

MEETING MINUTES
CITY OF POCATELLO
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
JANUARY 15, 2025 • 6:00 PM
CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS | 911 NORTH 7TH AVENUE, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Vizcarra called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM.

1. ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Kristopher Boatman, Tabatha Butler, Ruta Casabianca (left at 6:45 PM), Ellen Ryan, and Marty Vizcarra.

UNEXCUSED: Kaitlin Blincoe.

STAFF: Jim Anglesey and Aceline McCulla.

2. APPROVE MINUTES

The Commission may wish waive the oral reading of the meeting minutes held December 4, 2024, and to approve the minutes as written.

It was moved by **T. Butler** and seconded by **C. Boatman** to approve the HPC meeting minutes as written held December 4, 2024. Those in favor: K. Boatman, T. Butler, R. Casabianca, A. Commendador, E. Ryan, and M. Vizcarra. Unanimous. Motion carried.

3. PRESERVATION PROJECTS & ASSIGNMENTS

The Commission may wish to discuss preservation projects and updates on assignments. **(ACTION ITEM)**

- Community Engagement & Outreach Events

Jim Anglesey asked if the HPC wants to have a table at the April 26 Environmental Fair. **Vizcarra** stated yes.

Preservation Month, a resolution or something. **Casabianca** stated the FOBC will have a table at the Art event.

Vizcarra noted participating in the May Art walk, Vizcarra will reach out to Myer Anderson Architects for a spot in their foyer to set up a table.

Another project is the Parks Service Heritage

Anglesey presented the CPI position funded by the ISU College of Letter and Arts. We may use the stories at events. We will work with the Tribes to see if a Tribal student member would be interested in writing stories about their Heritage on Pocatello History on Tribal stories.

- Brady Chapel – no updates were expressed.
- Historic Preservation Plan – no updates were expressed.

With no other meeting business, **Vizcarra** closed the meeting at 6:20 PM and moved the HPC into the work session.

*** * WORK SESSION * ***

4. DOWNTOWN NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Staff from the State Historic Preservation Office and consultant Kirk Huffaker will be in attendance to provide information to the Commission, property owners, and the general public regarding the survey and nomination process for the Pocatello Downtown National Historic District and the differences between the national and local historic district.

Kirk Huffaker gave a presentation on the Reconnaissance level survey, which will be included in the approved minutes, looking at a group of buildings within a specific boundary area to evaluate each building. Data collection will consist of taking digital photos, and researching the property, surrounding area within the boundary, collecting data and then making recommendations based off the data collection information. On the survey bound map showing the green areas are potential areas and the purple areas are already in a Historic District.

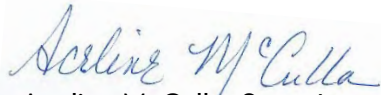
Property eligibility requirements, the property to be 50-years or older, unless exceptional significance for less than fifty years, within a few years of 50-years, such as property was designed by a renowned architect and have architectural integrity with minor additions and alterations.

Dan Everhart of SHPO noted the NOP is eligible for the Historic National Registry. Pocatello Quinn LLC has met with Everhart on Federal Tax Credits available for this property.

5. ADJOURN.

With no other work session business, Vizcarra adjourned the work session 7:02 PM.

Submitted by:


Aceline McCulla, Secretary

Approved on: February 19, 2025

Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan

DRAFT as of December 2, 2024



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Acknowledgements

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Brent McLane, Planning & Development
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James Anglesey, Long Range Sr. Planner

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COMMISSION

Marty Vizcarra, Chair

Tabatha Butler, Vice Chair

Kaitlin Blincoe

Kristopher Boatman

Ruta Casabianca

Amy Commendador

Ellen Ryan

IDAHO STATE HISTORIC

PRESERVATION OFFICE

Dan Everhart, Outreach Historian

Alexis Matrone, Historic Preservation Planner

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Cover Photo: < PENDING >

Plan Summary

Project Purpose

In 2023, the HPC secured funding and consulting assistance to complete the Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan. This 10-year plan will guide the year-to-year activities of the HPC so as to make preservation efforts ongoing, feasible, valuable, efficient, and productive. It will serve the greater Idaho Historic Preservation Plan (IHPP) goals primarily through the following objectives:

- 1) Keeping decision makers and the public informed and knowledgeable about historic preservation issues, practices, opportunities and its values;
- 2) Using current and future best practices and technologies to help historic preservation transition into the 21st century;
- 3) Identifying sources of financial support related to historic preservation; and
- 4) Ensuring proper documentation and curation of archaeological resources per State standards.

The Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan is a living and working document, subject to revision. It is projected to have a ten-year life span but will be reviewed and amended, if necessary, in five years (2029). It should be reviewed and utilized every year by the HPC to establish benchmarks toward meeting the goals and objectives within the plan.

Project Summary

The city of Pocatello and the HPC hired Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies as their consultant for the planning process in January 2024. Throughout, the HPC and city staff led the process – from defining the schedule, to public engagement, to setting appropriate goals. City staff communicated with the consultant between HPC meetings to provide additional information and keep the project on schedule and discuss details of the plan. The HPC met with the consultant in public meetings on four occasions in 2024 to discuss and create the plan. A 13-question survey created on the SurveyMonkey platform was distributed to the community beginning on April 1, 2024. The city produced an information card with the QR code to the survey, sent out a press release, provided a link on their website, and posted the survey on city social media and in city newsletters. Survey results were collected through July 19, 2024. After reviewing drafts of the plan, and incorporating comments from the SHPO, the HPC approved the plan on < DATE PENDING >.

Background

Pocatello is located in Bannock County, which is located in the southeast region of the state. As of 2024, the city's population numbered 58,606, making Pocatello the sixth most populous municipality in the state.¹ Pocatello serves as the county seat for Bannock County and is a major hub of commerce and education for southeast Idaho.

As of October 2024, the largest employment sector in Pocatello was Government (22%), which includes city, county, state, and federal government, likely including non-educator employees at Idaho State University. However, the diversity of employment sectors also includes:

- ❖ Education and Health Services 17%,
- ❖ Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 16%,
- ❖ Leisure and Hospitality 10%,
- ❖ Professional and Business Services 9%,
- ❖ Financial Activities 6%,
- ❖ Mining, Logging and Construction 6%,
- ❖ Manufacturing 5%,
- ❖ Agriculture 5%,
- ❖ Other Services 3%,
- ❖ Information 1%.²

In February 2024, The Miliken Institute named Pocatello as the 7th best performing city in the U.S. The Miliken Institute is a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank focused on accelerating measurable progress on a meaningful life, focusing on financial, physical, mental and environmental health.³

¹ Statistics according to World Population Review, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/idaho>.

