



MICHIGAN'S STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION PLAN
2014-2019

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For more information on Michigan's historic preservation programs visit michigan.gov/SHPO.

The National Park Service (NPS), U. S. Department of the Interior, requires each State Historic Preservation Office to develop and publish a statewide historic preservation plan every five years. (Historic Preservation Fund Grants Manual, Chapter 6, Section G) As required by NPS, Michigan's Five-Year Historic Preservation Plan was developed with public input. The contents do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Michigan State Housing Development Authority.

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METHODOLOGY

Bohm Theater, Albion. Friends of the Bohm Theater.

The creation of a five-year statewide historic preservation plan is a federal requirement for state historic preservation offices to receive funding through the federal Historic Preservation Grant Fund. State historic preservation planning is an ongoing process. The staff of the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is constantly assessing the opportunities and threats facing historic preservation in Michigan and looking for ways to address them.

Public participation is critical to the development of the statewide preservation plan. In the fall of 2011 SHPO held five three-hour public workshops across the state in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Midland and Traverse City. The workshops were free, open to the public and facilitated by a private consulting firm. Targeted invitees included historic district commissioners and city historic preservation staff, mayors, city managers, planners, city council members, preservation-related nonprofits, preservation consultants, building officials, developers, Main Street managers, downtown development authority directors and community/economic development directors within a 50-mile radius of the workshop location. In addition, the workshop information was published in local newspapers, placed on the Michigan SHPO list serve and broadcast through SHPO's email newsletter, which reaches about 1,600 subscribers. The workshops were facilitated by Goaltrac, Inc. As a result of the workshops, SHPO was provided with a report that included a draft vision statement and raw data on the participants' input for potential goals and objectives, critical issues and threatened resources.

A stakeholders meeting was held in Lansing in December 2013 for preservation professionals and individuals in related fields. More than 55 participants ranging from economic development organizations to planners and historic district commission staff—those that work directly with historic preservation issues on a daily basis—attended the meeting. The group reviewed and refined the findings from the public workshops. A list of organizations that were invited to participate is included as Appendix A.

An online public participation survey was provided to the public for a three-week period in January 2014. More than 430 responses were received and the data was analyzed by SHPO staff. The majority of the respondents were government officials or staff (108) followed by nonprofit organizations (41), other (65), historic property owners (38), archaeology professionals (30) and preservation professionals (26). While the majority of the responses were received from urban areas in Southeast Michigan—Detroit and its suburbs, Ann Arbor and Flint—Mid-Michigan and West Michigan were well represented with responses from Lansing, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. Responses also were received from Traverse City, Muskegon and the Bay City-Saginaw area. A complete breakdown of the survey results is found in Appendix B.

This plan will serve Michigan through 2020. Formal efforts to collect public input for the next planning cycle will begin in 2018. However, the public is always welcome to provide insight and comment via the SHPO website at www.michigan.gov/SHPO.



HOW DID WE DO?

Downtown Boyne City, Michigan Main Street Center.

Michigan's preservation goals for 2007–2012 included:

- Increasing public awareness of the importance and value of Michigan's built environment
- Increasing preservation incentives
- Advocating for legislation that would increase the reuse and protection of historic resources
- Building alliances and broadening partnerships
- Better integrating preservation in planning initiatives
- Increasing funding for preservation.

Much progress was made over the past six years, as can be seen from the success stories highlighted below.

PARTNERSHIP GRANT WITH THE MICHIGAN HISTORIC PRESERVATION NETWORK

When SHPO became part of the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) it was able to take advantage of MSHDA's statewide partnership program to provide a major grant to the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN). The MHPN is the state's largest nonprofit preservation organization and the grant was used to carry out preservation activities across the state. The grant helped fund two preservation field representatives that provided support to communities around the state. It also funded a preservation specialist in the city of Detroit to assist in preservation education, capacity building and guidance on right-sizing at this critical time in the city's history. The grant enabled the creation of an advanced training module for historic district commissioners and funded commissioner trainings in select communities. Regional workshops on rehabilitation techniques, such as historic window repair, were held around the state and a partnership with a vocational school in Detroit provided training for high school students while they worked on restoration projects at historic Fort Wayne in Detroit. SHPO and the MHPN also collaborated on a number of local assessments to help communities determine which preservation programs best suited the identified needs. The successful partnership continued in 2014 and it is hoped that it will continue for many years to come.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) DATABASE PROJECT

In August 2010, the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) awarded SHPO a Transportation Enhancement grant of more than \$1 million for the development of a cultural resources database with Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities—the largest single grant ever awarded to SHPO. The scope of work will include both above and below-ground resources. This database will serve the internal needs of SHPO staff and will feature a public-facing web component to facilitate data collection, sharing and collaboration. It will also expedite processes like Section 106 review. The GIS component will provide staff and external users, such as consultants and governmental agencies, with tools to “drill down” to desired data quickly and efficiently. Due to aging technology, the Historic Sites Online mapping application launched in 2004 was retired in 2014.

CITY OF MACKINAC ISLAND ESTABLISHES LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

On January 9, 2013, in order to protect the island's historic character, the City of Mackinac Island city council approved the establishment of two local historic districts: the Mackinac Island Downtown Commercial District and the residential West End District. In response to development pressure on the island, SHPO partnered with the city and with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network on the implementation of a four-point education plan to provide island residents with the information needed to make informed decisions about their historic resources. Informational preservation workshops were held, design guidelines were developed for the downtown and a historic resource survey was conducted, which resulted in the local historic district study committee reports. (A local historic district study committee report is the summary report of

the historic context and historic resource inventory that a local historic district study committee is required to undertake as set forth in Michigan's Local Historic District Act, Public Act 169 of 1970, as amended.) Preservation economist Donovan Rypkema spoke at public meetings on the economic benefits of historic preservation to cultural tourist destination sites. Mackinac Island is a National Historic Landmark and the state's most well-known tourist destination. The city now has the tools in place to help protect Mackinac Island's history.

SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN ROADMAP—THE WEST MICHIGAN PIKE

A cultural heritage tourism grant from Preserve America resulted in the documentation of the history of the West Michigan Pike, a concrete highway developed between 1911 and 1922 to bring auto tourists from Chicago to Michigan's newly developing resort communities. SHPO partnered with Beachtowns, Inc., a consortium of convention and visitors bureaus from Lake Michigan communities. The project resulted in National Register of Historic Places listings for two historic resorts, the Lakeside Inn in Berrien County and Leinedecker's Inn (Coral Gables) in Saugatuck, and a lifesaving station in Ludington. Five Michigan historical markers were erected: the West Michigan Pike in New Buffalo, Jewish Resorts in South Haven, animator Winsor McCay in Grand Haven, Scenic Drive/Muskegon State Park in Muskegon and John Gurney Park/Auto Tourist Camps in Hart. Vince Musi, a photographer who has worked with *National Geographic* magazine, spent two weeks photographing life on the West Michigan Pike. A traveling exhibit of his work was developed and displayed in lakeshore communities throughout 2010. The final report is available on the SHPO website at michigan.gov/SHPO under Special Projects. The information collected will enable Beachtowns, Inc. to submit a Michigan Heritage Route application to the Michigan Department of Transportation for the West Michigan Pike.

WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The past five years were particularly challenging for SHPO as its Section 106 review workload tripled after the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, \$18.4 billion to Michigan) and the implementation of HUD's massive Neighborhood Stabilization Programs (I, II and III, \$212 million to Michigan). This situation became known in the preservation world as "The Perfect Storm." The increase in reviews necessitated negotiation with federal agencies to identify new, efficient and creative ways to address the demand. For example, the Michigan SHPO was the first in the country to develop a cooperative agreement with the Michigan Department of Human Services and the US Department of Energy (DOE) to streamline the review process for the DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP, \$249 million to Michigan). SHPO hired two limited-term staff members to conduct the large number of weatherization reviews required through the Section 106 process. The WAP team was proactive in increasing preservation's presence in the "green" community by reaching out to organizations and agencies involved with sustainability and green building. They also participated in education opportunities for the general public on appropriate methods of making historic properties more energy efficient.

The 2010 programmatic agreement called for streamlined processes, additional staff assistance to address reviews, as well as an educational and outreach component that provided communities with program and technical assistance related to preservation. The agreement became a national model and was profiled by the *Wall Street Journal*.

WINDOW RESTORATION WORKSHOPS—A NATIONAL MODEL

A partnership between the City of Kalamazoo, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network (MHPN) and SHPO in 2009 resulted in the development of an intensive, two-week, hands-on training in historic window restoration. Training included wood window repair techniques, historic preservation education based on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's technical briefs, lead-safe certification and instruction on improving energy efficiency in older homes. The purpose of

the training was to create skilled workers that can participate in rehabilitation projects. Heralded as a national model for preservation training, the workshops help to address concerns for sustainability and weatherization while developing job skills. Twelve participants completed the first training and the program has been a continued success. The window rehab workshop model has been repeated successfully in other communities with direction from the MHPN and financial assistance from SHPO.

MICHIGAN MAIN STREET

Established in 2003, the Michigan Main Street Program is a community economic development tool based in historic preservation. It uses a Four-Point Approach® created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation that incorporates design, economic restructuring, promotion and organization. Michigan's Main Street program offers three levels of participation: Master, Select and Associate. Operated through the Downtown and Community Services Division at MSHDA, SHPO provides design services support to Michigan's 40 Main Street communities. Over the past 10 years, Michigan Main Street has helped its communities generate more than \$100 million in private and public investments, 661 net new or expanded businesses, 955 net new jobs, 663 facade rehabilitations, 347,028 volunteer hours and 170 new housing units—all downtown. In 2011–12 the program saw a 60:1 return on investment.

NON-TRADITIONAL SURVEY AIDS DETROIT PLANNING EFFORTS

To address the city of Detroit's abandoned housing crisis and assist with redevelopment planning, in June 2012 SHPO retained a consultant to complete a reconnaissance-level survey of residential neighborhoods in Detroit. The survey method was nontraditional. Rather than surveying at the individual property level, neighborhoods were evaluated at the block-level, with representative photos taken for each identified neighborhood. The purpose of the project was to review residential neighborhoods to identify potential National Register-eligible historic districts and identify outstanding resources that may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. The survey was completed in May 2013 and resulted in the identification of 17 historic districts and 189 individual properties, including churches, fire stations, libraries and fellowship halls. The results of the survey will assist in preservation planning efforts associated with Detroit's rapidly changing built environment.

