changing climate will only enhance sea level rise along Louisiana's coast. This situation will present a challenge on an epic scale to historic preservation as more of our coastline, archaeological sites, historical properties, and communities are altered significantly or disappear altogether. While we don't have specific statistics to offer at this time, the Division of HP has seen a significant impacts to historic communities having to "adapt" to climate change along areas where protective levees are not present to provide a buffer from high water during torrential rains or hurricanes. In places like Mandeville and Madisonville, many of these communities are required to elevate their properties above the base flood elevation, which can be approximately 8-12 feet or more. This action presents a significant impact on the historic integrity of a house or building and the surrounding historic resources.

During this plan period, the SHPO will work to establish a greater relationship with and encourage other stakeholders to approach the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (a state agency) for information about coastal erosion and climate change, as well as to incorporate discussions about these issues in annual conferences and meetings. Awareness is part of the obstacle that must be overcome. SHPO and other statewide and local organizations must work together and with CPRA appropriately identify areas where historic resources are being impacted most and to increase the chances of remediating further loss of these treasures.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies for Success

Much like deciding on which recipe to use, the purpose of setting goals and objectives is to determine the desired outcome of a finished product, or in this case determining and strengthening Preservation Partnerships, then define specific actions necessary for achieving the desired outcome. Once Goals and Objectives have been established Strategies can be formulated for accomplishing both. For example:

In *First You Make a Roux: Ingredients for Preservation Partnerships in Louisiana 2017 to 2025*, efforts, accomplishments, and goals/objectives in need of more work from the previous plan period were considered. Additionally, input from public surveys and SHPO staff informed the goals and objectives in this updated plan. During the previous plan the SHPO enjoyed strong partnership with some historic preservation organizations, and also worked more loosely with other organizations toward identifying, preserving, and promoting Louisiana's vast cultural resources.

An important focus for the new plan period will be to identify those organizations where closer partnerships may be established amongst the stakeholders, in pursuit of the 2017 to 2025 goals and objectives. It will be imperative during this plan session to establish communication early and to maintain it. As the availability of discretionary funds become less and less, use of time and funds becomes more crucial for many organizations.

The five goals outlined in this plan, along with the prescribed objectives and strategies for success are designed to positively impact the manner in which cultural resources throughout the state are considered and treated. It is always said that Louisianans love to eat. *First you Make a Roux* is a light reflection on that sentiment. With a vast range of concerns being raised by our stakeholders, these goals attempt to stimulate a deeper sense of understanding, education, and engagement by all who reference it. The use of this Plan should serve as a starting point for stakeholders to build upon wherever they reside or decide to invest.

Goal 1. Expand existing partnerships and collaborations with and establish new partnerships and collaborations beyond the preservation community.

The Cultural Resources community in Louisiana is not very large, yet they do effect very visible and positive change in their respective communities. In order to build on this momentum, the decision to expand partnerships and collaborations (and document these actions) will present examples of how intrinsic to our communities these cultural resources truly are.

The OCD spearheaded Culture2020 in October 2016 to initiate, strengthen and strategize about the future of cultural development in our state. The meeting kicked off many discussions that were occurring behind the scenes and in silos and brought them to the forefront. Constituents came together to chart a future for preservation, archaeology, arts, and the Francophone community over the next four years. The meeting was very productive and well attended. The goal is to produce a strategic plan that will work hand-in-hand with this preservation plan.

Goal 1: EXPAND EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS AND ESTABLISH NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS BEYOND THE PRESERVATION COMMUNITY	
Objective	Strategy
1a. Establish and strengthen partnerships.	1. Identify potential partners who, in some capacity, share the mission of conservation and preservation of heritage resources.
	2. Continue partnerships with Tribes, preservation/conservation organizations and public history/cultural resource management programs and schools of architecture within universities to foster greater appreciation and use of preservation programs.
	3. Establish better and stronger partnerships with municipal governments and elected officials through partnership with the Louisiana Municipal Association, Main Street, and Regional Planning Commissions.
	4. Partner with at least two organizations, in different regions of the state to offer trainings based on annual feedback received from the 2015 SHPO plan surveys on a biennial basis (as funds allow).
1b. Use technology to expand existing and guide new partnerships.	1. Use social media outlets to connect with existing partners and establish new partnerships at the state and national level.
	2. Use existing and new apps to encourage partnerships with community based organizations and students as a means of introducing them to historic resources "hidden in plain sight".

Goal 2. Emphasize the importance of education and public knowledge.

During the previous plan period the Louisiana SHPO accomplished many objectives related to education and public knowledge about historic preservation and archaeological conservation. Strategies in this goal will focus on getting historic preservation and archaeological conservation information to stakeholders in a way most useful to them, as indicated by responses from the public surveys.

Increase the probability of reaching more students by contacting social studies supervisors in at least four (4) parishes to provide information about archaeological resources and the historic built environment. Currently the SHPO is building and expanding its inventory of educational resources for archaeology and historic preservation, and will continue to look for ways to add to this repository.

For students in higher education, reach out to university public history, anthropology, and architecture programs to discuss internship opportunities. The objective is to provide an opportunity for interns to obtain practical experience in archaeology and historic preservation concurrent with their academic training in preservation related courses.

The second public survey revealed a number of organizations and individuals who wanted to know more about SHPO services and programs. To meet this request the SHPO will design ways to provide workshops and seminars to assist historic, cultural resources, and preservation and conservation practitioners. Our survey participants expressed a particular interest in more SHPO activity focused on Mid-Century Modern properties, which we plan to highlight in our activities along with other historic properties. Additionally, the Louisiana SHPO, in collaboration with its partners, will provide instructional information on how to record archaeology sites and historic buildings. With the continued cuts of state funding for staff in DOA and DHP, these workshops and training courses may be accomplished by webinars and regional meetings.

To expand the knowledge of and appreciation for historic preservation within the general public, utilize more public places such as libraries and local municipal building spaces to provide literature about services and programs that advance the preservation cause.

Goal 2: EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE	
Objective	Strategy
2a. Promote K-12 educational programs and resources.	1. Increase the probability of educational resources reaching students by making contact with social studies supervisors in 4 parishes to provide information about archaeological and historic preservation resources for educators.
2b. Promote workshops and seminars to address needs of historic, cultural resources, and preservation and conservation practitioners.	1. Begin a process to increase awareness of the importance and relevance of Mid-Century Modern Buildings in many communities statewide through workshops.
2c. Continue internship opportunities.	1. Extend an official invitation to the Public History, Anthropology, and Architecture programs at all Louisiana colleges/universities to discuss the establishment of a non-paying internship program in the SHPO office or other partner organizations where students may obtain practical experience in preservation organizations.
2d. Sponsor training workshops to record archaeology sites and historic buildings.	1. Promote training and/or webinars to provide guidance in how to record archaeological sites and historic structures, such as apps for use by professionals and the general public.
2e. Increase public knowledge of programs that enhance identification, preservation and education about Louisiana's Historic/cultural resources.	1. In addition to social media outlets, utilize more public places, such as libraries and local municipalities to publicize preservation partners' programs.
2f. Strengthen research associated with positive economic benefits of preservation.	1. Secure funding for report(s) to identify the economic impact of historic preservation in Louisiana.

Goal 3. Build visibility.

This goal continues successful objectives from the previous plan. It was also informed by the overall realization that while the Louisiana SHPO is relatively well known to the people and organizations intimately involved in historic preservation and archaeological conservation, the public feedback indicated there is still some work ahead to get our mission, services, and programs out to a larger audience. To build visibility, all stakeholders are encouraged to promote preservation and conservation of Louisiana's historic properties and archaeological sites. A variety of strategies in this goal will target social media, implement workshops and conferences, participate in and promote historic preservation and archaeological conferences in the state, and target at least 10 potential SHPO partner organizations identified through public survey feedback as partners and/or collaborators in this goal.

A successful way to build visibility is for all interested parties and stakeholders to strategically form the necessary collaborations by focusing on historic anniversaries and commemorations, and by providing information and resources. During this plan period there will be several noteworthy events where Louisiana can showcase our cultural treasures:

2016: National Park Service Southeast Archaeological Center 50th anniversary

2016: National Historic Preservation Act 50th anniversary

2018: the founding of New Orleans

To further expand visibility, data must be provided to elected officials about heritage resources and preservation accomplishments. To do this, National Register resources, such as cemeteries, historic landscapes, archaeological sites, Indian mounds, and churches, just to name a few, should be brought to the attention of all community leaders, at all levels of government, along with information about these historic properties on a regular basis.

The visibility of Louisiana's cultural heritage was greatly enhanced by the listing of Poverty Point as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Poverty Point World Heritage Site now has an international reputation the state can promote, and at the same time highlight other archaeological and historic sites in the northeast region of the state. The Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trails Advisory Commission has been tasked with protecting and promoting the Poverty Point World Heritage Site. The Commission is comprised of members and stakeholders from a variety of organizations, including the SHPO, who will work with local government and communities as well as state and federal agencies in their mission. The Commission will also work to highlight other archaeological sites in the region.