² "Economy at a Glance." 2024. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.id_pocatello_msa.htm.

³ Idaho State Journal. 2024. "Pocatello ranked as 7th best performing small city in US." February 8, 2024. https://www.idahostatejournal.com/freeaccess/pocatello-ranked-as-7th-best-performing-small-city-in-us/article_3e1f3f10-c6b0-11ee-815d-c7e43cd153ff.html.

Historic Preservation in Pocatello

The Pocatello-Bannock Bicentennial Committee

Locally, historic preservation received a boost in the 1970s when the upcoming American Revolution Bicentennial resulted in the dispersal of federal grants to state bicentennial commissions, which in turn provided funding to support local activities.

The Pocatello-Bannock Bicentennial Committee took on the preservation of the Standrod House, a local landmark, as one of its major projects. Listed on the National Register in 1973, the Standrod House was owned by the Standrod family for almost 60 years before they sold it to Rex and Madelyne Roper in 1957. The stone house is an imposing presence and had long been valued as an important part of Pocatello's historic fabric. In the early 1970s, following her husband's death, Mrs. Roper decided to sell the house, but was eager to see it preserved. She was receptive to plans by local preservationists to raise funds to purchase the house. Using grants from the state Bicentennial Commission, the State Historical Society, and the City of Pocatello, the Pocatello-Bannock Bicentennial Committee was able to make the initial down payment on the property in 1974. The Standrod House was eventually transferred from the Committee to the City of Pocatello and operated as a museum and community center until 1995, when the city sold it to a private owner. Funds from that sale were earmarked for preservation projects, providing additional support for preservation activities for the next 20 years. J. M. Neil, director of the Idaho Bicentennial Commission, declared the preservation of the Standrod House to be one of the most important accomplishments of a local committee.⁴

Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission

The successful preservation of the Standrod House inspired local support for other preservation activities in the 1970s, but it was the loss of another major local landmark that led to the establishment of the PHPC.

In 1983, the Bannock Hotel, which was listed in the NRHP, was demolished. The building, which stood at the corner of Center and Arthur streets, had been a landmark in downtown Pocatello since

⁴ In 1973, Congress created the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA), which was charged with planning and developing an overall program for commemorating the American Revolution in 1976. The focus of the ABRA was on encouraging and funding local celebrations. Each state received an initial grant of \$360,000. The Idaho Bicentennial Commission provided grants to local bicentennial committees, which were formed on county and city levels. (sources: National Archives website: <http://www.archives.gov/research/guide-fed-records/groups/452.html>; various articles published in The Idaho State Journal, 1973- 74.)

the seven-story tower, designed by Pocatello architect Frank Paradise, was added to the structure in 1919. After the building was demolished, there was a visible hole in the fabric of downtown. Plans to build a new nine-story building at the site never came to fruition.⁵ The demolition of the Bannock sparked new interest in the community in finding ways to retain the historic character of Pocatello. The Certified Local Government (CLG) program, administered by the Idaho SHPO helped complete historic site surveys, NRHP nomination forms, and training for members of the PHPC.

The CLG program formalized the relationship of local governments (cities and counties) to the national historic preservation program. There are two important benefits offered to local governments through the program:

- ❖ Cities and counties formally participate in the nomination of properties to the NRHP and, therefore, have more control over what properties are listed in the NRHP, and
- ❖ Cities and counties are eligible for federal funds reserved exclusively for their use.

The PHPC was established by Ordinance 2149 on March 7, 1985. Under the ordinance, the PHPC is authorized to conduct a survey of local historic properties, recommend methods and procedures to preserve restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the city; recommend the lease, sale, other transfer or disposition of historic properties; participate in the conduct of land use, urban renewal, and other planning processes undertaken by governmental agencies; recommend ordinances and provide information for the purposes of historic preservation; promote and conduct an educational program on historic preservation; and review and act upon applications for permits for building alteration, new construction, or demolition within designated historic districts. The PHPC also plays a vital role in the City's downtown revitalization efforts. Seven members are appointed to serve three-year terms by the Mayor with the consent of the City Council.⁶

After the PHPC was established, Pocatello became one of the first two CLGs in Idaho and has retained its active status in the program.⁷

⁵ In 1987, the City of Pocatello and the J. R. Simplot Company reached an agreement to develop a small park at the site. The Simplot Company donated the land to the city, with the condition that the site be used for a park, to be completed by 1989, a goal which the city met.

⁶ City of Pocatello: <https://www.pocatello.us/255/Historic-Preservation-Commission>.

⁷ Idaho State Historical Society: https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Printable_CLG_list.pdf

Preservation Accomplishments

The city of Pocatello exhibits a long-term dedication to historic preservation. Since 1973, 16 individual buildings and seven historic districts have been listed in the NRHP. All but two of the historic districts have been listed since the PHPC came into existence, while only five of the individual buildings have been listed since 1985, indicating that the PHPC has been focused on understanding the history of Pocatello's commercial districts and neighborhoods.

The PHPC has also engaged in public outreach. Past projects include publication of brochures, including *Designing Paradise*, featuring information about local architect Frank Paradise. In the 1990s, the PHPC published calendars, focusing on architectural styles found in Pocatello and on specific historic buildings. To date, the PHPC has produced self-guided walking tour brochures based on all seven historic districts. The HPC maintains an excellent presence on the city's website, including agendas and minutes of HPC meetings, tour brochures, and additional resources. Direct links to the historic preservation plan and the historic district design standards. In 2022, the HPC co-hosted the Idaho Heritage Conference throughout Pocatello, hosting events downtown and at other historic sites while the main conference was held at ISU. The city's design guidelines were updated and adopted by the city council in July 2024 and the process to update the NRHP nomination for the city's downtown historic district is underway.