FORT SAINT JOSEPH DISCOVERY

Since 1998, the Western Michigan University archaeology program in conjunction with the City of Niles and the Fort Saint Joseph Museum has been conducting field schools, summer camps and re-enactments at the site of Fort Saint Joseph along the Saint Joseph River. Fort Saint Joseph was a trading post and garrison occupied by the French and the British between 1690 and 1781. In 2010 a major discovery of a foundation wall and posts brought renewed interest to the project.

ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS AND ARCHAEOLOGY DAY RECORD ATTENDANCE

Building from the previous efforts of the former Office of the State Archaeologist, SHPO continues to increase awareness of the state's approximately 14,000 years of human history and archaeological resources by supporting an educational poster campaign and a state Archaeology Day.

The 2012 poster highlighted the historic Fayette Townsite, a nineteenth-century iron smelting company town in the state's Upper Peninsula. The 2013 poster highlighted Michigan copper and its significance to tribes. The posters link to additional information on the SHPO website and are widely distributed to schools, unions, tribes and others.

A partnership of the Michigan Historical Museum and the SHPO, Michigan Archaeology Day draws visitors of all ages to explore special exhibits, lectures, demonstrations and hands-on activities planned by volunteers from government agencies, universities, private firms and public nonprofits. The event drew record attendance in recent years, hosting nearly 650 visitors and volunteers in 2012 and close to 700 visitors and volunteers in 2013. The expansion of hands-on activities with increased event promotion helped grow attendance by approximately 150 to 350 more visitors than in previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES NEW REVENUE FOR STATE PARKS

In 2010, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) adopted a new system to generate a sustainable revenue source for Michigan's state parks and recreation areas. Known as the Recreation Passport, the new funding comes from a check box on the license plate renewal form. A portion of the funds will go to the maintenance of historic and cultural resources in Michigan state parks. The successful rehabilitation of the Lake Michigan Beach House at Ludington State Park is just one example of the type of preservation work that will result from the new revenue.

FORMALIZATION OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE THROUGH EXECUTIVE ORDER

Although established in Michigan pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, it was 2007 before the State Historic Preservation Office was formalized in state law through Executive Order 2007-53. This executive order (EO) states that "it is in the best interests of the State of Michigan to have a formally organized state historic preservation office." Today, SHPO has regulatory oversight responsibilities and an advocacy role for historic resources that help to preserve the heritage and maritime heritage of Michigan. SHPO also administers and oversees a number of programs that enhance housing and provide economic growth to Michigan communities while advocating for Michigan's heritage.

MICHIGAN MODERN®

A grant from Preserve America in 2008 enabled SHPO to create the Michigan Modern® project to document Michigan's modern design and architectural heritage from 1940 to 1970—one of the most important eras in Michigan's history. Recording one of the state's most under-documented periods, the project brought national attention to Michigan's outstanding contribution to modern design. The goals for Michigan Modern® included raising awareness of the state's twentieth-century resources, identifying Michigan architects and designers associated with the period and their work, establishing Michigan's rightful place in the history of modernism and rebranding Michigan based on its outstanding and ongoing design heritage. A museum exhibition and a symposium were held to bring national attention to the project. The public can access information on the Michigan Modern® website at michiganmodern.org.



MOVING FORWARD

Lloyd's Department Store, Menominee. Courtesy Woda Group.

This is a time for Michigan's preservation community to regroup and rethink its mission and practices. It is a time to reexamine priorities and take a realistic look at the resources available to support the preservation of the state's heritage. Outdated, traditional ways of thinking must give way to new ideas. We need to establish new partnerships, create new funding sources and promote a new preservation vision for Michigan.

There is a new sense of optimism about Michigan's future. According to a November 2, 2011, article in the Huffington Post, the state leads the nation in economic recovery, second only to North Dakota with its prosperous oil boom. The economy of West Michigan leads the state thanks to the ongoing success of the office furniture industry in the Zeeland-Grand Rapids corridor. West Michigan companies' investment in research and development and technological innovation is creating a foundation for future success. Michigan's automobile industry has recovered and is once again reporting strong sales. Their restructuring efforts point to continued growth. As of 2014 Michigan's unemployment rate had dropped to 8.8 percent, down from a high of 14 percent in 2009. The award-winning Pure Michigan tourism campaign brought in a record \$1 billion in tourism dollars in 2011 and 2012.

The citizens of Detroit are laying the groundwork to jumpstart the city's turnaround. The declaration of bankruptcy in 2013, while painful, finally put an end to the feeling of stagnation and created an atmosphere of positive change. The spirit of opportunity that defiant young artists and entrepreneurs have brought to the city in the past five years is exciting; their success to date undeniable. There has been a groundswell of new, small businesses being established in Detroit. Continued investment has made the downtown a popular destination. The city's famed, National Register-listed Eastern Market has undergone rehabilitation and Detroit, which for years had no major grocery store within the city limits, saw the opening of a Whole Foods in the Midtown area followed by a Meijer on Eight Mile. Corktown, a popular historic neighborhood, has a shortage of available housing. The State of Michigan signed a long-term lease with the city to improve the infrastructure in Detroit's premier park, Belle Isle, which is listed in the National Register. Plans for a light rail line along Woodward Avenue have been resurrected and construction began in spring 2014. Efforts to re-vision the city are ongoing.

Historic preservation can make a vital contribution to the state's future but it will take courage and hard work to move preservation forward as a leader in Michigan's revitalization efforts. We must sharpen our focus, tighten the message and stand up to falsehoods by presenting the facts that demonstrate preservation's value and worth. The past six years of economic recession have changed the preservation landscape in Michigan. We must redefine preservation as a necessity that will assist the state in its goals of strengthening the economy and attracting new populations.

WHY CHANGE IS NECESSARY

It cannot be denied that the past six years were difficult ones for Michigan and that the state's historic preservation infrastructure suffered as a result. The worldwide economic crisis that began in 2007, exacerbated in the United States by the subprime lending crisis and the burst of the housing bubble, negatively impacted Michigan's economy more than other states. As the state emerges from the economic downturn, it is no longer business as usual. Michigan cities are finding themselves in a new world. We cannot let preservation become an unaffordable luxury to be placed on the back burner until good times return. Preservation has tangible economic benefits that should be used in the re-creation of the state's economy: job creation, stable neighborhoods worthy of investment, enhanced property values and aesthetically appealing communities that attract new populations to the state.

Here are just a few of the challenges that have affected Michigan's historic resources:

MICHIGAN'S ECONOMIC DECLINE HURT PRESERVATION EFFORTS

Michigan's economy spiraled downward between 2008 and 2010 as the state's automobile industry teetered on the edge of financial collapse and two of the big three automakers declared bankruptcy. The state's poor economy led to record-high unemployment—14 percent in 2009—and caused job seekers to leave the state. Coupled with the national subprime mortgage crisis, foreclosures in Michigan escalated and property tax revenues plummeted. Though the state is recovering, the effect of the population loss lingers. Many communities are now faced with an excess of abandoned buildings which are being demolished as blight.

A change in the state's revenue sharing formulas, adopted in 1998 and phased-in over a ten-year period, and the elimination of the state's business tax in 2011, forced Michigan's local governments to undertake severe cost-cutting measures in order to provide basic services to residents. As a result, some communities lost their historic preservation staff. Others could not apply for historic preservation grants as they were unable to access the required matching funds. Preservation activities such as training opportunities or historic resource survey became a lower priority as communities struggled just to survive. Though Michigan's economy has stabilized and is on the rise, the aftermath of the downturn is still with us and preservation activities in local communities have not been fully restored.

LOSS OF THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT AND A DECREASE IN LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

After a decade in operation, 2011 saw the loss of the State Historic Preservation Tax Credit when Michigan restructured its tax system. Established in 1999, Michigan's program assisted residential property owners in fixing-up or maintaining their historic properties, as well as offering an incentive in addition to the federal rehabilitation tax credit to help close the gap on commercial projects. The 25 percent credit enabled property owners not only to restore their home's historic features but also to upgrade mechanical systems or replace a worn out roof. It stimulated some of the largest commercial rehabilitation projects in SHPO's history. During the life of the program, more than \$1.46 billion were invested in historic rehabilitation projects. To qualify for the credit, a historic property needed to be in a designated local historic district, ensuring that the state's investment was protected. Since the state tax credit's demise, fewer communities are working to protect their historic resources by establishing local historic districts. Local historic districts established under the state's enabling law, Public Act 169 of 1970, as amended offer the only legal protection for historic properties, requiring that work to the exterior of a resource be reviewed by a historic district commission. To establish a local historic district, a community must undertake a resource survey and write a history of the proposed district. In 2011, 24 local historic district study committee reports were received by the State Historic Preservation Office; in 2012 a total of 13 were received; and in 2013 only 3 study committee reports were received.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, ARTS AND LIBRARIES AND THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL CENTER AND LOSS OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

In October 2009, Governor Jennifer Granholm signed Executive Order 2009-36 which abolished the Department of History, Arts and Libraries created by Governor John Engler in 2001. The Executive Order (EO) also broke up the Michigan Historical Center, which had been in existence since 1962. As a result, SHPO and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) were placed in the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA)—a positive move for SHPO, but with some integration challenges. The Michigan Historical Museum and the State Archives were moved to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Library of Michigan was moved to the Department of Education. *Michigan History* magazine was given to the nonprofit Historical Society of Michigan.

The EO also encouraged privatization of the Michigan Historical Marker Program, which was transferred from SHPO to the DNR. The program is now operated through a joint arrangement by the Michigan Historical Center (now under the DNR) and the Michigan History Foundation; however SHPO continues to review applications for eligibility for a marker and listing in the State Register of Historic Sites.

In December 2010, both the State and Assistant State Archaeologists retired, reducing archaeology staff from three to one. The Office of the State Archaeologist was abolished and the position of State Archaeologist was incorporated into SHPO. A limited-term second archaeologist was hired in a shared agreement between the DNR and SHPO in 2012.