Goal 3: BUILD VISIBILITY	
Objective	Strategy
3a. Strengthen strategies to promote preservation and conservation in Louisiana.	1. Continue to develop ways to build and expand public appreciation of historic/cultural resources through increased placement of stories in local media and statewide channels, including social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter.
	2. Promote state historic preservation plan through public outreach efforts, such as workshops and conferences.
	3. Promote historic preservation and archaeology conferences across the state through stronger outreach efforts and clearly defined collaborations with interested groups.
	4. Promote SHPO programs and services to at least 10 potential partner organizations identified through public survey feedback.
3b. Provide historic data (as needed), present information, and aid in publicizing anniversaries and commemorations of historic events statewide.	1. Collaborate with organizations statewide to highlight and/or promote important anniversaries or commemorative events at the state, local and national levels, such as, but not limited to: 2016 – NPS Southeast Archeological Center 50 th anniversary 2016 – NHPA 50 th anniversary 2016 – NPS centennial 2018 – Founding of New Orleans tri-centennial.
3c. Promote Poverty Point World Heritage Site.	1. Collaborate with the Ancient Mounds Commission and other groups in an effort to preserve, protect, and promote the site as a tourist destination.
3d. Provide consistent feedback to elected officials regarding heritage resources and preservation and accomplishments.	1. Highlight National Register resources, such as cemeteries, historic landscapes, archaeological sites, Indian mounds, and churches to name a few, and provide information about these resources to state and Congressional legislators on a consistent basis.

Goal 4. Expand and promote Historic Preservation Services and Programs.

This goal, while ambitious, is very specific to all organizations that offer preservation/archaeological programs and incentives. It continues many successful objectives and strategies from the previous plan, particularly streamlining the Section 106 process and tax credit programs. Expand and promote services and strategies that will continue many activities begun in the previous plan, as well as, incorporate new strategies in an effort to reach and support more organizations and agencies.

A subscription fee is planned for some GIS and database services provided by the SHPO. Many organizations benefit from having immediate access to the records and surveys at the SHPO, and a subscription fee will help support licensing and regular updates to the system. To further streamline this process the SHPO will strive to secure a dedicated staff person to maintain the GIS database, partially funded by the subscription fee.

To further streamline the Section 106 process, local municipalities must consider establishing programmatic agreements (PAs) in consultation with the SHPO, to expedite the review process for recurring projects launched through Federal funds, licenses, or permits.

The Louisiana Main Street program was unfavorably affected by state budget cuts during the previous plan period. One main objective in the upcoming plan period is to implement a strategic plan to strengthen the program by working with the Main Street Managers Association and the Louisiana Economic Development Office, as well as other partners. The SHPO will promote completed Main Street Redevelopment Incentive Grant projects, highlighting

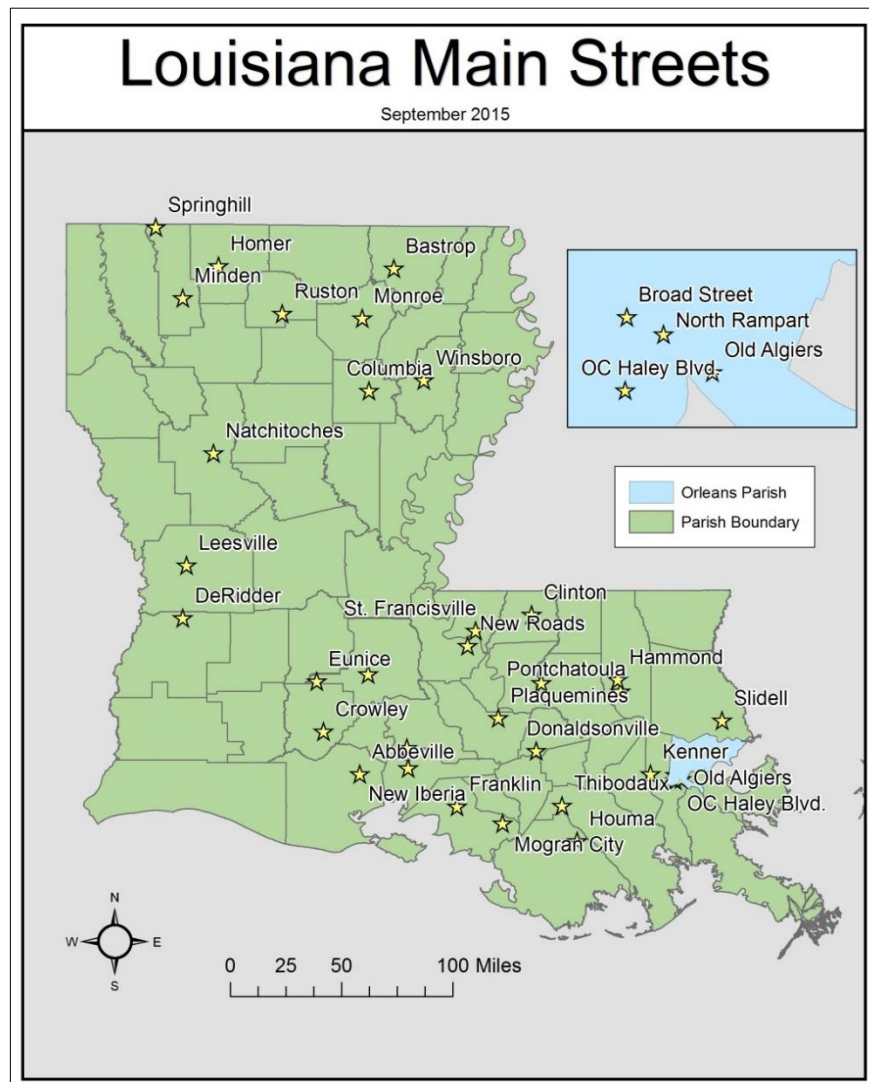


Figure 23. Map of Louisiana Main Street Communities as of 2015.

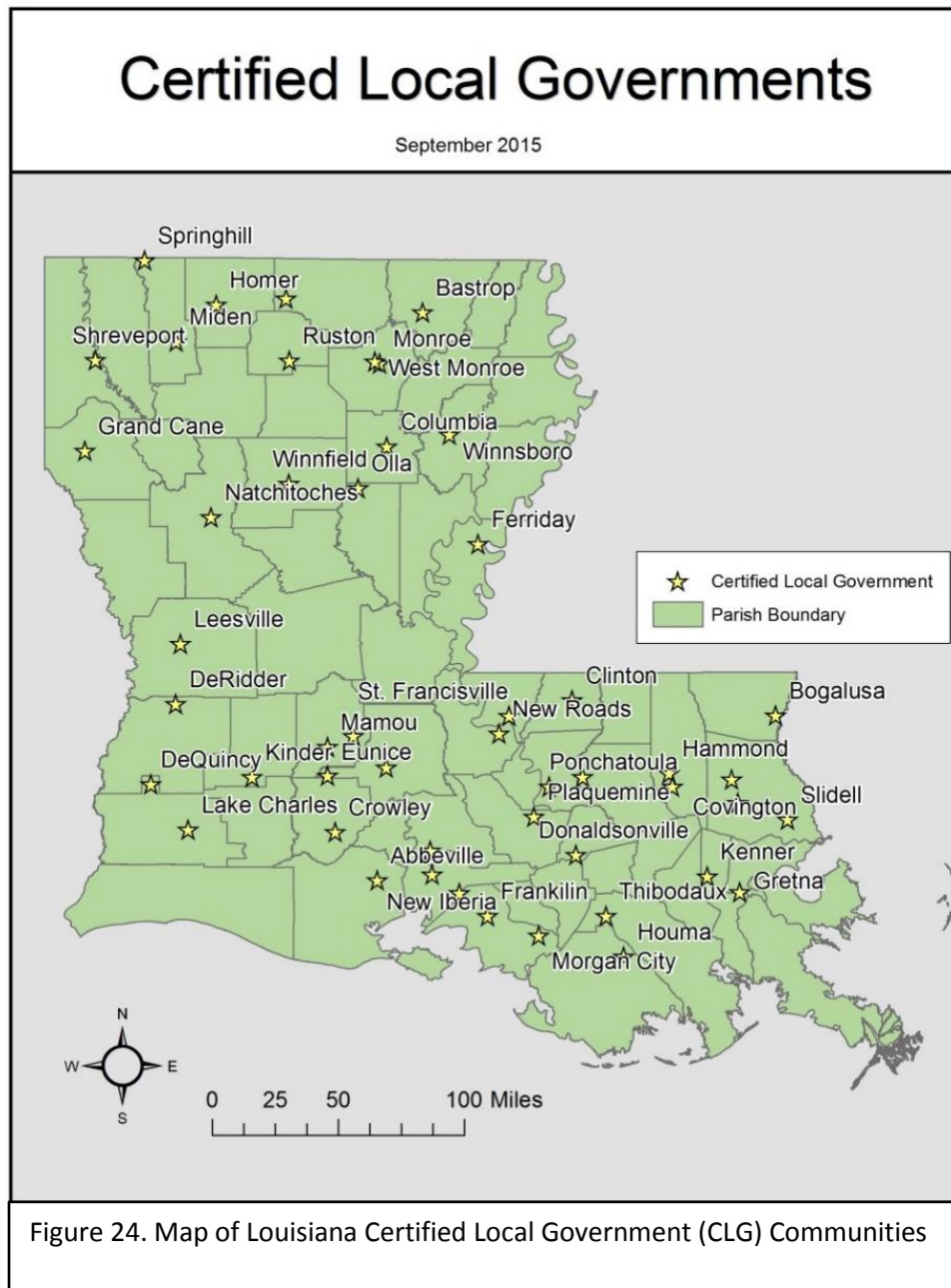
public and private investments annually. These strategies will serve to promote this program as an economic development and revitalization tool, which will be used to seek ways to restore funding and staffing levels to the minimum guidelines established by the National Main Street Center. See Figure 23 for a map of the Main Street Communities across Louisiana.