Current Status

Long-time residents still recall demolition of the Bannock Hotel and the emotions that arose across the city. It may be what also drives the community to retain its heritage and character today as a sense of self. The public craves and loves learning about the history of the city, finding its uniqueness and enjoying its eccentricities. The haunted history and neon signs are among the things that help enliven community heritage. The historic preservation ordinance and downtown historic district have been largely successful in preserving character, fostering preservation, and offering opportunities that aren't available in other cities. The city is working to attract private investment, setting the course through a series of clear planning documents in the Downtown Development Plan (2022), Comprehensive Plan (2023), and the Pocatello Historic Downtown Historic District Design Standards (2024). These were all led by James Anglesey, a skilled and passionate planner that has roots in the city and is the preservation program administrator.

Historic Context

The history of Pocatello can be divided into the following four temporal historic periods.

- ❖ Native Peoples and Early Contact Period, Pre-1870
- ❖ Settlement and Railroad Period, 1871-1889
- ❖ Commercial, Government, and Ethnic Diversity Growth Period, 1890-1940
- ❖ Modern Development Period, 1941-1975

Native Peoples and Early Contact Period, Pre-1870

The area now known as Pocatello lies within the Snake River plain from the American Falls Reservoir and includes the Pocatello Range and the northern part of the Bannock Range in southeastern Idaho. The Snake River (Bia Ogwaide) and Portneuf River are the major streams that flow through Pocatello. The Snake River is a historically significant corridor for sockeye salmon. Native vegetation consists mainly of shrubs and grasses that grow in soil comprised of silty alluvium. During the Pleistocene epoch, volcanic eruptions from various locations disrupted or altered water flow, causing the formation of many lakes. American Falls Lake formed during the late Pleistocene (10,000 to 1,800,000 years ago) due to basaltic eruptions that dammed portions of the ancestral Snake River. At a junction between the Portneuf River and American Falls Lake, was a swampy area where mastodons and other pre-historic animals were inhabiting.⁸

Prior to European and Anglo-American settlement in the region, the lands were traditionally utilized by the eastern and western bands of the Northern Shoshone and the Northern Paiute, which were later known as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe (Neweenee). The tribe descended from the Numic family of the Uto-Aztecan and are culturally similar but differ linguistically. In the 1600s, Northern Paiutes left the Nevada and Utah regions, joined the Shoshone tribes in Southern Idaho to hunt buffalo, and later became known as the Bannocks.⁹ The Shoshone introduced the horse in the region in the early 1700s through trade with the Ute and Comanche tribes. These horses allowed for more accessible travel and extended hunting and trading territory.

⁸ Donald E. Trimble, "Geological Survey Bulletin 1400: Stratigraphy and structure of an area at the southeastern margin of the Snake River Plain, including a subdivision of upper Precambrian rocks," (United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1976).

⁹ "Culture and History," Shoshone-Bannock tribes, sbtribes.com/about/.

Horses significantly altered the lifestyle of the Shoshone and led them to become one of the vital tribes within the complex tribal constellation in the Intermountain West.¹⁰ The Shoshone thrived as traders and utilized local resources wisely. Sockeye (salkeye) salmon and other flora and fauna were part of a seasonal subsistence cycle utilized by the Shoshone-Bannock for millennia.¹¹

The first known contact between the Shoshone-Bannock and explorers came in 1805 when Lewis and Clark crossed the Continental Divide via the Bitterroot Mountains. Other fur-trading expeditions followed, which ushered incoming immigrants to the region.¹² In 1834, on a return journey with Captain Benjamin Bonneville, Nathaniel Wyeth established a trading post that would become Fort Hall at the confluence of the Snake and Portneuf rivers, x miles north of Pocatello.¹³ The location of the trading post proved important as the British Hudson's Bay Company purchased the post in 1837.¹⁴ When the United States settled with Canada/Great Britain in 1846, Fort Hall developed into an essential station between the Oregon and California Trails.¹⁵

Settlement and Railroad Period, 1871-1889

Pocatello (poukə'tɛlou) was founded in 1882 as an essential stop on the first railroad in Idaho. Its location in southeast Idaho was near the Oregon Trail and the Montana Gold Road, significant overland transportation routes. The city was named after the chief of the Shoshone Tribe. Treaties such as the Fort Bridger Treaty in 1868 opened large areas of land given initially to the Shoshone Bannock tribes.¹⁶ Tribal members ultimately decided it was important to receive the payment for land "for the rising generation."¹⁷

The city then evolved alongside the Oregon Short Line (OSL) Railroad, which established the fastest – shortest – route between Wyoming and Oregon. Original plans called to set up headquarters and repair shops at McCammon, located about 20 miles southwest of Pocatello, on land purchased from rancher H.O. Harkness. When Harkness and railroad representatives were unable to agree on the sale, the OSL decided to establish headquarters at Pocatello, which

¹⁰ "The Shoshone: Chief Pocatello Monument" historic marker.

¹¹ The National Park Service, "Newenew: The Shoshonean Peoples of Southern Idaho," NPS.gov.

¹² John Jacob Astor's exploration in 1810, followed the trail of Lewis and Clark. In 1834, Captain Benjamin Bonneville explored the Snake River plain more extensively recording scientific data.

¹³ Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Commission, Idaho Falls Historic Preservation Plan, Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies, November 5, 2024.

¹⁴ Fred Davis, "Oregon Trail - Part 3, Fort Hall," Bingham News Chronicle, October 18, 2024.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ "Shoshone-Bannock Tribes," sbtribes.com.

¹⁷ Ibid.

required negotiating with the tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation for a railroad right-of-way and land for a depot and a railyard with additional buildings.¹⁸

In 1882, a small depot was built on 40 acres of land to accommodate freight that passed through the Portneuf Valley. By 1883, the railroad had constructed the two-story Pacific Hotel to accommodate overland passengers who disembarked at Pocatello Junction. In 1887, an operational increase led to an influx of workers coming from Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) when railroad shops were closed and moved to Pocatello.¹⁹ Within a few years, some 60 buildings were constructed to house between 1,000 and 1,500 immigrants on land still technically under the Fort Hall Reservation. Most of the buildings were homes built for resident workers. Housing issues arose, and workers began lobbying for more land. In response to this pressure, the Office of Indian Affairs drew up the Agreement of 1888; the result of the transaction was the Pocatello Townsite Bill, which authorized the purchase of 1,840 acres of additional land within the Pocatello townsite and 297,000 acres to the south.²⁰

The OSL joined with tracks coming north from the Utah & Northern Railroad in 1889, a line built to connect Utah with the mining communities of Montana.²¹ The Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern was organized in part to provide financing for both a new standard-gauge line between Ogden and McCammon and the extension of the former Utah Southern Railroad Extension line south from Milford to mines at Pioche, Nevada.²²

In 1889, the Oregon Short Line connected Portland with Omaha, and Pocatello developed into a significant railroad hub in the Northwest. It would soon serve as the gateway to the mines and timber resources of the Northwest and later become an important center for agriculture. The Pocatello Townsite was established on March 8, 1890, and platted into a grid with 600 blocks of 20 lots each. While the original town site (today's historic district) was formed on the western side of the extensive rail yards, a lack of space prompted growth on both sides of the tracks. Thus, the city grew as two distinct halves of an urban whole. General Land Office surveyor Samuel G. Rhoades laid out Pocatello with the rails at the center and streets platted on both sides, perpendicular and parallel to the tracks. This initial layout formed the basis for developing

¹⁸ Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission, City of Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan, TAG Historical Research and Consulting, January 2019.