RIGHTSIZING MICHIGAN CITIES

Substantial portions of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) funds were directed to address blight and disinvestment in Michigan's largest and most challenged cities, such as Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Saginaw. Programs predominantly using HUD funds targeted the demolition of neglected and abandoned buildings, mostly housing stock. Political, social, cultural and bureaucratic realignment at the local level along with substantial demolition and blight removal have become known as a process of "rightsizing" these cities. In response to these circumstances, SHPO has worked closely with its parent agency MSHDA, regional leadership within HUD, affected city governments and the appointed members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) Rightsizing Task Force to address the preservation impacts of disinvestment, blight and demolition. The work of the Michigan SHPO and the ACHP has been profiled in the ACHP's task force report, *Preservation and Rightsizing in America* (2014).

SHPO has been able to claim small victories in the face of the monumental issue of rightsizing. With the support and assistance of MSHDA, SHPO was able to sponsor a non-traditional reconnaissance-level survey of historic residential properties in Detroit (completed 2013) which identified 18 previously unknown national-register-eligible historic districts and hundreds of individually eligible properties. SHPO has also developed a close partnership with the Detroit Land Bank Authority which has used HUD funds to strategically rehabilitate and successfully market historic properties, cornering blight within Detroit's historic districts. Despite these successes, the fact remains that many Michigan cities currently face bankruptcy and significant staff losses in their government structure. The preservation programs and preservation ethic that SHPO has worked so hard to encourage in these cities over the past 50 years is rapidly eroding and is indeed eliminated in many communities due to basic economic and social crises. The future of historic preservation in many of these communities is uncertain.

DETROIT DECLARES BANKRUPTCY

On paper, things look difficult for Detroit—Michigan’s largest city. The governor appointed an emergency manager to oversee the city’s finances and the City of Detroit declared bankruptcy in 2013, the first city of its size in American history to do so. According to the 2010 Census, the city of Detroit’s population is 713,777—well below its record high of 1.8 million in the 1950s. Thirty percent of Detroit’s residential housing is vacant. A low point was reached when discussions began on whether the city-owned art work in the Detroit Institute of Arts could be considered an asset and sold to pay off the city’s debt. For years, the city has tried to stave off bankruptcy. The consequence was a sense of inertia and the inability of city government to move forward. Reduced revenue led to a reduction in basic services such as street lighting, road repair and police and fire protection provided to Detroit’s citizens.

BLIGHT ELIMINATION PROGRAMS IN MICHIGAN CITIES

In June 2013, the U.S. Department of Treasury approved the use of \$100 million of the Hardest Hit Fund, initially intended to help with mortgage modifications, for a blight elimination pilot program in five Michigan communities: Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Pontiac and Saginaw. As a result of its declining population Detroit alone has more than 80,000 abandoned buildings, 4,000 of which will be targeted for demolition. The announcement is viewed by many preservationists as a double-edged sword. While blight elimination can help to increase property values, without proper planning and selection criteria that take historic resources into consideration, it also can result in the loss of a community’s historic fabric. It is feared it will have the same unintended consequences as urban renewal programs of the past.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Fortunately Michigan has not fallen victim to many natural disasters in the past five years. SHPO works successfully and in partnership with FEMA when events such as flooding or windstorms occur within our state. One of the most significant disasters to face our state was man made. In July 2010 a leak in an oil pipeline in Calhoun County resulted in the release of approximately 19,000 barrels of oil. SHPO and the State Archaeologist worked with the Environmental Protection Agency; Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership; Natural Resource Group, LLC; and Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. to determine the effect of the spill on cultural resources. Field investigations resulted in the determination that the release did not result in adverse effect to historic properties. Enbridge Energy indicated its commitment to conduct additional field investigations if necessary.

With regard to climate change, SHPO’s programs emphasize the importance of preservation to environmental sustainability. SHPO has two staff members who are LEED certified and provide technical assistance concerning sustainable practices in historic preservation. SHPO staff members have also been involved in studies and provide technical expertise concerning energy efficiency in historic and contemporary buildings.

More can be done to address these important issues to ensure that Michigan is taking a proactive approach in the protection of its cultural resources.



WHAT'S NEXT?

Buchanan North and West Neighborhoods Historic District. State Historic Preservation Office.

The next five years present an opportunity for historic preservation to become a driver of Michigan's new economy. As a part of the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA), SHPO is now officially on the state's community development team. MSHDA houses the MIplace Partnership Initiative, a community development and planning initiative based on placemaking that is at the forefront of a national movement. Historic preservation and the Michigan Main Street Program are two key components of the initiative, which offers an opportunity to strengthen and integrate historic preservation into community development efforts statewide. As part of MSHDA, SHPO now has access to program funding that it never had in the past. SHPO's statewide partnership grant with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network is an excellent example of how this can positively affect preservation activities around the state. According to a public survey undertaken for this plan, to move historic preservation forward the preservation community must work to:

- Create new financial incentives for historic properties
- Include archaeological and historic resources in planning efforts around the state
- Encourage the increased use of historic resources in tourism initiatives
- Better integrate historic preservation with sustainability and energy efficiency efforts
- Expand education opportunities to create a better understanding about the practices and benefits of historic preservation

With the solid foundations that have been set over the past six years, historic preservation can build a strong future as a meaningful contributor to making Michigan a place where people want to live and invest.

STRATEGIC PLACEMAKING

“Strategic Placemaking is targeted to achieving a particular goal in addition to creating Quality Places. It aims to create Quality Places that are uniquely attractive to talented workers so that they want to be there and live there and by so doing, they create the circumstances for substantial job creation and income growth by attracting businesses that are looking for concentrations of talented workers. This adaptation of placemaking especially targets knowledge workers in the global New Economy who because of their skills, can live anywhere in the world they want and tend to pick Quality Places with many amenities and other talented workers. Strategic Placemaking embraces a range of targeted projects and activities and are pursued collaboratively by the public, non-profit and private sectors over 5–15 years. . . . In particular, projects are in targeted centers (downtowns) and nodes along key corridors in transect locations with dense urban populations.”

From “Definition of Placemaking: Four Different Types”
Mark A. Wyckoff, FAICP, Professor, MSU Land Policy Institute.



WHY PRESERVATION IS A LEADER FOR CHANGE

*Michigan Bell and Western Electric Warehouse,
Detroit. Photo: Fusco, Shaffer and Pappas.*

Historic places are important. They define Michigan. Because of their uniqueness, historic resources help to create the sense of home and continuity that make people want to stay in their community and raise a family in the place where they grew up. Historic resources also provide aesthetic beauty in Michigan communities. The quality of materials and workmanship of many of the state's historic buildings is simply too costly to replicate today, where cost effectiveness rules.

Sentiment plays a significant role in keeping people engaged in their communities, but there are also economic reasons that make a sense of place important. There is more investment in places that offer an attractive and appealing environment where people want to live and work. People also want to visit interesting places—cultural tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the tourism industry. Investing in historic places to create and retain the unique living environments people value makes good economic sense for Michigan.

After World War II many local, state and federal incentive programs encouraged investment in suburban areas. This shift in investment to the suburbs meant disinvestment in older, historic downtowns and neighborhoods. Over time new incentive programs were created to target reinvestment in urban cores. In recent years, numerous studies have shown that it is the unique character of historic areas that draws young people and the creative class. Unfortunately, these are often areas that suffered from long-term neglect. Recent factors such as the nation's sluggish economy and the burst of the housing bubble and the increased stress of reduced governmental budgets has led to the abandonment of homes and businesses resulting in increased blight—particularly in our larger cities. A lack of a consistent definition of what constitutes “blight” has led to the use of government funding for the demolition of older housing stock, with consideration given to historic districts already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Without proper information about our historic resources or a plan that determines what should be preserved and protected, we run the risk of destroying the places that make Michigan unique and memorable.

Recently the state has adopted an economic development strategy called Placemaking that shifts the investment focus back to older downtowns. According to a report by the Center for Local, State and Urban Policy (CLSUP) Michigan's communities are increasingly viewing placemaking as a successful economic development strategy. Local communities identified the main obstacles that hamper their ability to create great places as a lack of capital to implement projects, unattractive building and landscape design and deteriorating infrastructure.

The preservation community needs to work together with government agencies and nonprofits to take advantage of the opportunity that the placemaking initiative can provide to encourage investment in Michigan's historic downtowns. We need to work to insure that placemaking principals enhance the elements that create unique space: a community's age and the events that have taken place there; human-scaled architecture; use of quality materials and design; walkability of neighborhoods to commercial areas; and things to do and see.

PRESERVATION CREATES JOBS, FOSTERS SMALL BUSINESS AND POSITIVELY IMPACTS THE ECONOMY

Preservation creates jobs on many levels. The physical work of adaptive reuse employs local contractors, tradesmen and architects. Materials for most preservation projects are purchased locally benefiting regional markets. Preservation often occurs in the places most in need of economic revitalization. The result is affordable rental space for small businesses and start-ups, which provide employment for a wide range of people. Rehabilitated historic buildings create

destinations that attract both local residents and tourists who spend money in restaurants, shops, art galleries and theaters. Taken together, historic preservation projects can have a positive economic impact on Michigan's overall economy.

PRESERVATION FOSTERS ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Preservation is energy efficient. Adaptive reuse utilizes existing buildings rather than wasting the energy spent to create them. It also reduces waste and keeps quality materials from being dumped into already overcrowded landfills. Many historic buildings were designed with energy efficiency in mind well before technology was available. The careful rehabilitation of existing historic features can often yield the same energy savings benefits accomplished by ripping them out and replacing with new technology. While these benefits are recognized by the preservation community, they are not widely acknowledged in the architecture and green communities—even though the goals of all three communities are similar.

PRESERVATION AS PART OF THE SOLUTION

Much has changed in Michigan since the last statewide preservation plan was developed. A depressed economy that constricted local government budgets and led to an increase in urban blight in Michigan communities was undoubtedly the most far-reaching change. Its impact, in conjunction with the recent loss of the State Historic Preservation Tax Credit, has made the adaptive reuse and preservation of Michigan's built environment more difficult.