Through Goal 4, as well as other goals and objectives in this plan, the National Register program should be used as a tool through which attention may be gained to highlight culturally diverse communities in every corner of the state- in an effort to help build stronger cultural ties. Some strategies will highlight underrepresented National Register resources and communities. All entities should explore the ability to target projects for National Register multiple property listing, such as Mid-Century Modern collegiate resources or Parish-wide public school buildings. Also, outreach strategies may be developed to highlight at least one new historic or cultural landscape nomination for the National Register on a biennial basis.

To improve the quality of archaeological review and National Register eligibility recommendations, the SHPO will implement a comprehensive archaeology plan. The comprehensive archaeology plan began in the previous plan period, and has had the benefit of input from several experts in the Louisiana archaeology community. A draft of this plan will be provided to stakeholders for review and comment before implementation.

Disaster reference tools should be provided on more agency and advocacy websites. These resources will offer disaster preparedness guidance and protocols for assessing historic and archaeological resources before and after a disaster occurs. Additionally, the websites could offer a clearinghouse of information on technical resource professionals and other reference materials regarding restoration, rehabilitation, and sustainability. The SHPO will continue our collaboration with GOHSEP to ensure state owned historic resources are addressed during all disaster preparedness sessions and webinars.

As mandated by the NHPA in 1980, the CLG program is an initiative of the NPS, which promotes preservation at the grassroots level. With the establishment of a local district and Historic District Commission (HDC) by local ordinance, the HDC oversees work to historic properties in its designated historic area. Currently, Louisiana has 45 CLGs (Figure 24) that are eligible to apply for federal assistance for historic preservation projects, through annual notices for grant proposals.



Goal 4: EXPAND AND PROMOTE SHPO SERVICES AND PROGRAMS	
Objective	Strategy
4a. Maintain cultural resource records and GIS database.	1. Implement plan for subscription service for GIS website.
	2. Strive to secure a dedicated staff person to maintain the SHPO GIS database through subscription service revenue.
	3. Continue to maintain the official paper records of CRM reports, arch site forms, standing structure forms, HABS drawings, etc.
4b. Maintain efficiency in Section 106 consultations.	1. Approach federal agencies and/or local municipalities to discuss and promote the use of programmatic agreements to expedite reviews for reoccurring projects.
	2. Advise and provide technical assistance to federal and state agencies and governmental entities regarding historic preservation and archaeology.
	3. Utilize technology to promote trainings on Archaeology and Historic Preservation websites, to educate the public of all requirements for the Section 106 review process.
4c. Promote benefits of surveying parishes and municipalities.	1. Expand outreach to promote benefits of surveying communities to regional planning commissions and municipalities.
4d. Continue to expand and support tax credit programs.	1. Strive to secure two dedicated staff to handle increased service needs in historic tax credit programs.
	2. Continue to provide tax credit data, as requested by constituents, relative to program performance and impact. State fiscal year to be used.
4e. Promote Main Street Program as an economic development revitalization tool.	1. Implement a strategic plan for the Louisiana Main Street program, working with the Main Street Managers Association, the Louisiana Economic Development Office, and other partners to strengthen the program.
	2. Strive to restore funding and staffing levels to the Main Street coordinating program per guidelines as established by the National Main Street Center.
	3. Promote Louisiana Main Street Restoration Grant projects completed yearly, while emphasizing public/private investments.

Goal 4 continued: EXPAND AND PROMOTE SHPO SERVICES AND PROGRAMS	
Objective	Strategy
4f. Connect National Register program to more culturally diverse communities, including Tribes, in an effort to help build stronger cultural ties.	1. Develop a strategy for dedicating a portion of historic preservation grant funds toward a targeted underrepresented National Register resource or community on an annual basis.
	2. Develop outreach strategies to highlight at least one new historic or cultural landscape statewide on a biennial basis.
	3. Target projects for National Register multiple property submissions, i.e. Mid-Century Modern collegiate resources or parish-wide public school buildings.
4g. Improve quality of archaeological review and National Register eligibility recommendations with revised comprehensive archaeological plan.	1. Complete revisions to draft plan, provide to stakeholders for review and comment, and implement plan.
4h. Ensure that disaster management information is provided to constituents.	1. Provide reference tools on the Archaeology and Historic Preservation websites that offer disaster preparedness guidance and protocols for assessing historic and archaeological resources before and after a disaster.
	2. Develop a clearinghouse of information for technical resource professionals and reference materials relative to restoration, rehabilitation, sustainability, etc.
	3. Continue to work with GOHSEP to ensure historic resources are addressed during all disaster preparedness sessions & webinars.
4i. Provide information to all local governments (where possible) regarding the Certified Local Government Program (CLG).	1. Engage with local governments regarding opportunities within the preservation field to enhance their communities as a CLG.

Goal 5. Continue to build ways to identify and protect historic properties.

The final goal in this plan focuses on strategies to identify and protect historic properties. During the last plan period the State experienced serious budget cuts at the same time disaster funding was ending, which resulted in a need to find ways to do as much or more with less.

During the next plan period, strategies will be developed to increase the number of local governments with historic district ordinances and commissions. Economic impact data must be accurately compiled and provided to legislators and constituents by the SHPO to support an increase in funding for the Main Street Redevelopment Grant program.

Near the end of the last preservation plan period, the DOA lost its popular and well received Regional Archaeology Program due to state budget cuts. Additionally, the Station Archaeology Program is down to just one, which is located at the Poverty Point World Heritage Site. The DOA will consider plans to work with preservation partners, such as universities, professional archaeology firms, non-profit organizations, and Tribes to record and evaluate archaeological sites not affected by federal projects. These partnerships will be essential to fill the void of the Regional and Station Archaeology Programs, and will help Louisiana continue to discover and record our unique cultural heritage.

The Louisiana SHPO will continue efforts in the compatible use zone around the Poverty Point World Heritage Site (Figure 25). This zone will work as a buffer to preserve the setting of the site congruent to the way it was when originally built. It will also provide the opportunity to identify archaeological sites that may be related to Poverty Point. If located, these Poverty Point sites will be assessed for their preservation and research potential. The Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trails Advisory Commission will assist in this strategy.

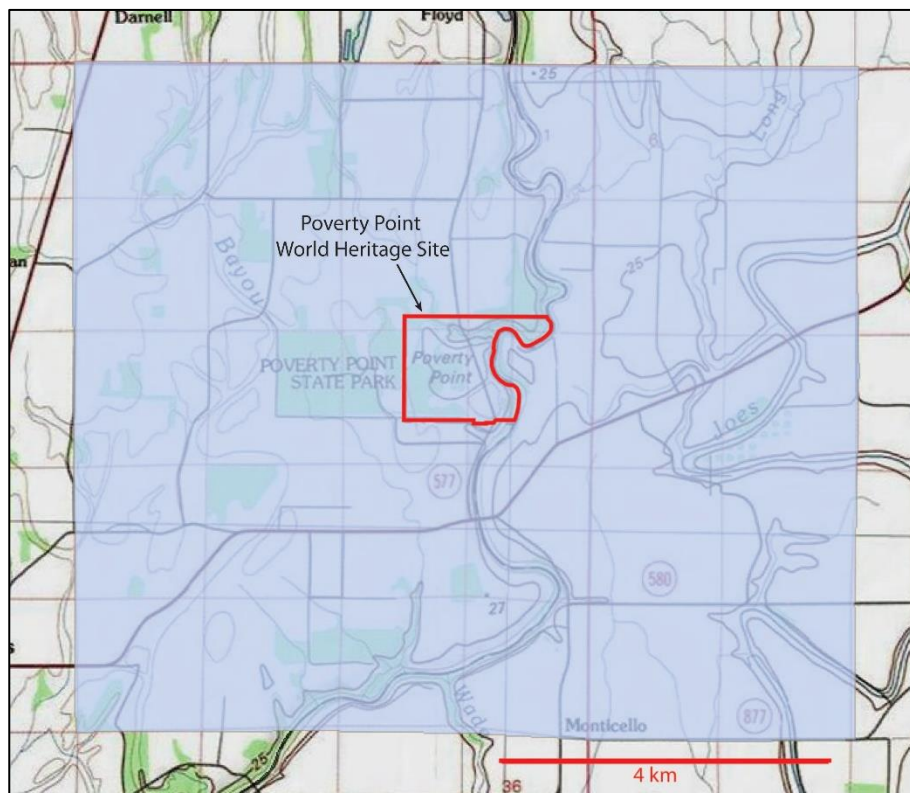


Figure 25. Compatible use zone map of the Poverty Point Heritage Site.