¹⁹ Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission, 2019.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ "Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern." UtahRails.net, August 25, 2015, <https://utahrails.net/ogden/ogden-oslun.php>.

²² Ibid.

Pocatello as two separate but united communities.²³ It wasn't long before the two halves developed distinct characteristics.

The east side was originally perceived as the marginal area where immigrant and minority workers lived and where cheap lodging with pool halls, gambling, and brothels were available. A few businesses also developed on the east side of the tracks. Still, gradually, the business district began to grow on the west side, anchored by the Pacific Hotel built in 1883, which was Pocatello's most prominent landmark building for many years. Community leaders and prominent citizens tended to build their houses just to the west of the business district.²⁴

Commercial, Government and Ethnic Diversity Growth Period, 1890-1940

Pocatello's Union Pacific repair shops—the largest between Omaha and Portland—stimulated the development of a permanent business district in 1892. A core of buildings was erected that same year adjacent to the rail yard. Pocatello's historic downtown remains one of the most well-preserved streetscapes in Idaho. The Downtown Historic District includes all or part of fourteen city blocks. However, the Pocatello townsite was still surrounded by the Fort Hall reservation. Citizens felt this limited further development. The Pocatello Cession Agreement of 1900, a second agreement with the Fort Hall tribes, relinquished an additional 418,500 more acres, moving the primary southern boundary of the reservation seven miles north of Pocatello. That land was opened to settlement with a land rush on June 17, 1902.²⁵

Historically significant buildings in the district date from 1892 to 1946 and represent the main period of Pocatello's development as the major transportation, trade, and social center of southeastern Idaho. The district is composed primarily of one- and two-story commercial buildings, the most notable of which were constructed between 1914 and 1929. This fifteen-year period was remarkable for its architectural development, with a range of uses—commercial, transportation, religious, and educational—and a range of styles, including Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Classical Revival, and Art Deco.

One of the first stone buildings in Pocatello was the Richardsonian Romanesque Idaho Furniture Company Building. Now known as "The Paris," this 1892 structure set a tone of permanence for the growing railroad town. The Trinity Episcopal Church, erected five years later in 1897, was also built of heavy stone but in a Gothic Revival style. It was the first stone Episcopal church in Idaho.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission.

By 1914 Governor James H. Brady, who resided in Pocatello, had enticed Boise architect Frank H. Paradise, Jr., to the growing railroad town. During a long and fruitful career, he became Pocatello's most prolific and talented designer, responsible for several key downtown buildings.

Paradise was born May 4, 1879, in Ontario, Canada, and his family moved to Denver, Colorado, where he graduated from high school. He took advanced studies at the Chicago Art Institute and the Armour Institute of Technology (later Illinois Institute of Technology) before returning to Denver to apprentice and work on a number of railroad projects. At the age of 29, Paradise moved to Boise, where he formed a partnership with Benjamin M. Nisbet, who had worked with Tourtellotte and Hummel on the 1908 Empire Building in Boise. Paradise ended his partnership with Nisbet when he moved to Pocatello in 1914.

Eastside downtown and nearby residential areas developed into a multi-ethnic neighborhood as early as 1885, when Chinese immigrants working on the railroad began settling in the "Chinese Quarters."²⁶ In the 1890s, African Americans, Greeks, Italians, and Japanese came to Pocatello to work for the railroad. Alongside the ethnic neighborhood, an ethnic sub-economy developed. Specialized grocery stores, clubs, services, and lodging houses were built to serve these groups. Ethnic businesses flourished in the area's early development and remained important into at least the 1930s.²⁷ Settlement on the east side was intermittent between the 1890s and 1900s, which led to the sporadic establishment of the east downtown center.²⁸ The westside center and the area around it eventually became the main Pocatello downtown.

Growth in the early Twentieth century was induced by the establishment of the Academy of Idaho (now Idaho State University) in 1901. In 1901, the town was selected as the site of the Academy of Idaho. This state institution began as a high school but evolved over the years into Idaho State University.²⁹ The Academy of Idaho was created when Governor Frank W. Hunt signed Senate Bill 53 into law, and the doors were opened on September 22, 1902.³⁰ Education was considered an essential part of the growth of the communities around Pocatello. Attendance at the Academy of Idaho had increased to nearly 300 by 1910 and nearly 1,000 after World War I.

Government Development of the eastside as a location for governmental agencies and offices began as early as 1902 with the construction of a police station to enforce anti-prostitution laws.³¹

²⁶ "East Side Downtown Walking Tour Brochure," Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Idaho Historic Preservation Commission.

³⁰ "History of ISU." History of ISU. <https://www.isu.edu/isuhistory/>.

³¹ Ibid.

City and county government buildings continued to be built in the area, creating a sense of the area as a governmental center. In 1912, city offices were located under the viaduct on the east side, and later, they were moved to the Church-White Building. In 1907, the Carnegie Library introduced classically inspired architecture to Pocatello. With its cruciform plan, this two-story library resembled a Palladian villa.

Development increased with the introduction of the Automobile in 1910. Proximity to Yellowstone National Park also contributed to the growth of automobile garages and dealerships. During the building boom of the late teens, Pocatello's commercial infrastructure expanded with a railroad depot and hotel that served the city well during the heyday of the Union Pacific. The 1914 passenger and freight depot, built by the Oregon Short Line Railroad, later became an integral part of the Union Pacific system. The Yellowstone Hotel (1916), built to support the Oregon Short Line, is a four-story, Renaissance Revival style structure lavishly embellished with buff-colored terracotta. The building is currently occupied on the ground floor by restaurants, though the upper floors are vacant. However, this grand historic hotel and office building still evokes the elegant era of railroad travel.