Historic preservation offers many solutions to the state's challenges that can assist Michigan communities in their revitalization and planning efforts. However, the preservation community needs to address the barriers that continue to keep preservation from serving as a leader for change. What remains is to communicate preservation's benefits to other stakeholders to establish new partnerships, better integrate preservation principles and practices into mainstream planning and make preservation a viable solution for positive change.



MICHIGAN'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS

2014-2019

*Randolph Vocational School students, Building Arts Lab Fort Wayne project.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

VISION

Historic preservation is a leader in creating strong, vibrant communities in Michigan by establishing new partnerships and offering new solutions that result in investment in the state's historic and cultural resources and effectively integrate preservation practices into planning initiatives around the state.

The following goals were developed with input obtained during public meetings and through surveys. These goals do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Michigan State Housing Development Authority.

GOAL 1. INCREASE INCENTIVES AND FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

a. Increase incentives to foster the rehabilitation of historic buildings



Water Filtration Plant, Grand Rapids. Photo: DeVries Companies.

- Create local and statewide revolving funds for the acquisition and rehabilitation of historic properties
- Implement a property tax surcharge checkbox option on state tax form to enable donations to a state historic preservation revolving fund
- Create new financial sources to help close gaps in large projects
- Establish incentives that assist small to mid-size commercial rehabilitation projects

- Enable property tax abatements for preservation projects. One example, eliminate state and local taxes for ten years for historic rehabilitation projects that meet a defined, legal description
- Encourage the use of historic building tax increment financing (TIFs) to create funding pools for future preservation projects
- Provide incentives for community colleges to create preservation trades training programs
- Lower permitting cost for preservation projects in historic downtowns to encourage the adaptive reuse of existing buildings

b. Increase incentives that provide communities with the information needed to make informed decisions about their historic resources.

- Create incentives to enable communities to undertake historic resource and archaeological surveys
- Create incentives that enable communities to develop comprehensive historic resource plans

c. Increase incentives that encourage investment in small to mid-range preservation projects.

- Re-establish a state historic preservation tax credit for residential properties
- Create new financial resources for low to mid-income property owners to enable the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic properties (grants, interest-free loans, etc.)
- Develop incentive programs for homebuyers, homeowners and renters to encourage their interest and investment in downtowns and/or targeted neighborhoods (One example, Baltimore Fells Point neighborhood in Baltimore, Maryland)
- Work with foundations to find ways to underwrite bank financing for rehabilitation projects
- Work with banks to establish lower interest rates on financing for preservation rehabilitation projects

GOAL 2. INCREASE HISTORIC PRESERVATION EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Develop education programs for realtors and mortgage companies on the benefits of historic neighborhoods
- Educate parents and children about the state's historic resources and tie historic preservation into the Michigan Student Test of Educational Progress (M-STEP)
- Promote archaeological conservation



*Belle Isle Aquarium roof rehabilitation, Detroit.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

- Increase collaboration between state and local agencies/ organizations to establish preservation education on many levels
 - Increase educational opportunities for building inspectors, property owners, historic district commissioners, etc. related to the state’s universal building code and how it affects historic resources
 - Promote effective alternative methods of protecting and rehabilitating historic resources that may be outside of accepted preservation practices (overlays, conservation districts, etc.)
 - Educate property owners and local officials on the practice of moth balling and how it makes sense economically in an area of shrinking population
- Educate land bank decision-makers, neighborhood associations, representatives, city planners and others on historic character criteria
 - Develop educational programs that show property owners how to conduct a building assessment and how to create an ongoing maintenance program for a historic property.
 - Provide continuing education opportunities for local officials on historic preservation

GOAL 3. BETTER INTEGRATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION INTO LOCAL, REGIONAL AND STATE LEVEL PLANNING

a. Encourage the identification of historic resources in Michigan’s communities.



*Archaeology on the M-13 project, downtown Rochester.
Michigan Department of Transportation.*

- Assist communities in identifying the historic resources and features that contribute to their “sense of place”
- Flag historic properties in city Geographic Information Systems used for building and zoning permits by planners, developers, building inspectors, realtors and buyers
- Increase awareness of archaeological resources and a community’s responsibility to protect these sites
- Make information on historic resources more accessible to the public via the internet

b. Encourage preservation planning.

- Educate planners and community leaders on the Secretary of the Interior’s criteria for evaluating historic resources to ensure better decision-making when working with historic properties and neighborhoods
- Increase and improve the historic resource information included in community master plans
- Include historic preservation in regional planning efforts based on larger geographic areas—a neighborhood, a downtown, a region—as opposed to an individual building
- Collect the data that supports claims that historic preservation stabilizes and improves neighborhoods and is a catalyst for economic development in downtowns
- Work with foundations to analyze policies that lead to sprawl, abandonment and disinvestment
- Increase awareness and build support for the development of pre-disaster management plans for Michigan’s cultural resources

c. Make preservation a strong partner in placemaking initiatives.

- Train preservation advocates and local preservation groups in the state’s placemaking curriculum
- Increase the focus on the built environment in placemaking training and initiatives
- Strengthen preservation’s partnership with the Main Street program
- Support public transportation nodes in historic districts/neighborhoods (the Washington, DC example)

GOAL 4. MARKET HISTORIC PRESERVATION'S BENEFITS

- Develop a new advertising campaign – “Preservation Works”
- Partner with local entities, like the chamber of commerce, to demonstrate how historic preservation impacts local economies
- Demonstrate how the design of traditional neighborhoods embodies contemporary planning principles
- Address public safety concerns in inner city neighborhoods

GOAL 5. STRENGTHEN THE LINK BETWEEN HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY



*Blower door test house, Kalamazoo. CLG grant project.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

- Strengthen and increase partnerships between historic preservation and environmental groups
- Work with local and state organizations (for example American Institute of Architects, Associated Building Contractors, etc.) to promote best “green” practices for historic buildings
- Develop “How Buildings Work” displays and materials to show how old buildings were designed with energy efficiency in mind
- Provide workshops on simple maintenance techniques for historic buildings

- Design education programs for building trades people on how to make a historic building more energy efficient utilizing the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines
- Conduct workshops and develop handouts that discuss the energy efficient features of historic buildings, how new is not better and that all materials require maintenance
- Work with local organizations and private companies to promote the use of energy saving incentive programs in historic neighborhoods. One example: Consumers Energy’s SmartStreet program
- Partner with the U.S. Green Building Council to increase the number of points given for preservation in the LEED certification rating system
- Promote the National Park Service guidelines for weatherization and energy efficiency
- Integrate energy efficiency into historic preservation by increasing flexibility in use practices (i.e. allow solar panels on flat rooftops, etc.)

GOAL 6: INCREASE PRESERVATION'S ROLE IN CULTURAL TOURISM



*Alden B. Dow Home & Studio, Midland. Steve Vorderman
for the State Historic Preservation Office.*

- Partner with Michigan Economic Development Corporation (MEDC) to showcase Michigan’s historic resources through the Pure Michigan campaign
- Increase the number of historic neighborhood and house tours to promote a community’s architecture and history and celebrate small towns by creating regional auto-tours and cultural trails
- Utilize existing MSHDA marketing resources to showcase more of Michigan’s historic places
- Strengthen ties between historic preservation, placemaking, and cultural tourism efforts



MICHIGAN'S HISTORIC RESOURCES

*Church of St. Mary, Alma. Architect: William Wesley Peters.
Steve Vorderman for the State Historic Preservation Office.*

Michigan has a wide range of resources that represent all periods of our history from settlement to lumbering to agriculture to the automobile. They are reflected in our cities and farms, public buildings and private residences. They can be high style, designed by great architects, or simple, vernacular structures built by the folks that used them. Historic resources include not only individual buildings but also districts, sites, structures, objects, landscapes and features.

This section gives an overview of the projects and programs that identify, designate and protect Michigan's historic resources.

MICHIGAN'S MOST ENDANGERED RESOURCES 2014–2019

The following were identified, during public participation meetings and through the online survey conducted for this plan, as historic resources that will be facing the most threat over the next five years.

HISTORIC DOWNTOWNS

Maintaining the historic character of Michigan's downtowns is an ongoing challenge. A vacant building can sit empty for years waiting for the right developer to put together a successful financial package. Small business owners struggle to maintain historic buildings properly with limited funding.

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Many of Michigan's historic residential neighborhoods were hard hit by the recession. Tighter budgets caused property owners to defer maintenance on properties. Devaluation in property values caused some owners to walk away from their buildings. In larger cities, abandonment led to blight demolition, which destroyed neighborhood fabric.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS (SCHOOLS)

Michigan's historic school buildings are embattled on many fronts. Shifting demographics cause school buildings to become obsolete. Advances in technology and the quest for modernization, declining populations in communities and financial hardship that results in the consolidation of school districts, all lead to the potential demolition or abandonment of school buildings. Their size and locations can inhibit plans for adaptive reuse.

FARM AND RURAL RESOURCES

As small family farms become obsolete in the age of factory farms and the advancement of the globalization of food production, the state's familiar rural landmarks are disappearing. A large barn with the roof caving in is a familiar sight along Michigan's back roads. Though many would like to preserve these resources, there is limited funding available to do so.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

An aging population, the economic recession and shifting demographics have greatly impacted the fate of Michigan's cathedrals and churches. As attendance declines, large church buildings become obsolete and are demolished or sold. Related buildings like hospitals and schools also suffer.

MICHIGAN'S MOST MARKETABLE HISTORIC RESOURCES

Tourism is one of Michigan's top three industries. In 2012 alone visitors spent \$17.7 billion dollars in Michigan. Leisure travel saw an increase of 4.2 percent in large part to the Pure Michigan campaign which was named to Forbes magazine's list of all time ten best tourism promotion campaigns. Since its inception in 2007, Pure Michigan has helped to increase the state's reputation as a unique and affordable destination.

As part of the effort to find historic preservation-based solutions, participants in the state planning sessions found the following resources to be the most promising for tourism promotion and ripe for interpretation to appeal to the general public.