A new objective for this plan period is to consider issues of coastal erosion and climate change in relation to archaeological sites and historic structures. To accomplish this objective,

relationships may be formed and/or strengthened with universities that study climate change, as well as with the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority and the LSU Ag Center (to understand flood risks) to obtain and share data essential to understanding existing and future effects that may arise as a result of climate change. This information should be incorporated into discussions at annual archaeology and historic preservation conferences, as well as community meetings. The SHPO will continue to promote HFP Grant assistance for HABS and structural assessment documentation of NRHP properties that may be in the path of danger due to coastal erosion and subsidence.

Goal 5: CONTINUE TO BUILD WAYS TO IDENTIFY AND PROTECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES	
Objective	Strategy
5a. Identify, evaluate, and work to preserve important buildings, structures, and sites.	1. Develop a strategy to increase the number of local governments that have historic district ordinances and commissions.
5b. Collect and compile Historic Preservation data in a systematic and understandable way.	1. Present economic impact data to legislators and constituents to support an increase in funding for the Louisiana Main Street Restoration Grant program.
	2. Record and evaluate archaeological sites that are not affected by federal projects, perhaps by preservation partners, such as universities, professional archaeology firms, non-profit organizations, and Indian Tribes.
	3. Continue efforts in the Compatible Use Zone surrounding Poverty Point World Heritage Site to identify archaeological sites that may be related to Poverty Point and assess their preservation and research potential.
5c. Consider issues of coastal erosion and climate change in relation to archaeological sites and historic structures and places.	1. Establish and strengthen a relationship with the Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority relative to impacts to historic resources in coastal areas.
	2. Promote HPF Grant assistance for HABS and structural assessment documentation of NRHP properties endangered by coastal subsidence and sea level rise.
	3. Incorporate discussions on climate change and its impacts to historic resources in annual conferences and meetings.
	4. Review and share climate change information compiled by the US Dept. of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as the National Flood Insurance Program.

Past, Present and Moving Forward.

Louisiana has experienced more than its share of challenges in the last decade. Hurricane Katrina, one of the deadliest hurricanes to hit the Gulf Coast, made landfall close to the Louisiana and Mississippi state line in 2005; the devastation in New Orleans is still fresh in many minds. A week later, Hurricane Rita hit southwest Louisiana, ravishing coastal communities. In 2008 Hurricane Gustav made its way through the state, sparing New Orleans but causing destruction in the capital city of Baton Rouge. The Gulf Oil spill in 2010 plagued an already stressed coastal economy, particularly those industries dependent on fishing and tourism. The resiliency of the people and the cultural resources shone bright in the wake of these natural and manmade disasters. Not all historic resources could be saved, but overwhelmingly, there has been great use of the incentives offered by the SHPO and other granting organizations to highlight and reuse historic resources.

This plan may be used to enhance existing strategies to support historic resources by stakeholders in every corner of the state. Louisianans from north, central and the south have been great stewards of the precious resources within our state. From the recent grassroots efforts to secure a CLG and Main Street program in Homer (northwest Louisiana) to the thirty year established CLG and Main Street program in Houma (southeast Louisiana), the tides of preservation are, and remain, strong. The establishment of Louisiana's first World Heritage Site, Poverty Point (northeast Louisiana), would not have been possible without the support of the local community, their preservation constituency, or the local, state, and Congressional Legislators. Because of this important designation, communities in the northeast quadrant of the state will begin to see new and stronger investments in their historic resources. Likewise, the state as a whole will eventually reap the benefits of having a World Heritage Site in place. In the meantime, more can and must be done to shine the light on how important preservation and archaeological resources are within the state. *First You Make a Roux: Ingredients for Preservation Partnerships in Louisiana 2017 to 2025*, comprises the necessary fixings for a successful historic preservation and archaeological conservation gumbo and can be instrumental in aiding many communities in the state to advance the face of preservation through implementation of these goals.

As with the Culture2020 meeting and the annual Culture Connection event, the SHPO will continue to work with local municipalities, advocacy and neighborhood organizations, as well as universities in an effort to continue to build preservation partnerships statewide. Many organizations will make strides in their respective regions as well, to promote benefits and incentives available to assist in preserving and documenting resources. In 2021, the state historic preservation office staff will assess goals and outcomes as outlined in the plan to determine outcomes based on accomplishments or the inability to fulfill certain goals in the first half of the plan, as determined by target dates. At that point, goals will be reworked to ensure that the initial feedback received from constituents is still being respected and being used to guide steps forward for the remainder of the plan. The SHPO will update the NPS and constituents in 2021 regarding progress and issues, and will update the plan as needed to effect positive outcomes through the end of the plan period.

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ON-LINE RESOURCES

PRESERVATION IN LOUISIANA

Preserve Louisiana Newsletter, assorted issues, at: <http://PLA.org/>.

Preservation in Print, assorted issues, at: www.prcno.org/programs/preservationinprint.php.

LOUISIANA STATE PLANNING DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS

Our Places, Our Heritage: A Plan for Historic Preservation and Archaeological Conservation in Louisiana, 2011-2015, at:
http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/OCD/hp/SHPO/SHPO_Jan_2011.pdf.

Strategic Plan for the Office of the Lt Governor and the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, at:
<http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/strategicplan/06-265-aOCDStrategicPlan.pdf>.

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE TOURISM

Cultural Heritage Tourism Explorer, at <http://cultural-heritage-tourism.com/cultural-heritage-grants-funding/>.

Strategic Plan for the Office of the Lt Governor and the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Tourism, at: <http://www.crt.state.la.us/Assets/strategicplan/06-267-aLOTStrategicPlan.pdf>.

National Trust for Historic Preservation, at <http://www.preservationnation.org/information-center/economics-of-revitalization/heritage-tourism/?referrer=https://www.google.com/>.

A Position Paper on Cultural & Heritage Tourism in the United States, at http://www.pcah.gov/sites/default/files/05WhitePaperCultHeritTourism_2.pdf.

OTHER STATE PRESERVATION PLANS

Georgia's State Historic Preservation Plan 2012-2016: Partnering for Preservation, at: http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/Pres%20Plan%202012-2016_low%20res.pdf.

Preservation Connection: Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan 2011-2020, at: http://www.thc.state.tx.us/public/upload/forms/Texas%20Statewide%20Preservation%20Plan%202011_2020.pdf.

The Power of Heritage and Place, A 2020 Action Plan to Advance Preservation in Colorado, at: <http://www.historycolorado.org/sites/default/files/files/OAHP/Programs/StatePlan.pdf>.

OTHER RESOURCES

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Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas, at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/public/upload/publications/economic-impact-historic-preservation.pdf>.

Preservation Economic Impact Model, National Trust Community Investment Corporation, at <http://ntcic.webfactional.com/services/preservation-economic-impact-model-2-0/>.