During the 1930s, Pocatello suffered the effects of the Great Depression. Although community leaders maintained an attitude of optimism and the newspaper published articles that emphasized progress and success, unemployment was high, and a local bank failed in 1931, underscoring the community's vulnerability to the national economic slump. Pocatello benefited from the programs of the New Deal, and a number of public works projects helped bring work and civic improvements to the community. Like other westside neighborhoods, the Old Town Residential District benefited directly from constructing the Center Street underpass, improving the efficiency of cross-town traffic across the railroad tracks, which had always presented an obstacle, even after building a viaduct crossing in 1911.³²

In addition to these war factories, the Pocatello Army Air Field was developed as a training base for bombers. These operations led to a surge in development during this era, including outward suburban expansion. As early as 1928, city officials purchased a plot of land already being used as an impromptu airfield, later Called McDougal Airfield. The airfield was used sporadically for mail delivery until 1937. In 1941, just two miles east of McDougal Airfield, the military purchased ground that later became the United States Army Pocatello Airbase. The base was significantly larger than the neighboring McDougal Airfield and was meant to land B-17 bombers, B-24 bombers, and P-

³² Julie Osborne. "Pocatello Warehouse Historic District, Bannock County, Idaho," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, NRIS #96000946, September 9, 1996.

39 and P-47 fighters. Pocatello's distance from the coast, as well as windy conditions, made the Pocatello Army Air Field an important training ground.³³

Another aid to growth in Pocatello during this period was the establishment of the World War II Naval Ordnance Plant and Army Air Field. Due to its inland location and accessibility by rail, Pocatello became a prime location to produce naval weapons for U.S. military ships. Originally built in 1943, the Naval Ordnance Plant was built to assemble and repair naval guns.³⁴ The Naval Ordnance Plant in Pocatello was one of two factories in the nation.³⁵

Modern Growth Period, 1941-1975

The Greyhound Bus Depot of 1946 reflects the changing realities of transportation that were already apparent before World War II. This one-story tan brick structure is the only remaining Art Moderne-style depot in Idaho. Along with the nearby Union Pacific Depot, it forms a historical transportation node that recalls an earlier era of public conveyance.

Downtown Pocatello began to suffer neglect that lasted for the decades between the 1950s and early 1990s. Pocatello's downtown suffered several fires that destroyed many notable structures. All that remains of the 1,248-seat, Art Deco style Chief Theater (1937) is the theater's neon sign. Gone, too, is the Bannock Hotel, a seven-story building designed by Paradise that once dominated downtown as the center of social and business activity. The growth of suburbs after World War II drained the vibrancy and civic life from the urban core. Long-time residents began to move away, while commercial enterprises moved in. Homes and local businesses were replaced by empty lots, car dealers, and junk yards." For some individuals, "these decades of change brought economic progress, but former residents lament[ed] the loss of community."³⁶ In 1944, frozen food magnate J.R. Simplot invested in a phosphate processing plant near Pocatello to produce fertilizer.³⁷ In 1949, FMC Corp. built a phosphorus plant near the Portneuf Mountains. The 1,400-acre Pocatello plant, first opened in 1949, is North America's largest producer of elemental phosphorous, a substance used in toothpaste, Jell-O, soft drinks, baking powder, cereal and household cleaners.³⁸ These plants attracted new residents to Pocatello to fill job vacancies.

³³ Justin Smith, "The History of Pocatello's Airfields," Idaho State Journal, November 12, 2020.

³⁴ Stephanie B. West. "A Titanic Development: Firm's Rehabilitative efforts of former Naval Ordnance Plant Nearly Complete." East Idaho Business Journal, February 28, 2023.

³⁵ Pocatello City Council, Pocatello Downtown Development Plan: A Vision for the Twenty-First Century, March 17, 2022.

³⁶ Purse, Idaho Thompson, Mary S. Watkins, and Dr. Kevin Marsh. 2005. The "Triangle:" A Slice of America. Pocatello, Idaho, pg. 11.

³⁷ Idaho Historic Preservation Commission.

³⁸ Stephen Stuebner. 1999. "Plant pays hefty fine for polluting the air." High Country News 31, no. 2 (February).

In 1962, Pocatello pushed for growth and passed legislation to annex the neighboring town of Alameda. Alameda was formed in 1924 by consolidating the smaller communities of North Pocatello and Fairview. Later, in 1962, officials marketed Pocatello as the “industrial center of Idaho” as well as “a leading educational, cultural, and financial center of our Intermountain West.”³⁹ When annexation of Alameda passed by a narrow 68 votes in a general election, Pocatello temporarily became the largest city in Idaho.⁴⁰

While larger companies and processing plants brought some economic development, the loss of community and culture suffocated Pocatello’s residents and many left the community. Despite these losses, the identity of downtown remained in buildings that now form the historic district. They are a strikingly cohesive group that preservationists, the city, and property and business owners have been working to revitalize since 1983 when the Downtown Historic District was created. Additional milestones have been the 1985 formation of the Historic Preservation Commission and the establishment of the Downtown Business Improvement District in 1991.

³⁹ “Alameda was once its own city in Bannock County,” Idaho State Journal, October 5, 2015.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

Historic Architecture & Sites

The following are key buildings of architectural distinction listed by historical period.

Settlement and Railroad Period, 1871-1889



Commercial building, 323 W. Center St., Greek Revival, 1872.