- Modern (1940–1970)
- Historic Downtowns
- Transportation
- Cemeteries
- Manufacturing
- Music Industry
- Lighthouses and Coastal Resources

Some of the state's most outstanding architecture and art can be found in its cathedrals and churches whose fate is often decided by economics.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES & SHIPWRECKS

Construction and development, a paucity of resource identification survey on state-owned lands, television shows promoting looting and destructive relic hunting are just some of the issues negatively impacting Michigan's archaeological resources. Limited staff and funding make project reviews and public awareness challenging in a climate driven by economic development.

MODERN BUILDINGS (1940–1970)

Even though there has been a major push to document Michigan's post-World War II resources, these buildings are still under appreciated by the general public. Because they are just turning 50 years old many people don't even consider them historic. The "new" materials that were used in their construction are beginning to fail and may be difficult to replace. The simplicity of their design is unappealing to some. Michigan's modern buildings are at a crossroad—should they be demolished or preserved?

MOTELS AND COTTAGES

Located along lakes and rivers throughout Michigan in areas prime for redevelopment, Michigan's small mom and pop motels and historic family cottages are facing an uphill battle. The land on which they sit is often worth more than the structures themselves so they are purchased, torn down and replaced by much larger homes or developments. The human scale of these resources helps to retain the state's rural atmosphere, which is crucial in attracting tourists as the successful Pure Michigan advertising campaign has demonstrated.

MICHIGAN'S NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES LISTINGS

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of America's historic places worthy of preservation. The register was authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Between 2007 and 2013, 174 of Michigan's historic buildings, districts and sites were listed in the National Register. Below is a sampling of some of the listings.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS

Michigan's villages, towns and cities contain some of the state's most striking architecture. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places enables property owners in a designated district to utilize Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits to rehabilitate historic buildings. National Register listing can also be used in tourism promotion. Downtowns recently listed on the National Register include:



*Wealthy Theatre Historic District, Grand Rapids.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

- Alma
- Boyne City
- Buchanan
- Chelsea
- Detroit Financial District
- Greenville
- Island City (Eaton Rapids)
- Lansing
- Niles
- Williamston



*Leindecker's Inn (Coral Gables), Saugatuck.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

RECREATION

Tourism has been important to the state's economy since the turn of the twentieth century when steamers first brought vacationers across the Great Lakes to resorts along Michigan's shores. When Henry Ford made the Model T affordable, Michigan became a leader in the development of auto tourism establishing highways and parks that lured tourists from Chicago and other environs. After World War II, with the construction of the Mackinac Bridge, there was a push to promote the Upper Peninsula as a tourist destination. A number of recreation-related resources were listed in the National Register over the past six years including:

- Detroit Finnish Co-operative Summer Camp, Wixom
- Detroit Yacht Club, Belle Isle, Detroit
- Garden Bowl, Detroit
- Manitou Lodge, Naubinway
- Hiawatha Sportman's Club, Engadine
- Irish Hill Towers, U.S. 12, Cambridge Township, Lenawee County
- Lakeside Inn, Lakeside
- Leindecker's Inn (Coral Gables), Saugatuck
- Presque Isle Lodge, Presque Isle
- Park Hotel and Cabins, Republic
- Stickney Summer House (Bower's Harbor Inn), Traverse City



*Idlewild Historic District, Baldwin vicinity.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

AFRICAN AMERICAN RESOURCES

African Americans have been in Michigan since the days of early settlement and the fur trade. Like many northern states, Michigan was a destination on the Underground Railroad prior to the civil war and communities like Vandalia in southwest Michigan reflect that history. Michigan's industrial centers, like Detroit, attracted large African American populations during the Great Migration (1915–1960). Some African American sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the past 5 years include:

- Hamtramck Stadium, home to a professional Negro

League baseball team from 1930 to 1937

- Nacirema Club, Detroit, founded in 1922 it was the first African American social club organized in Michigan
- Idlewild (Boundary Increase), a vacation resort for African Americans established in 1912, where some of the most respected black entertainers of the day including Sarah Vaughn, Louis Armstrong and Aretha Franklin performed and where black activist W.E.B. DuBois owned a cottage



Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Road Segment, Brownstown Township, Wayne County. Daniel Harrison, photographer.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- Croton Dam Mound Group is an Early Woodland Period Native American burial complex
- Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Road Segment was a 200-mile military road built during the War of 1812 from Urbana, Ohio, to Fort Dearborn in Michigan. A section of the road in Brownstown Township, Wayne County, is exposed from the river bank under Jefferson Avenue.

Mathias Alten House and Studio, Grand Rapids. Alten was an American impressionist painter that worked at the turn of the twentieth century. The house served as his home and studio in the 1930s.

Mary's City of David, Benton Harbor. A unique Christian community, Mary's City of David used tourism as a revenue source. The group operated Eden Springs Park, a natural spring and amusement park and built tourist cabins and a trailer park for early auto tourists. Members are credited with inventing the first automatic pin set for bowling c. 1910. Their bearded jazz band and barnstorming baseball team were national sensations in the 1920s. The community also contributed to the success of West Michigan's fruit industry through experimentation with cold storage.

Midgaard, Marquette. Midgaard. The family summer home of the acclaimed Los Angeles- based modern architect, John Lautner. A native of Marquette, Lautner helped his father build this Norwegian-inspired log cabin in the 1920s. Lautner returned to the cabin throughout his life finding the Lake Superior shore an inspiration for his work.



*Midgaard, summer home of architect John Lautner, Marquette.
State Historic Preservation Office.*

Garden Bowl, Detroit. Built in 1913, Garden Bowl is the oldest operating bowling alley in America.

St. Joseph Church and Shrine, Brooklyn. This small stone church has an outdoor shrine containing fourteen stations of the cross crafted by Mexican artists Dionicio Rodriquez and Ralph Corona in the 1930s, many in the faux bois style.

Cobbs and Mitchell Building, Cadillac. Designed by Detroit architect George D. Mason as a showplace for a lumber company, it was completed in 1907. The interior contains nine varieties of Michigan wood.



LIGHTHOUSES

*Huron Island Light Station, Lake Superior.
Bryan Lijewski, photographer.*



Point Betsie Light Station. Courtesy Amy Ferris.

With more than 120 lighthouses along its 3,200 miles of shore line, Michigan has more lighthouses than any other state in America. Established in 1999, the Michigan Lighthouse Project brought a variety of organizations together to assist in the transfer of these unique resources from federal ownership to local organizations. The Michigan Lighthouse Fund was established with proceeds from the sale of specialty automobile license plates to provide funding to help preserve and protect lighthouses. Between 2008 and 2013 more than \$877,500 in grants were awarded to 30 projects ranging from rehabilitation work to the development of plans and specs and historic structure reports.

A publication entitled “Lighthouses of Michigan” was created in 2011. Featuring a lighthouse map and postcards, it is being distributed to local governments, nonprofit organizations and to the Michigan Department of Transportation welcome centers. The purpose of the publication is to encourage the purchase of the Michigan lighthouse license plate, which supports the Michigan Lighthouse Assistance Program (MLAP) grants.



STATE PARKS

Orchard Beach State Park, Manistee County. State Historic Preservation Office.

In 1996, an archaeological survey of cultural resources in Michigan state parks was undertaken. Since that time the state's archaeologists have been collaborating closely with the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to ensure that the identified sites are preserved and protected. Anytime a ground-breaking activity is undertaken in a state park, from the construction of a new boat ramp to a new service building, the work is reviewed by the state archaeologists. The state's archaeology staff is currently working with DNR, the Michigan Historical Center, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe and the Michigan Archaeological Society to develop a strategy to preserve and protect dozens of roughly 1,000-year-old images carved into a sandstone outcrop, at the Sanilac Petroglyphs State Park in Sanilac County.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) continues to maintain a strong partnership with the Michigan Historical Center as they work together to protect and interpret cultural resources in Michigan's historic state parks such as Fort Wilkins, Hartwick Pines, Walker Tavern and Fayette State Historic Park. SHPO surveyed resources built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Michigan state parks: 10 parks in Southeast Michigan were surveyed in 1997 and 20 parks throughout the rest of the state in 1998. Survey of five linear state parks (rails to trails) was completed in 2002. Following the surveys, the DNR and SHPO worked closely to develop a historic resource plan for Michigan's state parks. As a result, the following resources in state parks have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Chief Noonday Group Camp, Yankee Springs State Recreation Area, Barry County
- Long Lake Group Camp, Yankee Springs State Recreation Area, Barry County
- Sessions School, Ionia Recreation Area, Ionia County
- Fort Wilkins State Park, Keweenaw County
- Orchard Beach State Park, Manistee
- J. W. Wells State Park, Menominee County
- Onaway State Park, Onaway County
- P. H. Hoeft State Park, Presque Isle

The most recent state park resources to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places are:

- **Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park, Mason County**
Ludington State Park was the first state park in Michigan to be constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. As such, it was planned as a showcase to gain support for future work in the state. In 2008 the DNR began planning for the renovation of the beach house and it was listed on the National Register in 2013.
- **Little Lower Trout Lake, Bald Mountain State Recreation Area, Macomb County**
Listed in 2013, this small complex of modern buildings was designed by architect Gunnar Birkerts. Modern buildings in state parks became a trend after the National Park Service introduced its

Mission 66 plan in 1956. Built in 1964, the poured concrete buildings have an organic, curvilinear form. The National Register nomination was undertaken in part because the buildings were deemed obsolete by the DNR and slated for demolition. To further raise awareness of their importance, SHPO and MSHDA also funded a feasibility study for the buildings.

In November 2013, in an attempt to alleviate some of the City of Detroit's financial hardship, Belle Isle, a 982-acre city park, was leased to the State of Michigan for use as a state park for 30 years. As part of the lease agreement, the state agreed to make \$20 million in improvements to the park over the next three years. Belle Isle's original master plan was developed by Frederick Law Olmstead. The park contains numerous historic buildings including the Casino, the Whitcomb Conservancy, the Belle Isle Aquarium and the Livingstone Lighthouse, all designed by Albert Kahn between 1903 and 1930; the 1904 Detroit Yacht Club designed by George D. Mason; MacArthur Bridge, a decorative concrete arch bridge designed by Emil Lorch in 1923; and the Cass Gilbert-designed James Scott Memorial Fountain installed in 1925. In addition to basic clean-up activities, the state has already committed to the restoration of the historic Belle Isle Police Station as the new welcome center for the park. The Shingle-style building was designed by Detroit architects Mason & Rice and completed in 1893.