Appendices

Appendix A: Public Input and Survey Results

Appendix B: Preservation Programs and Services

Appendix C: Preservation Collaborators & Partners

Appendix D: Preservation Legislation

Appendix E: Preservation Funding Sources

Appendix A: Public Input and Survey Results

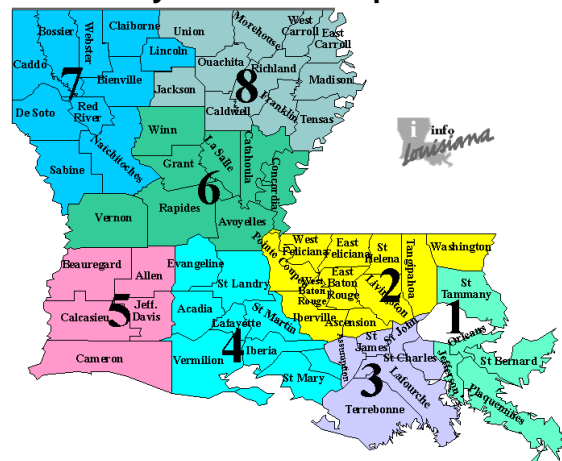
First Public Survey – March 2014 to February 2015 (182 responses)

1. Please check the box that best describes you and your connection to Louisiana's history. Choose all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Private citizen	42.9%	78
History/archaeology enthusiast and/or heritage tourist	26.9%	49
Not-for-profit organization	24.7%	45
Owner of a historic property	22.0%	40
Government employee	21.4%	39
Other	17.6%	32
Local historic society	14.3%	26
Professional Archaeologist	12.6%	23
Cultural resource manager or consultant	11.5%	21
Library or museum	9.3%	17
Folklorist	8.2%	15
Local historic preservation commission	8.2%	15
Professional Historian	7.7%	14
Main Street organization	7.7%	14
Tribal member	7.1%	13
Student	6.0%	11
Artisan	5.5%	10
Arts organization	5.5%	10
Elected official	2.7%	5

2. Please tell us in which City/Town and Parish you reside or represent.

Responses	Region
34.% (62)	Region 1
19% (35)	Region 2
3% (6)	Region 3
11% (20)	Region 4
12% (22)	Region 5
5% (9)	Region 6
12% (22)	Region 7
2% (4)	Region 8



3. What five types of properties in Louisiana do you find most important and still in need of preservation?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Cemeteries	70%	128
Historic landscapes	59%	107
Archaeological sites	52%	95
Indian mounds	48%	87
Churches	47%	85
Theaters & auditoriums	42%	76
Battlefields and Fortifications	37%	68
Schools	31%	57
Mid-Century Modern Buildings	30%	54
Other (please specify)	26%	47
Transportation facilities	19%	35
Shipwrecks	10%	18
Agricultural facilities	9%	17
Hospitals	8%	15

4. What are the biggest threats to historic resources (above and below ground) in your community?

Top First Responses		Top Second Responses	
Development	41%	Lack of Knowledge	17%
Neglect	36%	Development	13%
Lack of Knowledge	31%	Lack of Funds	12%
Lack of Funds	28%	Lack of Support by Gov't Officials	7%
Natural/Manmade Disasters	19%	Unenforced Preservation Guidelines	6%
Lack of Community Support	7%	No Public Outreach	6%

5. Were you aware of the 2011-2015 State Preservation Plan? If yes, did you or your organization refer to it? Was it helpful?

No, was not aware of a state plan	81% (148)
Yes, knew about the state plan	18% (32)
Yes, knew about, referred to the state plan, and it was helpful	7% (13)
Yes, knew about and referred to the state plan	7% (12)
Yes, knew about but did not refer to the state plan	5% (10)
Yes, knew about, referred to the state plan, but not helpful	5% (9)
Vaguely aware of the state plan	1% (2)

6. Over the next eight years, what five activities should be at the forefront of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office's focus?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Develop ways to expand public appreciation of historic resources	72%	131
Increase funding for local preservation projects	58%	105
More closely align historic preservation with sustainability	48%	87
Better coordination with local commissions/municipalities	42%	76
Assist in the development of educational materials for K-12 educators	41%	74
Complete more parish-wide surveys to identify historic buildings and archaeological sites	40%	73
Greater collaboration with local preservation organizations	37%	67
Greater emphasis on downtown/commercial revitalization	32%	59
Greater outreach to Universities & Colleges	27%	49
Provide greater information on disaster procedures for historic/cultural resources	21%	38
Greater collaboration with Indian Tribes	18%	33
Greater presence on social media outlets	18%	32
More frequent workshops with Real Estate professionals	17%	31
Greater guidance for dealing with cemeteries and burials	16%	30
Other	14%	25
Provide better technical guidance on identifying Mid-Century Modern resources	11%	20
Greater technical preservation guidance via Webinars	10%	19
Provide bilingual workshops and materials on historic preservation topics	4%	8

7. Over the next eight years, what would be the three most effective strategies for preserving and protecting archaeological sites and Indian mounds?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Establishing a tax credit for preserving sites	59%	107
Collaborating with Tribes to promote their history and culture	58%	105
Increasing educational resources for schools	54%	98
Promoting Poverty Point as a World Heritage destination	49%	89
Increasing publications and online information about Louisiana archaeology	38%	69
Expanding the Ancient Mounds Heritage Trail	36%	65

8. For National Register purposes, which three historic themes and/or property types do you feel are underrepresented in Louisiana and should be focused on in greater detail over the next eight years?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Historic landscapes	42%	76
Traditional Cultural Properties	39%	70
Native-American tribal sites	36%	65
Archaeological districts	30%	54
African-American history	26%	47
Women's history	24%	44
Vernacular architecture	22%	41
Indian mounds	18%	32
Ethnic cemeteries	17%	31
Other (please specify)	13%	23
Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) history	11%	21
Latin-American heritage	11%	20
Transportation facilities	10%	19
European-American history	10%	18
Post World War II housing	9%	17
Asian-American history	4%	8

9. What three methods of communication would be helpful to you and your community for training, information, and/or education topics?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Tours of historic districts or properties	46%	84
On-site training workshops	43%	79
Lectures and presentations	39%	71
Volunteer participation in local preservation/archaeology efforts	32%	58
Use of media (TV, newspaper, etc.)	31%	57
Website	31%	56
Webinars	22%	41
Fact-sheets and brochures	16%	30
Conferences with national speakers	16%	29
E-newsletters	16%	29
Exhibits of products	14%	25
Other (please specify)	9%	16

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

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Guidance/protocols for assessing historic/archaeological resources	71%	130
Contact information for technical resource professionals	54%	99
Literature on sustainability and rehabilitation	39 %	71
Contact list for Preservation Architects	33%	61
Curation facility contacts for various types of prehistoric/historic resources	28%	51
Quick access to existing surveys	23%	42
Contact list for Plasterers and/or Masons	18 %	33
Contact information for Native American Tribes	15%	28
Contact list for Archaeologist	12%	22
Other (please specify)	8%	15

11. In your opinion, what are the two greatest opportunities for overall Historic Preservation and Archaeology efforts and programs in Louisiana?

Greatest Opportunity 1	Response Percent	Response Count
Public Outreach/Education	36%	66
Sites/Places	15%	28
Unsure	7%	13
Financial Incentives	7%	12
Media	6%	11
Poverty Point World Heritage Site	6%	11
Standards/Enforcement/Sustainability	5%	9
Main Street Revitalizations	4%	8
Cultural Tourism	4%	7
Funding	3%	5
Economic Development/Growth	2%	3
Advocates	2%	3
Preservation Plan Commission	2%	3
Adaptive Restoration/Reuse	1%	2
Local Governments/Communities	1%	2

Greatest Opportunity 2	Response Percent	Response Count
Public Outreach/Education	29%	53
Sites/Places	14%	26
Partnerships	9%	16
No Answer	8%	15
Media	7%	13
Funding	5%	9
Unsure	5%	9
Poverty Point World Heritage Site	4%	7
Standards/Enforcement/Sustainability	4%	7
Financial Incentives	3%	6
Cultural Economy/Tourism	3%	5
Economic Development/Growth	3%	5
Diversity	2%	4
Main Street Revitalizations	2%	3
Adaptive Restoration/Reuse	0.5%	1
Local Governments/Communities	0.5%	1
Staff	0.5%	1
Sustainability and environmentalism	0.5%	1

Second Public Survey – July to August 2015 (65 responses)

1. One of the main objectives of the SHPO is to seek more diverse groups/organizations across the state to establish partnerships with and to help promote the programs we offer. Would you be interested in receiving information about our programs or connecting with our program managers?

Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	92%	59
No	9%	6

2. Is there an opportunity for our staff to offer on-site training or workshops in your community or place of business about the SHPO programs?

Answer Choice	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	81%	53
No	19%	12

3. If you answered “Yes” to Question 2, which SHPO programs would interest you or your organization?

Answer Choices	Response Percent	Response Count
National Register Listing	69%	36
Federal and State Tax Credit Incentives	61%	32
Outreach and Education (Archaeology)	48%	25
Cemeteries and Burials	48%	25
Standing Structure Forms	46%	24
Section 106 Review (Historic Preservation)	44%	23
Main Street	35%	18
Section 106 Review (Archaeology)	33%	17
Archaeological Curation	31%	16
Archaeology Site Forms	29%	15
Certified Local Governments	25%	13

4. Of the SHPO programs offered, what opportunities exist for us to partner with your organization?

Answer Choices	Response Percent	Response Count
National Register Listing	48%	31
Outreach and Education (Archaeology)	40%	26
Federal and State Tax Credit Incentives	37%	24
Standing Structure Forms	29%	19
Section 106 Review (Historic Preservation)	29%	19
Cemeteries and Burials	26%	17
Archaeology Site Forms	20%	13
Main Street	20%	13
Archaeological Curation	18%	12
Section 106 Review (Archaeology)	17%	11
Certified Local Governments	15%	10
None	15%	10

5. What other organizations should we contact for input in the statewide planning process for historic preservation and archaeology?