Commercial, Government, and Ethnic Diversity Growth Period, 1890-1940



Idaho Furniture Co. Building, 102 N. Main St., Richardsonian Romanesque, 1892. (above left)



Odd Fellows Building, 257 N. Main St., Romanesque Revival, 1892. (above right)



Sullivan-Kinney House, 441 S. Garfield Ave., Second Empire, 1894. (left historic, right current)



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 439 N. Hayes Ave., Gothic Revival, 1897. (above left)

Standrod House, 648 N. Garfield Ave., Chateausque, 1897. (above right)



Trinity Episcopal Church, 248 N. Arthur Ave., Gothic Revival, 1897-1898. (above left)

Seavers Building, 101 N. Main St., Romanesque Revival, 1900. (above left)



Carnegie Library, 101 N. Garfield Ave., Neoclassical, 1907. (above left)
Carnegie Library Addition, 101 N. Garfield Ave., Post Modern, 1993. (above right)



Franklin Building, 120 N. Main St., Renaissance Revival, 1915. (above right)
Yellowstone Hotel, 230 W. Bonneville St., Renaissance Revival, 1916. (above right)



Valentine Building, 100 S. Arthur Ave., Neoclassical, 1917. (above left)
Woolley Apartments, 303 N. Hayes Ave., Craftsman, 1920. (above right)



Pocatello High School Auditorium, 300 N. Arthur Ave., Art Deco, 1939. (above left)

Pocatello High School, 300 N. Arthur Ave., Art Deco, 1939. (above right)

Westside Residential Historic District, 1891

Pocatello Historic District, 1892

Old Town Residential Historic District, 1892

Sullivan-Kinney House, 1894

East Side Downtown Historic District, 1900

Idaho State University Neighborhood Historic District, 1900

Lincoln-Johnson Avenues Residential Historic District, 1900

William A. Hyde House, 1901-1907

A.F.R. Building, 1903

Pocatello Warehouse Historic District, 1905

Rice-Packard House, 1909-1910

Quinn Apartments, 1913

Pocatello Federal Building, 1914-1916

Church of the Assumption, 1915

John Hood House, 1916

Servel House, 341 S. 7th Ave., Neoclassical, 1917-1918

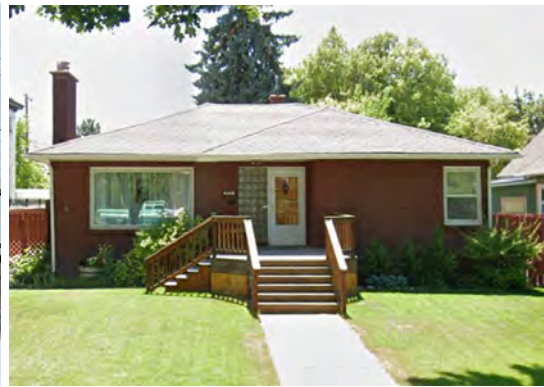
Young Residence, 655 S. 7th Ave., Prairie, 1918

Brady Memorial Chapel, Mountainview Cemetery, Gothic Revival, 1918-1922

Bethel Baptist Church, 1922; 1950

Idaho State University Administration Building, 1939

Modern Development Period, 1941-1975



Greyhound Bus Depot, 215 W. Bonneville St., Art Moderne, 1946. (above left)
MacKenzie House, 325 S. 7th Ave., Early Ranch, 1953. (above right)



Residence, 498 N. Moreland Ave., Ranch, circa 1960. (above left)
Post Office, 730 E. Clark St., International, circa 1965. (above right)



Thunderbird Motel, 1415 S. 5th Ave., Contemporary, circa 1970. (above left)
Holt (ICCU) Arena, Idaho State University, Quonset Hut, 1970. (above left)



Residence, 129 E. Appaloosa Ave., Split Level, 1974. (above left)
Commercial building, 812 E. Clark St., Contemporary, circa 1975. (above right)



Residence, 2649 S. Fairway Dr., Contemporary, 1978. (above right)
Commercial Building, 120 N. Arthur Ave., Brutalist, 1981. (above left)

Analysis of Current Tools and Conditions

Pocatello Historic Preservation Ordinance and Commission

The PHPC was established by Ordinance 2149 on March 7, 1985. Under the ordinance, the PHPC is authorized to conduct surveys of local historic properties, recommend methods and procedures to preserve restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the city; recommend the lease, sale, other transfer or disposition of historic properties; participate in the conduct of land use, urban renewal, and other planning processes undertaken by governmental agencies; recommend ordinances and provide information for the purposes of historic preservation; promote and conduct an educational program on historic preservation; and review and act upon applications for permits for building alteration, new construction, or demolition within designated historic districts. The city looks to the PHPC for information and advice regarding the purchase, leasing, preservation, and disposition of city-owned historic properties. The PHPC also plays a vital role in the city's downtown revitalization efforts through design review in the downtown local historic district. Seven members are appointed to serve staggered three-year terms by the Mayor with the consent of the City Council.⁴¹

Integration with Current Plans

The following plans have key intersections with historic preservation and this historic preservation plan. It is critical for the historic preservation plan's goals and objectives be considered and integrated into the work of planning efforts that have come before and are currently being implemented. The planning staff and PHPC members play the critical role of recognizing opportunities for integration in coordination with the planning teams for their creation.

Historic Preservation Plan (2019)

The previous plan was delivered in January 2019. The strengths of this plan included the context, identification of historic architectural styles, and history of preservation in Pocatello. However, the goals lacked sufficient detail in the objectives and implementation.

Downtown Development Plan (2022)

This plan provides a vision for downtown Pocatello, which is a NRHP and locally designated historic district. Though the plan includes more area than just the historic district as it defines downtown more broadly. The plan notes that one of the city's greatest assets is "historic civic," concentrated,

⁴¹ City of Pocatello: <https://www.pocatello.us/255/Historic-Preservation-Commission>.

urban development including civic, commercial, residential, and cultural uses within and surrounding the historic building stock of the downtown core. The four purposes include:

- ❖ Establish a vision for the future;
- ❖ Coordinate improvement activities;
- ❖ Provide guidance to owners and developers; and,
- ❖ Market downtown investment and development.

Establishment of the historic district in 1982 is noted as a foundational development episode in the city's downtown revitalization. Throughout the broader downtown area, the city is planning for 90,000 square feet of new commercial space, four acres of new open space, 1,000 additional parking spaces, and 480 units of new housing. **Importantly, the plan**

Comprehensive Plan 2040 (2023)

The chapter titled Authentic & Affordable Neighborhoods intersects most directly with the historic preservation plan in planning at the neighborhood scale, factoring in character and cultural identity. Goal 6 of the section is to "preserve the authenticity of Pocatello's neighborhoods and celebrate our history, architecture, and culture." The strategies include:

- ❖ Identify the city's historic neighborhoods and districts and seek to preserve these resources through an updated Historic Preservation Plan.
- ❖ Increase public awareness of the benefits of neighborhood preservation through education and outreach.
- ❖ Ensure city regulations and policies support historic preservation and streamline the review process to preserve the essential elements of historic properties.
- ❖ Collaborate with neighborhoods by providing resources to preserve and enhance neighborhood culture such as historic information, neighborhood planning services, and neighborhood association support.