As part of the state park lease, an advisory board was created to oversee changes to the park. Its chair is the president of the Belle Isle Conservancy, a nonprofit support group that was created in 2009 when four separate groups merged. One of SHPO's historical architects was part of a review team that recently visited the park. An expanded National Register nomination that includes modern buildings such as the Flynn Memorial Skating Pavilion (1949) by J. Robert F. Swanson and the Dossin Great Lakes Museum (1961) by William Kapp, will be included in the inventory of contributing buildings.



CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

*US-31/M-231 Holland to Grand Haven archaeological data recoveries,
Michigan Department of Transportation.*

SHPO consults with all federal agencies on their activities within the state to consider effects on historic properties (historic buildings, districts, structures and archaeological sites) and to fulfill their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In 2013, SHPO consulted on 4,846 undertakings and in fiscal years 2009 through 2013 SHPO consulted on more than 43,000 projects. During that period, consultation resulted in the negotiation and execution of 64 Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) to mitigate adverse effects on historic properties within the state and 11 Programmatic Agreements to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Section 106 consultation.

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) is working on a construction project to build a bypass around the city of Grand Haven in West Michigan. From 2010 to 2013 SHPO archaeology staff worked closely with MDOT, the Federal Highway Administration, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish (Gun Lake) Band of Pottawatomi Indians, Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan on archaeological mitigation excavations for the M-231 project. Phase III investigation of three sites – 20OT3, 20OT283 and 20OT344— contributed substantially to our understanding of Late Woodland-period occupations in the Grand River Valley.

Michigan borders four of the nation's five Great Lakes, among the largest freshwater lakes in the world. Michigan state land includes approximately 38,000 acres of Great Lakes bottomlands. SHPO archaeology staff collaborates with a variety of partners, including the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the Underwater Salvage and Preserve Committee, to protect shipwrecks and other cultural resources on state bottomlands. Established in 2000, efforts are currently underway to expand the boundaries of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The sanctuary currently encompasses 448 square miles of water protecting 116 shipwrecks. The proposed boundary increase would expand the sanctuary to a total of 4,300 square miles and protect a total of 163 known shipwrecks.

Michigan's Upper Peninsula is rich in minerals. Native Americans mined copper on the Keweenaw Peninsula for centuries before organized mining companies began operations. The Cliff Mine, established by the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Company in 1845, was the state's first successful copper mine. In business for over 40 years, it produced 38 million pounds of refined copper. Abandoned for years, the site is now under study by Michigan Technological University's industrial archaeology program. Over the past four years, through the environmental review process, SHPO has worked with a diverse group of agencies and institutions to resolve a potential adverse effect to the Cliff Mine site (20KE53) resulting from proposed remediation of copper stamp sands contamination in the stream that flows through the site. Meetings with representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Keweenaw National Historical Park, the Houghton Keweenaw Conservation District and Michigan Technological University have resulted in project design revisions that will prevent adverse effect to the site.

The last several years have seen an increase in mining projects in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, especially with regard to sulfide mining. Sulfide mining is hard rock mining in which metals are extracted from a sulfide-rich ore. The resulting exposed sulfides can create sulfuric acid, which is highly toxic and could pollute water sources. The potential threat to the environment must be weighed against the economic stimulus mining jobs can provide to area that has traditionally been economically depressed. Although the mining projects have not fallen under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act, discussions between the mining companies and SHPO have resulted in archaeological surveys of proposed project areas.



LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

J. W. Knapp Company Building, Lansing. James Haefner photographer. Courtesy Eyde Companies.



Top: West End Local Historic District, Mackinac Island. Photo: Past Perfect. Bottom left: Main Street Local Historic District, Mackinac Island. Photo: Past Perfect. Bottom right: Center Avenue Local Historic District, Bay City. Photo: Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.

In Michigan, local historic districts provide one of the few means of protecting historic resources. A community can adopt a local historic district ordinance and appoint a historic district commission to review projects to the exterior of buildings in a designated local district. The first step to establishing a local historic district is appointing a historic district study committee that researches the history of the district, completes a resource inventory and writes a report. Between 2007 and 2013, SHPO received 79 historic district study committee reports from communities across Michigan.



MICHIGAN MODERN®

Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America Exhibition at Cranbrook Art Museum. 2013. State Historic Preservation Office.

Since 2001, Michigan's post World War II resources have been included on the list of the state's most under-documented or threatened historic resources. To document Michigan's modern architectural and design history from 1940 to 1970 and to raise awareness of the significance of the state's modern resources, SHPO applied for and received a Federal Preserve America grant in 2008. A historic context was developed, 100 of Michigan's significant modern buildings were surveyed, interviews with architects from the period were conducted, walking and driving tours were developed and National Register of Historic Places nominations were completed. The Michigan Modern website was also created through the grant to enable the public to access the information gathered during the project.

Research showed that Michigan's role in the development of modernism was much deeper than previously known. In order to bring national attention to Michigan's contribution, SHPO collaborated with Cranbrook Art Museum and the Grand Rapids Art Museum on an exhibition, *Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America* and held symposiums at both locations. More than 31,000 people visited the exhibition and it received attention national media such as the *New York Times* and *Wall Street Journal*.

To date, the project has resulted in the following:

Three National Historic Landmarks

- General Motors Technical Center, Warren, by Eero Saarinen and Thomas Church
- McGregor Memorial Conference Center, Wayne State University, Detroit, by Minoru Yamasaki
- Lafayette Park, Detroit, by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Alfred Caldwell, Ludwig Hilberseimer and Herbert Greenwald

Ten National Register of Historic Places Nominations

- Minoru Yamasaki House, Birmingham
- William Kessler House, Grosse Pointe Park
- William Muschenheim House, Ann Arbor
- Robert Metcalf House, Ann Arbor
- Tivador Balogh House, Plymouth
- Louis G. Redstone Residential Historic District, Detroit
- Robert Schwartz House, Midland
- Michigan State Medical Society Building, East Lansing, Minoru Yamasaki,
- Bald Mountain State Recreation Area, Trout Lake Unit, Auburn Hills, Gunnar Birkerts
- Frank and Dorothy (Feinauer) Ward House, Battle Creek, Lee Kawahara

EIGHT ORAL INTERVIEWS

- Gunnar Birkerts, Architect
- Sigmund Blum, Architect
- Robert Daverman, Architect
- Ed Francis, Architect
- David Osler, Architect
- Jim Miller Melberg, Sculptor/Designer
- Robert Metcalf, Architect
- Ruth Adler Schnee, Designer

The Michigan Modern project inspired the following:

- Saving of the Minoru Yamasaki archives now housed in the Archives of Michigan
- Cultural Resource Management Plan and Local Historic District Study Committee Report for the Highland Park Ford Plant, where the assembly line and five dollar work day were implemented
- Feasibility study for the Gunnar Birkerts-designed modern buildings at Little Trout Lake day use area at Bald Mountain Recreation Area
- Creation of local nonprofit groups to promote modernism in Ann Arbor (a2modern) and Grand Rapids (West Michigan Modern)
- Establishment of a Michigan Committee for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement (DOCOMOMO) Chapter
- Survey of Modern resources in East Lansing led by Michigan State University art history classes
- The rehabilitation of the Yamasaki pools at the McGregor Memorial Conference Center at Wayne State University, Detroit
- A historic structure report for the rehabilitation of the Yamasaki pools at the DeRoy Auditorium at Wayne State University, Detroit



CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mount Clemens Train Depot, Mount Clemens. State Historic Preservation Office.



Allegan Library. State Historic Preservation Office

As of 2013, Michigan had a total of 23 Certified Local Governments (CLG). A program of the National Park Service, the CLG program's purpose is to help local communities enrich, develop and maintain local preservation programs. The State Historic Preservation Office is required to provide 10 percent of its federal Historic Preservation Fund dollars to CLGs via a pass-through grant program. CLG grants have served Michigan communities well. Though the grants are relatively small, they have proven to be catalyst grants that help initiate and complete large projects.

Between 2007 and 2013, the following communities were approved as CLGs.

- Bay City, 2007
- Birmingham, 2009
- Mount Clemens, 2009
- Rochester Hills, 2009
- Boyne City, 2010

CLG GRANT PROJECTS 2007–2013

| 2007 | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| Menominee | Rehabilitation Master Plan for the Menominee Opera House | \$31,000 |
| Kalamazoo | Condition Assessment Report for the Kalamazoo Water Tower | \$21,800 |
| Lansing | National Register District Nomination Downtown Lansing | \$15,000 |
| Holland | Esterior Restoration and Stabilization, Van Raalte Farm House | \$11,700 |
| 2008 | | |
| Detroit | Survey of 180 Detroit Public Schools, Thematic National Register Nomination and Two Model Adaptive Reuse Plans | \$30,000 |
| Jackson | Signage for Under the Oaks Historic District | \$1,800 |
| Kalamazoo | Architectural Plans and Specifications for Kalamazoo Water Tower | \$23,500 |
| Ypsilanti | Ypsilanti Freighthouse Roof Run-off Drainage System and Deck Repairs | \$35,000 |
| 2009 | | |
| Kalamazoo | 10-day Window Rehabilitation Workshop in Vine Area Historic District | \$35,170 |
| Washtenaw County | National Register of Historic Places Nomination and a rehabilitation master plan for the Former St. Mary Parish School, home of the Chelsea Center for the Development of the Arts | \$22,000 |
| 2010 | | |
| Boyne City | Rehabilitation of Boyne City Water Works Building | \$54,450 |
| Detroit | Modern Architecture Tour Brochures | \$12,935 |
| Mount Clemens | Rehabilitation of the Mount Clemens Train Depot | \$18,000 |
| Washtenaw County | Rehabilitation Master Plan for Gordon Hall, Dexter | \$14,752 |
| Washtenaw County | Modern Architecture Tours, Ann Arbor | \$6,000 |
| 2011 | | |
| Detroit | Updated National Register of historic Places Nomination for Belle Isle | \$24,000 |
| Detroit | Plans and Specifications and Roof Repair for the Belle Isle Aquarium | \$45,000 |
| Detroit | Rehabilitation Plan for the Minoru Yamasaki-designed Reflecting Pools, Helen L. DeRoy Auditorium, Wayne State University | \$20,000 |
| Boyne City | Downtown Boyne City National Register Nomination | \$35,500 |
| 2012 | | |
| Allegan | Allegan District Library Rehabilitation | \$50,140 |
| Menominee | Menominee Opera House Roof and Exterior Masonry Rehabilitation | \$45,000 |
| Mount Clemens | Mount Clemens Train Depot Exterior Rehabilitation | \$11,100 |
| Ypsilanti | Historic Sign Restoration | \$5,760 |
| 2013 | | |
| Detroit | Masonry and Window Rehabilitation at the Belle Isle Aquarium | \$54,000 |
| Detroit | Rehabilitation of the Belle Isle Nancy Brown Peace Carillon Tower | \$52,200 |
| TOTAL GRANT AWARDS | | \$675,807 |



HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDITS

Lobby of the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit. State Historic Preservation Office.