Archaeological Institute of America	K-12 Schools
Association for Preservation Historic Natchitoches	Kisatchie National Forest
Atakapa Ischak Tribe of Louisiana	La Main Street Managers Association
Barksdale AFB	La Office of Tourism
Bossier History Center	La Tech History Dept
Boy/Girl Scouts	La Tech School of Art and Architecture
Bruin-Vidal Daughters of American Revolution	Lafayette Neighborhood Coteries
Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management	Lafayette Preservation Alliance
Calcasieu Historic Preservation Society	Lincoln Parish Museum and Historical Society
Calcasieu Preservation Society	Lions Club
Cane River National Heritage Area	Knights of Columbus
Center for Louisiana Studies at UL Lafayette	Plantation Owners
Chambers of Commerce	Lipan Apache tribe of Louisiana
Chamber Southwest	Local Governments
Christian Ministers Missionary Baptist Association of Plaquemines Parish	Louisiana Archaeological Society
City of New Iberia	Louisiana Association of Museums
City of Hammond Planning Dept	Louisiana Economic Development (LED)
City of Jeanerette	Louisiana Landmarks Society
City of Natchitoches Main Street	Louisiana Trust for Historic Preservation
City of Ruston, Mayor Ronny Walker	LSU Geography & Anthropology Dept
Civil War Trust	Magnolia Mound
Cultural Resource Management Firms	Monumental Task Committee
Dept of Natural Resources	Natchitoches Historic Foundation
DeSoto Historical & Genealogical Society	New Iberia Main Street Program
Evangeline Genealogy	Norla Preservation Project
Federal Agencies	NPS Cane River Creole National Historic Park
Federal Emergency Management Association	NPS/Southeast Archaeological Center (for sites/programs managed in Louisiana)
Federal Tribes	Opelousas Historic District Commission
Florida Public Archaeology Network	Opelousas Main Street Commission
Foundation for Historic Louisiana	Preservation Resource Center
Gretna Historical District	Relentless Designs for Historical American Building Survey Drawings
Hammond Downtown Development District	Shreveport Historic Preservation Commission
Hammond Historic District	Shreveport Historic Preservation Society
Historic New Orleans Collection	Shreveport Water Works Museum board and Colonial Dames
Historical Societies	
Iberia Parish Government	
International Facility Managers Assoc	

Society for Underwater Technology/Houston Branch, Offshore Site Investigation and Geotechnics Committee	Tribal Environmental Staff Members
Spring Street Historic Museum	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
St. Francisville Historic Society	Tulane University's Preservation Program
St. Landry Economic Development	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
St. Landry Parish Tourism	Universities
St. Landry Parish Genealogical Society	University History and Social Sciences Depts
St. Landry Parish Tourist Commission	Village of Loreauville
State/Local Govts	
Town of Delcambre	

6. Did you know there are preservation and archaeology conferences held in different communities of our state each year? If not, can we notify you of these? (More than one answer allowed.)

Answer Choices	Response Percent	Response Count
I would like to be notified of these conferences.	54%	35
Yes, I know about these conferences held annually in the state.	40%	26
No, I did not know about these conferences held annually in the state.	31%	20
Yes, I know these conferences held annually in the state and I/we participate.	14%	9

7. If you answered "Yes" to any question in this survey and would like to be contact, please provide your information.

The response to this survey question resulted in 48 participants leaving their contact information. These partners are included in Appendix C.

Appendix B: Preservation Programs and Services

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office includes the Division of Historic Preservation (www.LouisianaHP.org) and the Division of Archaeology (www.crt.state.la.us/archaeology), and exists within the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism's Office of Cultural Development.

Here are the active programs of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office:

National Register—the National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of significant historic properties. The Division of Historic Preservation administers this program and maintains a website of all listed properties in the state.

Surveys & Planning—the Division of Historic Preservation maintains physical and digital survey records that contain architectural descriptions, historic background, and photographic records of standing structures, sites and objects which are fifty years of age or older.

Site and Site Forms—the records of all archaeological sites recorded across the state are maintained by the Division of Archaeology. These records document over 10,000 years of history in the state.

Section 106 Review—this law requires federal agencies or their agents/applicants to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic and archaeological properties. The SHPO assists federal agencies and consultants to determine if the project will affect significant buildings and archaeological sites.

Federal & State Tax Credit Incentive Program—tax credits are offered for the rehabilitation of historic properties for commercial or residential use.

Cemeteries and Burials—abandoned cemeteries, unmarked graves, and human remains are protected under state law. The office oversees the recordation and protection of these cemeteries and burials.

Certified Local Government (CLG)—the CLG program helps local municipalities protect their historic resources. CLG communities can apply for grant funds through the Division of Historic Preservation.

Curation—the Division of Archaeology preserves archaeological collections derived from state-owned lands and donated from private lands. Collections are available for research and exhibits.

Main Street Program—this program concentrates on revitalizing historic commercial corridors located within designated Louisiana Main Street communities.

Outreach and Education—the Division of Archaeology provides information on the state's rich cultural heritage. This information is available through interactive exhibits, booklets, and educational resources for students and teachers.

Appendix C: Preservation Collaborators & Partners (those working as advisors and/or in partnership to achieve the stated goals and objectives)

Corliss Badeaux, McNeese State University,
Lake Charles
http://www.mcneese.edu/enfl/ms_corliss_marie_badeaux_director_of_the_write

Tina Bouchereau, Ascension Parish
Tourism, Donaldsonville
<http://tourascension.com/>

Jane Braud, New Iberia Main Street
Program, New Iberia
<http://www.cityofnewiberia.com/site290.php>

William Callaway, Shreveport Historic
Preservation Commission, Shreveport
<http://www.historicshreveport.org/>

Christian Cancienne, Orleans Shoring,
Harahan <http://www.orleansshoring.com/>

Robert Cangelosi, Koch and Wilson
Architects, New Orleans

Kimmie Carlos, New Orleans Plantation
Country, LaPlace
<http://neworleansplantationcountry.com/>

Sean Chenoweth, University of Louisiana at
Monroe, Monroe
<http://www.ulm.edu/experts/content/chenoweth-sean>

Debra Credeur, Atchafalaya National
Heritage Area, Baton Rouge
<http://www.atchafalaya.org/>

Dave Davis, RC Goodwin and Associates,
New Orleans <http://www.rcgoodwin.com/>

Lauren Davis, Old State Capitol Museum,
Baton Rouge
<http://louisianaoldstatecapitol.org/museum/>

Kyle Edmiston, Louisiana Office of Tourism,
Baton Rouge
<http://www.crt.state.la.us/tourism/>

Amanda Evans, Tesla Offshore, LLC,
Prairieville <http://www.teslaoffshore.com/>

Rick Fifield, Architect, New Orleans
<http://rickfifieldarchitect.com/>

Robert Gearhart, Surveying and Mapping,
LLC, Austin, Texas <http://www.sam.biz/>

Arlene Gould, Natchitoches Convention and
Visitors Bureau, Natchitoches
<http://www.natchitoches.com/>

Jay Gray, Cultural Resource Analysts,
Shreveport <http://crai-ky.com/>

Pete Gregory, Northwestern State
University, Natchitoches
https://www.facebook.com/NSULAFOLKLI_FECENTER

Dan Grott, Louisiana Economic
Development, Baton Rouge
<http://www.opportunitylouisiana.com/>

Jennifer Guidry, Center for Louisiana
Studies, Lafayette <http://cls.louisiana.edu/>

Machelle Hall, Tulane Environmental Law
Clinic, New Orleans
<http://www.law.tulane.edu/tlsfaculty/profiles.aspx?id=16569>

Debbie Hudson, Hudson Real Estate
Management, New Orleans

Brad Laffitte, Ft. Polk Cultural Resources, Ft.
Polk <http://www.polkhistory.org/>

Melanie Lee, City of Opelousas, Opelousas
<http://www.cityofopelousas.com/>

Judith Maxwell, Tulane University, New Orleans
<https://tulane.edu/liberal-arts/anthropology/faculty/judith-maxwell.cfm>

Dianne Mouton-Allen, Louisiana Office of State Parks, Baton Rouge
<http://www.crt.state.la.us/louisiana-state-parks/>

Michael Mumaugh, Mansfield State Historic Site, Mansfield
<https://www.facebook.com/MansfieldSHS>

Travis Napper, Ruston/Lincoln Parish Convention and Visitors Bureau, Ruston
<http://www.rustonlincoln.com/>

Mark Richard, Louisiana Archaeological Society, Franklin
<http://www.laarchaeologicalsociety.org/>

Charles Richard, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette
<http://english.louisiana.edu/fac-and-staff/current/richard.shtml>