Goal 3 of the vision element Economically Robust aims to Promote Downtown as the economic engine for the city includes the following for its first strategy:

Implement the Pocatello Downtown Development Plan such as relocating City hall to historic Downtown, creating tax incentives, and developing identified projects.

The Creative Community section highlights placemaking principles and strategies that revolve around culture, artistic expression, and connecting key places. In the appendix Special Areas & Sites, archaeology and significant landmarks that include ISU's Red Hill and the Basalt Cliffs in the southeast part of the city. Maps in this appendix also outline the downtown historic district and districts and structures listed in the NRHP. The city is moving toward use of a form based code called SmartCode, which when implemented, will have significant overlap with preservation planning across the city.

Additional vision elements have indirect, but still significant, intersections with preservation. Among these are the following:

- ❖ Creating a business environment that has a diverse economic base (Economically Robust, Goal 2);
- ❖ Promote Downtown as the economic engine for the city (Economically Robust, Goal 3);
- ❖ Maximize the public right-of-way to create great places (Connected, Safe & Accessible, Goal 4);
- ❖ Empower the community to be involved and collaborate in City government (Civic Collaboration, Goal 2);
- ❖ Create complete neighborhoods by implementing development criteria informed by unique neighborhood plans (Authentic & Affordable Neighborhoods, Goal 1);
- ❖ Conduct intentional, equitable, and measurable neighborhood planning (Authentic & Affordable Neighborhoods, Goal 2);
- ❖ Create a housing plan that will provide guidance on housing needs for each neighborhood (Authentic & Affordable Neighborhoods, Goal 3);
- ❖ Develop form-based code standards to guide new development within each neighborhood (Authentic & Affordable Neighborhoods, Goal 5);
- ❖ Promote a positive image of the city by creating an attractive, well-maintained public realm through enhanced streetscapes (Creative Community, Goal 1);
- ❖ Embrace Pocatello as Eastern Idaho's cultural hub by implementing creative placemaking strategies to shape the physical and social character of Pocatello, centered around the arts and cultural activities (Creative Community, Goal 2); and,
- ❖ Support the vitality and creative spirit of Downtown Pocatello as the heart of activity and gathering (Creative Community, Goal 4).

Survey & Designation

Formal historic preservation activities in Pocatello began in 1973 with the NRHP designation of the Standrod House and the Carnegie Library (prior to its addition). That was followed by 14 more individual sites and six historic districts through 2021.⁴²

Site	Construction Dates	Listing Date	NRIS No.
East Side Downtown Historic District	1900-1940	1994	94001361
Idaho State University Neighborhood Historic District	1900-1942	1984	84001008
Lincoln-Johnson Avenues Residential Historic District	1900-1950	2006	6000126
Old Town Residential Historic District	1892-1950	2008	8000249
Pocatello Historic District	1892-1939	1982	82002505
Pocatello Warehouse Historic District	1905-1946	1996	96000946
Westside Residential Historic District	1891-1954	2003	3000102
A.F.R. Building	1903	1990	90001737
Bethel Baptist Church	1922; 1950	2021	100007013
Brady Memorial Chapel	1918-1922	1979	79000772
Church of the Assumption	1915	1979	79000773
John Hood House	1916	1978	78001043
William A. Hyde House	1901-1907	1983	83000259
Idaho State University Administration Building	1939	1993	93000994
Pocatello Carnegie Library	1907	1973	73000679
Pocatello Federal Building	1914-1916	1977	77000452
Quinn Apartments	1913	1985	85000057
Rice-Packard House	1909-1910	1985	85002159
St. Joseph's Catholic Church	1897	1978	78001044
Standrod House	1897	1973	73000680
Sullivan-Kinney House	1894	1977	77000453
Trinity Episcopal Church	1897-1898	1978	78001045
Woolley Apartments	1920	1985	85003425

The Idaho Cultural Resource Inventory System (ICRIS), the state's database of historic resources, contains information about resources that have listed in the NRHP as well as those that have been surveyed. The list for Pocatello contains 3,105 historic resources. The resources were likely identified by public agencies during their due diligence for projects that required compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act and through comprehensive reconnaissance level surveys. **Dates show that these properties were identified between 1984-2022.** The list of eligible properties

⁴² Wikimedia, LLC. 2024. "National Register of Historic Places listings in Bannock County, Idaho." Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Bannock_County_Idaho.

provides the city and PHPC with information to consider when prioritizing future survey and designation.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has established the criteria for eligibility to be listed on the NRHP. A site, building, object, or structure must meet the following requirements:

- 1) Be at least 50 years old, *and*
- 2) Have achieved local, state, or national significance in one or more of the following criteria:
 - A) Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
 - B) Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
 - C) Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and/or
 - D) Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

State & Local Policies

The following are summaries of state policies related to historic sites and historic preservation that are relevant to the PHPC and the city:

- ❖ [Title 18, Chapter 70, Section 18-7027](#): Prohibits desecration of burial sites and provides for prosecution.
- ❖ [Title 27, Chapter 5](#): Provides for the protection of graves.
[Title 67, Chapter 46](#): State enabling legislation to allow for creation of historic preservation commissions and preservation of historic sites. This is also the applicable state code for the PHPC as it pertains to design review within the planning process.
- ❖ [Title 67, Chapter 65](#): Local Land Use Planning Act which requires a comprehensive plan to include a section on “Special Areas and Sites” and their consideration in local planning efforts. The Special Areas and Sites should directly note and name historic places throughout Pocatello.

Community Survey

A 13-question survey was distributed to the community beginning on April 1, 2024, with survey results collected through July 19, 2024. It was decided by the PHPC to not utilize hard copies of the survey. The survey was distributed by QR code on information cards via city staff and HPC members, and through the survey link posted on the city's social media and highlighted in a city's press release. The *Idaho State Journal* newspaper published a story on the plan and survey on May 16, 2024.



OUR VALLEY | OUR VISION
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2040

What is your vision for the future of Pocatello?



Scan the QR code or visit the website
to take the survey & learn more!

Web: pocatello.us/ourvalleyourvision
Phone: (208)234-6514



Draft questions were generated by the Consultant and refined by the PHPC. SurveyMonkey was the platform utilized to create and electronically distribute the survey. The total number of responses received was 100. Four demographic questions were asked. A full 100% of respondents indicated they lived in Bannock County with 95% living in Pocatello. Only 24% believed they were the owners of a historic building. Fifty-five respondents (about 60% of the total) requested to be kept apprised of the activities of the HPC.