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service and SHPO. Since 1976, this program has spurred the rehabilitation of historic resources throughout the state, in communities of every size. This incentive program is one of the federal government’s most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs. Historic resources have been rehabilitated in a manner that makes them viable today, yet maintains their historic integrity and the unique character of the community. The federal income tax credit is available for depreciable resources rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes.

FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT PROJECTS 2007–2013

| YEAR | PROJECTS APPROVED (PART 3) | QUALIFIED REHABILITATION EXPENDITURES |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 2013 | 20 | \$134,368,364 |
| 2012 | 24 | \$78,904,683 |
| 2011 | 17 | \$154,290,956 |
| 2010 | 22 | \$151,025,883 |
| 2009 | 25 | \$327,042,806 |
| 2008 | 18 | \$34,901,744 |
| 2007 | 27 | \$68,741,820 |
| TOTAL | 133 | \$949,276,256 |

Some of the outstanding rehabilitation projects included:

BOOK CADILLAC, DETROIT

Built as Detroit’s premier hotel in 1924 but abandoned since 1984, the Book Cadillac Hotel reopened in 2008 following a two-year \$190,000,000 rehabilitation which included more than 60 luxury condominiums.

ARGONAUT BUILDING, DETROIT

The Art Deco Argonaut Building originally housed engineering and design studios for the General Motors Corporation. Located in Detroit’s New Center neighborhood, the 760,000 square-foot building was redeveloped as a design education center for the College for Creative Studies, which includes instructional space for the design and design research programs, student housing, a conference center, retail and gallery spaces and a new charter school focused on art and design. Opened in 2009, the rehabilitated building now draws approximately 2,000 people to the neighborhood daily and anchors a corridor that will drive a creative economy from New Center to the Detroit River. The project represents \$154.8 million in direct investment and the creation of 3,825 jobs.

FORT SHELBY HOTEL, DETROIT

Opened in 1917, the 450-room Fort Shelby Hotel is located near Detroit’s Union Station. Closed in the 1970s, the building sat empty for nearly 30 years until it was rehabilitated into a hotel and luxury rental apartments in 2010. The project represents \$83 million in direct investment and the creation of more than 2,000 jobs.

WATER FILTRATION PLANT, GRAND RAPIDS

The city's vacant 90-year-old water filtration plant was rehabilitated into a mixed use project of apartments and office space in 2010. More than 550 windows were repaired or replaced by local glass artisans. The project represents a total economic impact of more than \$9 million.

OTTAWA STREET POWER STATION, LANSING

After Lansing's Ottawa Street Power Station stopped generating power in 1984, the building sat inactive for nearly two decades—one of the city's most prominent “white elephant” buildings. The Accident Fund of Blue Cross Blue Shield and the Christman Company partnered to rehabilitate the building as the Accident Fund's national corporate headquarters. The rehabilitation resulted in the conversion to office space in 2011. The project also included the construction of a contemporary addition north of the power plant. The rehabilitation and new construction represent millions of dollars of investment in Lansing. In addition, Accident Fund will remain an anchor business and major employer in downtown Lansing.

RICHTER BREWERY, ESCANABA

The rehabilitation of the Richter Brewery in 2008, an empty anchor building at the western-most entrance to downtown Escanaba, turned the vast open brewery space into 15 loft apartments, some of them two- or three-story units and a showpiece for the city.



GOVERNOR'S AWARDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation ceremony 2012, Michigan State Capitol. State Historic Preservation Office.

GOVERNOR'S AWARDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION 2007–2013

| 2007 | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| East Jordan | Vortuba Grocery and Porter Lumber Company Buildings | Floyd and Todd Wright Builders, Main Street Properties of East Jordan LLC, the City of East Jordan and Presley Architecture |
| Muskegon | Muskegon Boiler Works | Boiler Works LLC, Hooker/DeJong Architects and Engineers and the Muskegon Construction Company |
| Flint | First National Bank and Trust Company Building | Uptown Developments LLC, G.A.V. Associates Architects, Cornerstone Architects and Sorenson Gross Construction |
| Detroit | 1754 Parker, West Village Historic District | Bill Swanson |
| Detroit | Graphic Arts Building | New Amsterdam Activation I LLC, Quinn Evans Architects, Rossetti Architects and Jonna Construction Company |
| Canton | Penney House | John Van Esley |
| 2008 | | |
| Calumet | Main Street Façade Rehabilitations | Main Street Calumet |
| Grand Rapids | D.A. Blodgett Children's Home | Inner City Christian Federation, Cornerstone Architects and Rockford Construction Company, Inc. |
| Holland | 168 West 13th Street | Lino and Guadalupe Ortiz, the City of Holland and Design Plus Architects |
| Allegan | Regent Theatre | The People and City of Allegan |
| Lansing | Arbaugh Department Store Building | Richard Karp, the Peabody Group and Prater Development Ltd. |
| Lansing | Prudden Motor Wheel Factory Building | Harry Hepler, Turner+Callaway and the Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. |
| Jackson | Former Michigan State Prison Cell Blocks | Excel-Artswalk LDHA LP, the Enterprise Group of Jackson, Quinn Evans Architects and Fryling Construction Company |
| Detroit | 918 West Boston Boulevard | Cynthia F. Reaves |
| 2009 | | |
| Bangor | Bangor Grain Elevator | Bangor Restoration LLC and Andy Potts |

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| Detroit | Book Cadillac Hotel | The Ferchill Group, Marous Brothers Construction and Jenkins Construction, Kaczmar Architects and Sandvick Architects |
| Mount Pleasant | Borden Creamery | Central Michigan Developers LLC, Lance R. Bickel and James E. Tischler |
| Lansing | Mutual Building | The Christman Company and SmithGroup |
| Bay City | Pere Marquette Depot | Great Lakes Center Foundation, Quinn Evans/Architects and Gregory Construction |
| | South Channel Range Lights | Save Our South Channel Range Lights |
| Detroit | Worker's Row House Archaeological Project | Wayne State University Department of Anthropology and the Greater Corktown Development Corporation |
| 2010 | | |
| Frankfort | Point Betsie Light Station | The Friends of Point Betsie Lighthouse, Quinn Evans Architects, U.P. Engineers & Architects, Mihm Enterprises, Inc., Amy Ferris, Charles J. Clarke and Benzie County Commissioner Mary Pitcher |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids Water Filtration Plant | DeVries Companies, Cornerstone Architects and Past Perfect |
| Kalamazoo | Window Rehabilitation Workshops | The City of Kalamazoo and the Michigan Historic Preservation Network |
| Flint | Witherbee's Market Rehabilitation (601 Martin Luther King) | FNIPP, Inc.; the Protogenia Group, LLC; Siwek Construction; Gazall, Lewis & Associates Architects, Inc.; Kidorf Preservation Consulting; Perry Compton; and David White |
| Detroit | Fort Shelby Hotel | Leo D. Phillips, Richard Curto, Eugene M. Curtis, Emmett S. Moten, Doreen Hermelin, Quinn Evans Architects, Hobbs and Black Associates, Inc. and L. S. Brinker |
| Detroit | Argonaut Building | College for Creative Studies, Larson Realty Group, Walbridge, Albert Kahn Associates, Inc. and SDG Architects and Planners |
| 2011 | | |
| Calumet | 811 Portland | Chris and Abbey Green |
| Traverse City | Northern Michigan Asylum | The Traverse City Community, the City of Traverse City, the Charter Township of Garfield, Grand Traverse County and the Minervini Group |
| | Riley Mammoth Site | Dixie and Charley Riley and the Museum of Paleontology-University of Michigan |
| Lansing | Ottawa Street Power Station | Christman Capital Development Company, Accident Fund Holdings, Inc., City of Lansing and the Lansing Economic Development Corporation, Lansing Board of Water and Light, HOK and Quinn Evans Architects |

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| Durand | Durand High School | The Woda Group, LLC, PCI Design Group, Inc. and Cornerstone Architects |
| Flint | Durant Hotel | Richard Karp, Kevin Prater and Kraemer Design Group, PLC |
| 2012 | | |
| Calumet | Union Building | Keweenaw National Historical Park, Quinn Evans Architects, Yalmer Matilla Contracting Inc. and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission |
| Sault Ste. Marie | Adams and Masonic Temple Building | G.A. Haan Development, U.P. Engineers and Architects and Oakwood Construction |
| Boyer City | Boyer City Water Works Building | C2AE, Richard Neumann Architect and Graham Construction |
| Escanaba | Richter Brewery | Swanee Inc. and Barry Polzin Architects |
| Lansing | Lansing Artillery National Guard Armory | Eastside Armory LLC, Studio Intrigue Architects and Kincaid Henry Building Group |
| East Lansing | Michigan State Medical Society Building | Michigan Medical Society |
| 2013 | | |
| Grand Rapids | US Federal Building | Ferris State University, Kendall College of Art and Design; Christman Capital Development Company; The Christman Company; TowerPinkster Architects; Hopkins Burns Design Studio; and the City of Grand Rapids |
| Pokagon Township | First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pokagon (Old Rugged Cross Church) | The Old Rugged Cross Foundation, Inc.; D. Layman Construction Company; and the Community of Pokagon Township |
| Coldwater | Tibbets Opera House | Tibbets Opera Foundation and Arts Council, Inc.; Tom Roberts; Owen-Ames-Kimball Co.; Grand River Builders, Inc.; and the Greater Coldwater Community |
| Detroit | Michigan Bell and Western Electric Warehouse (NSO Bell Building) | Neighborhood Service Organization; Fusco, Shaffer, and Pappas; O'Brien Edwards Construction; and Kidorf Preservation Consulting |
| Detroit | NSP2 Rehabilitations of Historic Properties | Detroit Land Bank Authority |