Susan Roach, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston
<https://www.latech.edu/tech/liberal-arts/english/html/faculty-engl/engl-sroach.shtml>

Alina Shively, Jena Band of Choctaw, Jena
<http://www.jenachoctaw.org/>

Gary Stringer, Advocates for Poverty Point, Monroe
<http://advocatesforpovertypoint.org/>

Linda Stubbs, Monumental Task Committee, New Orleans
<http://monumentaltask.org/>

Liz Swaine, Downtown Development Authority, Shreveport
<http://downtownshreveport.com/who-are-we-blank/who-we-are/>

Lynette Tanner, Frogmore Plantation, Frogmore
<http://www.frogmoreplantation.com/>

Fran Thibodeaux, Iberia Parish Convention and Visitors Bureau, New Iberia
<http://www.iberiatravel.com/>

Edna Thornton, DeSoto Parish Tourist Bureau, Mansfield
<http://www.desotoisdifferent.org/>

Tana Trichel, Northeast Louisiana Economic Alliance, Winnsboro
<http://www.nelea.us/>

Alan Walker, Calcasieu Historic Preservation Society, Lake Charles
<http://www.calcasieupreservation.com/>

Lindsey Walsworth, Hermann-Grima + Gallier Houses, New Orleans
<http://www.hgghh.org/>

Rich Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge
<http://www.coastalenv.com/>

Samuel Wheeler, Bourgeois Bennett, LLC, Metairie
<http://www.bb-cpa.com/>

Elizabeth Williams, Southern Food and Beverage Museum, New Orleans
<http://sofabinstitute.org/southern-food-and-beverage/>

Appendix D: Preservation Legislation

Federal Law

ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906, AS AMENDED (54 U.S.C. 320301-320303: Monuments, Ruins, Sites, and Objects of Antiquity and 18 USC 1866(b): Historic, Archeologic, or Prehistoric, Items and Antiquities; former citation: 16 U.S.C. 431-433): This was the first general preservation law in the United States, and it provides for the protection of historic, prehistoric, and scientific features located on federal lands; authorizes the President to designate National Monuments; and authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense to issue permits for archaeological investigations on lands under their control.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/54/subtitle-III/division-C/chapter-3203>
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/1866>

PUBLIC LAW 100-560 (102 Stat. 2803): Approved October 31, 1988, this law establishes Poverty Point National Monument to “preserve the archaeological area known as Poverty Point, Louisiana, and to interpret and conduct further research on such areas, its people and their culture.”
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-102/pdf/STATUTE-102-Pg2803.pdf>

HISTORIC SITES ACT OF 1935, AS AMENDED (54 U.S.C. 320101-320106; 54 U.S.C. 102303; 54 U.S.C. 102304; 54 USC 309101; former citation: 16 U.S.C. sec.461-467): Declaration of national policy to set aside for public use and benefit historic resources under the stewardship of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. This public law also established the National Park System Advisory Board and Advisory Council.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/54/subtitle-III/division-C/chapter-3201>
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/54/subtitle-I/division-A/chapter-1023>

<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/54/309101->

FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT (40 U.S.C. 550 (b) and (h); former citation: 40 U.S.C. 484(k)(3) and (4)): This act provides for the lease or disposition of surplus property with specific provisions for historic monuments.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/40/550>

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION, CREATION AND PURPOSE (54 U.S.C. 312101-312106; former citation: 16 U.S.C. 468): This law provides for the creation of the charitable, educational, and nonprofit corporation known as the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/54/subtitle-III/division-B/subdivision-3/chapter-3121>

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, AS AMENDED (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.): This law in its accompanying regulations are a strong policy statement that establishes and defines the national historic preservation program, including the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60) and Determinations of Eligibility (36 CFR Part 63), State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (36 CFR Part 61), National Historic Landmarks program (36 CFR Part 65) and Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800). It delegates authority to the states and requires the review of federal actions.
[http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:54%20section:300101%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section300101\)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:54%20section:300101%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section300101)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true)

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part60.pdf>

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part61.pdf>

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part63.pdf>

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2012-title36-vol1/pdf/CFR-2012-title36-vol1-part65.pdf>

<http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>;

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1966 (49 U.S.C. 303): This law provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall consult regarding transportation planning projects to avoid impacts to public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites unless there is no prudent and feasible alternative and the action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property. [v](#)

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title49/html/USCODE-2011-title49-subtitle1-chap3-subchapl-sec303.htm>

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 (42 U.S.C.4321 and 49 U.S.C. 4331-4335): This law requires environmental impact statements for federal projects with the potential to impact important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.

https://ceq.doe.gov/laws_and_executive_orders/the_nepa_statute.html

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT (54 U.S.C. 312501-312508): This law authorizes the expenditure of federal funding for project-related preservation or salvage for all federally assisted or licensed construction projects. [http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:54%20section:312501%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section312501\)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:54%20section:312501%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section312501)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT, SECTION 4(I), AS CREATED BY THE AMTRAK IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1974 (49 U.S.C. 5561-5567 as amended, formerly 49 U.S.C. 1653i): This law provides for the consideration, preservation, and productive use of historic sites in the development of rail related projects.

<http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title49-chapter55-subchapter2&saved=|KHRpdGxIOjQ5IHNIY3Rpb246NTU2MSBIZGI0aW9uOnByZWxpbSkqT1lgKGdyYW51bGVpZDpVU0MtcHJlbGltLXRpdGxINDktc2VjdGlvbU1NjEpJdHJlZXNvcnQ=|0|false|prelim&edition=prelim>

MINING IN THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT, SECTION 9 (54 U.S.C. 100734, formerly, 16 U.S.C. 1908): This law provides that surface mining activity proposed that may cause irreparable loss or destruction of a natural or historical landmark must be submitted for consideration to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for advice as to alternative measures for mitigation.

[http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:54%20section:100734%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section100734\)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:54%20section:100734%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title54-section100734)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COOPERATIVE USE ACT (40 U.S.C. 601a): This law provides that the General Services Administration shall prioritize use of buildings of historic, architectural, or cultural significance wherever possible and with provision for public accessibility.

http://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_book/s/fhpl/public_bldgs_coop_use.pdf

AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS FREEDOM ACT (42 U.S.C. 1996 and 1996a): This law protects and preserves Native American peoples' rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise traditional religions. It also establishes a formal consultation process for the reevaluation of federal agency activity relative to Native American religious cultural rights and

practices. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_IndianRelFreAct.pdf

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm): This law defines archaeological resources, improves law enforcement, increases criminal penalties for harm or destruction of resources, and allows for civil penalties. It also encourages increased cooperation between the public, professional archaeologists, and government authorities. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 170 (H) (26 U.S.C. 170 (h) as amended): This provision of the tax code defines qualified conservation contribution, qualified real property interest, and certified historic structure, among other related terms. [http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:26%20section:170\(h\)%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title26-section170\(h\)\)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:26%20section:170(h)%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title26-section170(h))&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true)

ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT (43 U.S.C. 2101- 2106.) Establishes government ownership over the majority of abandoned shipwrecks located in waters of the United States of America and creates a framework within which shipwrecks are managed. Enacted in 1988, it affirms the authority of State governments to claim and manage abandoned shipwrecks on State submerged lands. It makes the laws of salvage and finds not apply to any shipwreck covered under the Act and asserts that shipwrecks are multiple-use resources. <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/ASA.htm>

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, SECTION 47 (26 U.S.C. 47): This law provides for the rehabilitation tax credit for a qualified rehabilitated building or for a building (non-certified) placed in service before 1936.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title26/pdf/USCODE-2011-title26->

[subtitleA-chap1-subchapA-partIV-subpartE-sec47.pdf](#)

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT (25 U.S.C. 3001 et. seq.): This law defines ownership of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects found on federal or tribal lands. It also provides procedures for dealing with inadvertent discoveries, excavations, and repatriation. <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/>

CURATION OF FEDERALLY OWNED AND ADMINISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS (36 CFR 79): This guidance provides minimum standards for long-term management and stewardship of archaeological collections, records, and reports. <http://www.nps.gov/archeology/tools/laws/36CFR79.htm>

INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT (ISTEA) (23 U.S.C. 101(a)(35), 23 U.S.C. 101, 23 U.S.C. 109(b), (c), and (p)): This law outlines transportation enhancement activities, creates the Scenic Byways Program, and defines the National Highway System's scenic and historic values. It was amended through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ISTEA.pdf

INDIAN SACRED SITES (EXECUTIVE ORDER 13007): This order stipulates the accommodation of access and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by religious practitioners and seeks preservation of the same on federal lands. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/eo13007.htm>

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION ACT (54 U.S.C. 308101-308103, formerly 16 U.S.C. 469k): This law promotes the planning, interpretation, and protection of historic battles on American soil under the

Secretary of the Interior's American
Battlefield Protection Program.
http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_AmBtfieldPrtc.pdf

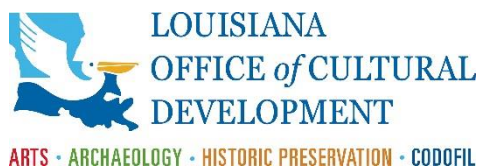
LOCATING FEDERAL FACILITIES ON
HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN OUR
NATION'S CENTRAL CITIES (EXECUTIVE
ORDER 13006): This order reinforces the
federal commitment to utilize and maintain
historic properties to house federal agency
functions. <http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/eo13006.htm>

PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCES (43 CFR Part 7): This title
guides permitting, consultation, and custody
of archaeological resources on public lands.
<http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

PRESERVE AMERICA (54 U.S.C. 311101-
311105) Preserve America is a federal
initiative that encourages and supports

community efforts to preserve and enjoy our
priceless cultural and natural heritage. The
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 the country's cultural and natural
heritage assets, and support for the
economic vitality of our communities.

<http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title54-chapter3111&saved=|KHRpdGxIOjU0IHNIY3Rpb246MzExMTAxIGVkaXRpb246cHJlbGltKSBPUiAoZ3JhbnVsZWlkOIVTQy1wcmVsYW0tdGI0bGU1NC1zZWNOaW9uMzExMTAxKQ==|dHJIZXNvcnQ=|0|false|prelim&edition=prelim>



Louisiana State Laws

LOUISIANA UNMARKED HUMAN BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION ACT (R.S. 8:671-681): Identifies the Division of Archaeology as the agency responsible for abandoned cemeteries and unmarked human burials in Louisiana, and establishes processes for protecting and, when necessary, excavating cemeteries and burials when they are encountered.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/state-legislation/chapter-10-A/index>

LOUISIANA HISTORIC CEMETERY PRESERVATION ACT (R.S. 25:931-943): Identifies the Division of Archaeology as the agency responsible for permitting any activities at an abandoned cemetery that could potentially disturb the graves, tombs, headstones, fencing or other elements of the cemetery.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/state-legislation/chapter-21-B/index>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (R.S. 41:1601-1615): Establishes the Division of Archaeology and the Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission. The Division is responsible for establishing rules and regulations pertaining to shipwrecks, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, maintaining the state's archaeological site files, undertaking a outreach program, and curating materials from state lands and donations.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/state-legislation/chapter-13/index>

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION (R.S. 25:911- 913): provides for creation of the Division of Historic Preservation, which serves as the staff of the appointed state historic preservation officer for federal programs that pertain to historic buildings, structures, and places as such appointment is required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?p=y&d=84636>

STATE CAPITOL HISTORIC DISTRICT (R.S. 25:781-785): Provides for the historic preservation of the buildings and grounds within the State Capitol Historic District in order that these buildings and grounds may be preserved for the education, inspiration, pleasure, and enrichment of the citizens of this state. Added by Acts 1979, No. 650, §.

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?p=y&d=84574>

LOUISIANA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE (R.S. 25:901-902): Establishes the Louisiana National Register Review Committee to make recommendations to the State Historic Preservation Officer for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?p=y&d=84633>

HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT FOR RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPIED (R.S. 47:297.6): An 18.5% state income tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied historic homes, as determined by the Division of Historic Preservation.

<http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Law.aspx?d=321768>

HISTORIC REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT FOR REVENUE PRODUCING ENTITIES (R.S. 47:6019): A 25% state income tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of historic, income-producing buildings that are determined by the Division of Historic Preservation to be "certified historic structures."

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=102376>

HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION (R.S. 25:731 – 746): Authorizes any governmental unit to establish an historic preservation district commission to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general

welfare of the public.
<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?p=y&d=84541>

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS AND LANDMARK COMMISSIONS (R.S. 25:751-767): Authorizes the governing body of the city of New Orleans and the parishes of Franklin, Tensas, LaSalle, Catahoula, Concordia, and Caldwell to establish a historic preservation district commission or a landmarks commission or a combination of the two to promote the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the public.
<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=84557>

HISTORICAL MARKERS (R.S. 48:271): Authorizes the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development to erect markers and signs denoting locations and occasions of historical interest, tourist attractions and tourist information centers, and directional signs to state park areas.

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?d=103122>

HISTORIC BRIDGES AND OTHER STRUCTURES (R.S. 48:275): Requires approval from the secretary of the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development before any bridge, highway, or roadway structure in the state maintained system may be nominated for inclusion or placed in the National Register of Historic Places.

<http://legis.la.gov/Legis/Law.aspx?p=y&d=103129>

OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (LAC 25:I): Louisiana Administrative Code provisions for the Division of Archaeology and Division of Historic Preservation.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/state-legislation/title-25/index>

Local Ordinances for Louisiana Certified Local Governments may be accessed here <http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/certified-local-government/louisiana-clqs/>.

Appendix E: Preservation Incentives *(Incentive Programs available to qualified participants in Historic Preservation activities)*

Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program:

A 20% federal income tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of historic, income-producing buildings that are determined by the National Park Service to be "certified historic structures." The Division of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service review projects to ensure their compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Internal Revenue Service defines qualified rehabilitation expenditures on which the credit may be taken.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/tax-incentives/federal-rehabilitation-tax-credit/index>

State Commercial Tax Credit Program:

A 25% state income tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of historic, income-producing buildings that are determined by the Division of Historic Preservation to be "certified historic structures." The Division of Historic Preservation reviews projects to ensure their compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Louisiana Department of Revenue defines qualified rehabilitation expenditures on which the credit may be taken.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/tax-incentives/state-commercial-tax-credit/index>

State Residential Tax Credit Program:

A 18.5% state income tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of owner-occupied historic homes, as determined by the Division of Historic Preservation. Each project is reviewed to ensure compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Louisiana Department of Revenue defines qualified rehabilitation expenditures on which the credit may be taken. Buildings which have been

determined to be vacant and blighted are eligible for a 36% credit.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/tax-incentives/state-residential-tax-credit/index>

Division of Historic Preservation

Main Street Redevelopment Incentive

Grant: This program is intended to be a catalyst for the rehabilitation of the exteriors and interiors of historic commercial buildings located within designated Louisiana Main Street communities. Awarded on an annual basis, the reimbursable grant program requires a matching amount. The project is reviewed by the Main Street program staff to ensure conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/grants/redevelopment-incentive/index>

National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund Grants:

Each year the SHPO offers a portion of funds they receive from the National Park Service to constituents to foster preservation in the state. While the grants are competitive and require a match, the grant proposals should be related to ongoing state and federally mandated programs and initiatives that are outlined in the Louisiana Historic Preservation Plan.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/grants/national-park-service-historic-preservation-fund-grants/index>

Certified Local Government Grants: Each year a portion of Louisiana's federal appropriation from the NPS historic preservation fund is passed through the SHPO to Certified Local Governments in the form of matching grants. These grants fund

local preservation activities such as community surveys, National Register listings, and educational initiatives.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/historic-preservation/certified-local-government/grants/index>

Tribal Heritage Grants: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 authorizes grants to federally recognized Indian tribes for cultural and historic preservation projects. These grants assist Indian Tribes, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian Organizations in protecting and promoting their unique cultural heritage and traditions. From the beginning, the program has been shaped by Indian tribes. It focuses on what they are most concerned with protecting - Native language, oral history, plant and animal species important in tradition, sacred and historic places, and the establishment of tribal historic preservation offices.

<http://www.nps.gov/thpo/tribal-heritage/index.html>

Disaster Recovery Grants: In the aftermath of federally declared disasters Congress has the ability to appropriate funds to assist impacted communities. Currently, there are two active NPS grant programs funded by the Historic Preservation Fund that support historic preservation efforts in the aftermath of a disaster.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/disaster-recovery/index.html>

Underrepresented Community Grants: This grant program will increase the number of listings in the National Register of Historic Places associated with cultural resources determined to be underrepresented overall in a given state. The resources may be associated with African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans and LGBT, to name a few. The supported projects may include surveys and inventories of historic properties associated with underrepresented communities, as well as the development of nominations to the National Register for specific sites.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/community-grants.html>

Save America's Treasures Grants: The program helps preserve nationally significant historic properties and collections that convey our nation's rich heritage to future generations of Americans. Though funding for this program is not always available, program funding is authorized in legislation.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/sat/>

Preserve America Grants: The Preserve America matching-grant program provides funding to designated Preserve America Communities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation planning. Through these grant projects our country gains a greater shared knowledge about the Nation's past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving the country's cultural and natural heritage assets, and support for the economic vitality of our communities.

<http://www.nps.gov/preservation-grants/PreserveAmerica/index.html>

Tourism, Historic Preservation, Arts and Humanities Funding Sources

<http://cultural-heritage-tourism.com/cultural-heritage-grants-funding/>

The Archaeological Conservancy
<http://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/>