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APPENDIX A

Representatives from the following organizations were invited to attend a stakeholders meeting in Lansing, Michigan in December 2013 as part of the five-year planning process. Over 250 invitations were sent; final attendance was fifty-five.

| | |
|--|--|
| Abre Croche Cultural Resources | Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians |
| Alden B. Dow Home and Studio | Michigan Association of Planners |
| Architecture +design | Michigan Department of Natural Resources |
| Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community | Michigan Department of Transportation |
| Bishop & Heintz | Michigan Environmental Council, Conservation and Emerging Issues |
| Buildtech, LLC | Michigan Historical Center |
| Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group | Michigan Historic Preservation Network Board Members |
| Christman Company | Michigan History Foundation |
| Center for Community Progress | Michigan Municipal League |
| Certified Local Government Staff | Michigan State Housing Development Authority-Placemaking |
| Council of Michigan Archaeologists | Michigan State Housing Development Authority-Community Assistance Team |
| Community Economic Development Association of Michigan | Michigan State University, Center for Economic Development |
| Community Progress | Muyll Enterprises |
| Detroit Economic Growth Corporation | Neumann Smith Architects |
| Detroit Future City | North Coast Community Consultants |
| Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board | Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi |
| Detroit Land Bank Authority | OU, Inc. |
| Detroit Office of Foreclosure Prevention | Parsons Brinkerhoff |
| Governor's Office of Urban and Metropolitan Initiatives | Planner, City of Allegan |
| Grand Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians | Planner, City of Detroit |
| East Arbor Architects | Planner, City of Lansing |
| Eastern Michigan University, Historic Preservation Program | Planner, City of Monroe |
| Edsel and Eleanor Ford House | Planner, City of Southfield |
| Franklin Hamilton Consulting | Planning and Neighborhood Development, Lansing |
| Habitat for Humanity | Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians |
| Hannahville Indian Community | Private Preservation Consultants |
| Historic District Commission Staff | Preservation Detroit |
| HRS Communities | Public Policy Associates |
| Ingham County Land Bank | Quinn Evans Architects |
| Inner City Christian Federation, Grand Rapids | Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe |
| Keweenaw Bay Indian Community | Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians |
| Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians | State Historic Preservation Review Board |
| Land Policy Institute, Michigan State University | Southwest Detroit Business Association |
| Lawrence Technological Institute, Architecture Program | The Castle Museum |
| Little River Band of Ottawa Indians | Washtenaw County Economic Development/Historic Preservation |
| Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians | |
| Mannik & Smith Consultants | |

APPENDIX B

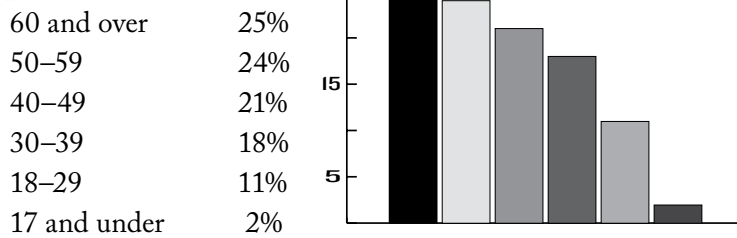
The following survey was undertaken during a three-week period January 6–28, 2014. More than 430 respondents participated in the survey.

Michigan Historic Preservation Online Survey Results (January 30, 2014)

1. Location



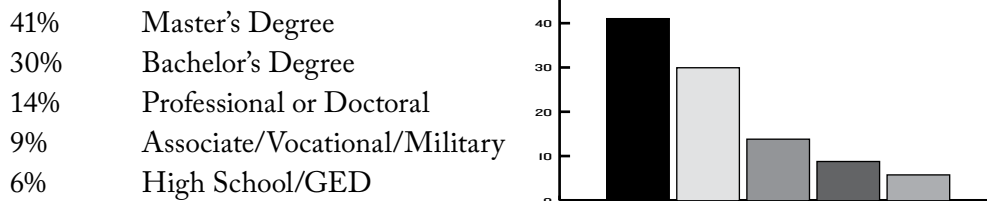
2. Age Group



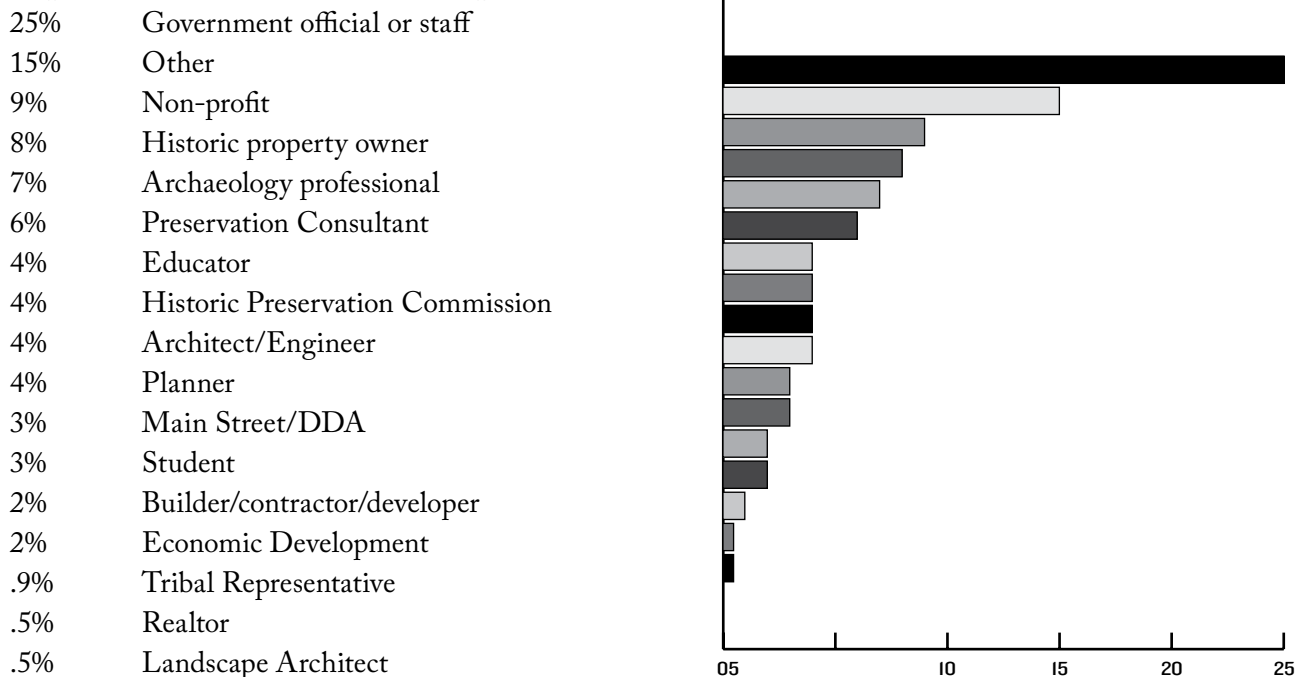
3. Gender



4. What is your highest level of education?



5. What is your primary involvement with historic preservation?



6. Do you live in a designated historic district?

75% No

8% Yes

7. What are the three most significant contributions historic preservation makes to Michigan communities?

1. Protects archaeological and historic resources and preserves the state's history
2. Creates a legacy of shared community heritage
3. Creates stable neighborhoods in which people want to live and invest

8. What five issues most negatively affect historic preservation in Michigan? Choose five and rank.

1. Demolition of historic resources
2. Lack of financial incentives
3. Confusion/misinformation regarding historic preservation
4. Loss of tax credits and reduction of governmental funding for rehabilitation
5. Lack of inclusion of historic resources in long-term planning or community master plans

9. What issues most positively affect historic preservation in Michigan? Rank by order of significance.

1. Community development programs (Main Street, etc.)
2. Successful rehabilitation projects in Michigan
3. Strong statewide historic preservation non-profit
4. Increased awareness and protections of archaeological resources
5. Environmental review of federally funded projects

10. What initiatives should historic preservation focus on over the next five years? Choose three and rank.

1. Increasing incentives for small to mid-size rehabilitation projects
2. Revitalization of downtowns
3. Development of local preservation plans

11. Which of Michigan's historic resources are most endangered? Choose three and rank.

1. Commercial Buildings/Downtowns
2. Public Buildings (schools, city halls)
3. Residential neighborhoods

12. Which of Michigan's historic resources are most important to protect? Choose three and rank.

1. Commercial Buildings/Downtowns
2. Residential Neighborhoods
3. Public Buildings (schools, city halls)

13. What do you think should be the historic preservation goals in Michigan for the next 5 years?

Rank by importance.

1. New financial incentives for historic properties
2. Inclusion of archaeological and historic resources in public/private sector planning efforts
3. Expand preservation education opportunities
4. Increase preservation's role in cultural tourism
5. Stronger integration of historic preservation in sustainability and energy efficiency efforts

14. What are the most important ways SHPO can assist historic preservation efforts in your community.

Choose one.

1. Offer incentives to encourage investment in historic buildings

15. What type of historic preservation workshops or training would you attend? Choose 3 and rank.

1. Funding opportunities for historic preservation
2. Economics of historic preservation
3. Do's and Don'ts for historic buildings

16. What is the best way for SHPO to provide information to the public? Rank in order of importance.

1. Website
2. Regional training workshops
3. Social Media
4. Email blasts
5. Printed materials
6. Statewide workshops held in Lansing