Key Findings

The public engagement phase of the plan provided the HPC with guidance based on public perceptions and expectations as broadly gathered during the survey. Key findings included the following:

- ❖ Respondents have high interest in local history;
- ❖ There is confusion about who the historic preservation commission is and what they do;
- ❖ There's agreement that accomplishing historic preservation is shared responsibility;

- ❖ Looking forward, but not too far past more work on Downtown, the PHPC should be considering the East Side/Triangle District, Warehouse District, and University neighborhoods for more targeted work;
- ❖ The two projects that would make a big difference include resolving issues with The Monarch Hotel, and full rehabilitation of the Yellowstone Hotel;
- ❖ There is strong interest and desire to have more information provided through markers or plaques, self-guided tours, and in-person programming;
- ❖ Information about historic preservation in Pocatello should be posted on the city's website, pushed out through social media.

Analysis

Q1. How would you rate your interest in the history of pre-history of Pocatello?

Analysis: Of the 111 respondents to this question, only four indicated they had below neutral interest. The answer average rated a 4.4 out of 5. This equates to reaching an audience with the survey that has interest in the subject matter.

Q2. Historic preservation is a worthwhile goal within and for Pocatello.

Analysis: 85% of respondents believe that it is a worthwhile goal, rating the question as highly agree or somewhat agree. Lower rated responses numbered 15, or 15% of the total, believing it was not a worthwhile goal.

Q3. Do you know that the Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission is a different organization than Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc.?

Analysis: Unfortunately, 57% of responses indicated that they did not know these were two different organizations. This presents a naming and/or branding issue for both groups. It is highly likely that locals are confused by promotions and news from both organizations.

Q4. What is your perception of the Pocatello historic preservation program?

Analysis: 80% of respondents believe that the program is somewhere in between successful and not successful. This is not a bad place to be as it's not starting from a place of large negativity. Seven people (7%) indicated their opinion that the program is not successful, while 13 (13%) felt that the program is successful. One person chose to skip this question.

Q5. Whose responsibility is it to do historic preservation?

Analysis: While you could choose more than one answer in this category, nearly 2/3 (62%) chose the option that the responsibility is shared between individual property owner, city of Pocatello,

state, and federal governments. The second highest number of responses was 34 indicating that the responsibility is the city's.

Q6. Among their responsibilities and programs, the PHPC could do any or all of the following.

Analysis: Given the opportunity to choose their top three options, many did use all three. The clear top choice was *identifying historic sites* with 74 responses. The lowest ranked program option of those given was *hosting rehab workshops to teach DIY skills* with 18 responses.

Q7. Is there another priority you believe the PHPC should consider? Please tell us about it.

Analysis: About half of respondents chose to give an additional priority to the PHPC. The majority of open-ended responses mentioned some form of public education including tours, maps, brochures, digital presence, exhibits, greater awareness, and a history day. Many responses mentioned specific issues with development of historic downtown that revolve around policy and zoning, but also some out of the purview of the PHPC. Some of these included the treatment and higher utilization of downtown buildings, ADA, lead paint, and balancing preservation with other development needs. Two responses mentioned having incentives while one response was given each to diversity, greater documentation, and involving youth.

Q8. Tell us what types of buildings and places you want to see the PHPC focus on.

Analysis: Respondents were allowed to choose as many options as they believed applied. Two choices were ranked in a near tie in number of responses: *Pioneer era buildings from between 1880-1900* and *Early 20th century buildings and neighborhoods from between 1900-1945*. While ranked lowest, *Post World War II building and neighborhoods from between 1945-1975* still garnered a vote from more than half of respondents (53%). A few "other" answers were also provided, including cultural institutions, native/non-white landmarks and sites, and the Triangle neighborhood.

Q9. What historic preservation project would make a big difference in Pocatello?

Analysis: This was an open ended question where the PHPC was seeking specific properties or neighborhoods to be named. Many of the 72 responses generally remarked on the need for information through tours or materials, and to enhance downtown through higher quality restoration, consistent decision-making, filling upper stories, and compatible infill. Several specific names were provided including the following:

- ❖ (6) Resolving issues with The Monarch through demolition, rehabilitation, or new development that saves the façade,
- ❖ (5) Yellowstone Hotel,

- ❖ (4) East Side/Triangle District; Train Depot/Bus Depot; Indigenous related; Moving city hall to the federal building,
- ❖ (3) Opening the tunnels; Greater railroad recognition,
- ❖ (2) Warehouse District; Naval Ordnance Plant,
- ❖ (1) ISU campus; Neighborhoods around downtown; Ghost signs; More neon.

Q10. The historic downtown has been the focus of work of the PHPC for the last three years. What area of the city should be the next area of focus for historic preservation?

Analysis: Seventy-two people responded to this open ended question with a range of answers but were focused:

- ❖ (16) East Side/Triangle District,
- ❖ (13) University neighborhoods,
- ❖ (12) Only Downtown,
- ❖ (11) Warehouse District,
- ❖ (3) West side,
- ❖ (2) Neighborhoods around downtown; Area between ISU and Alameda,
- ❖ (1) Schools; Naval ordnance plant; Industrial areas by tracks; Ross Park/Fort Hall replica.

Q11. How do you prefer to learn about Pocatello's history and historic preservation?

Analysis: Respondents were asked to select their top two answers. Overwhelmingly, two responses were chosen: *Website or social media* (64) and *Historic markers and plaques* (60). This gives the PHPC clear direction to add information to the city's website and promote it via social media, and to utilize markers and plaques for communicating information about physical sites.

Q12. Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to share with the PHPC.

Analysis: This was the last open-ended question on the survey and 43 responses were recorded. There were no substantial comments that were markedly different from those given in preceding open-ended questions. However, more than a dozen comments stated that the PHPC was doing a good job and were encouraging them to keep that going.

Q13. Tell us about yourself. Do you live in Pocatello? Do you live in Bannock County? Are you a property owner of a building or structure in Pocatello that you believe or know is historic? Are you interested in receiving updates about the Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan from the PHPC?

Analysis: A full 100% of respondents indicated they lived in Bannock County with 95% living in Pocatello. Only 24% believed they were the owners of a historic building. Fifty-five respondents (about 60% of the total) requested to be kept apprised of the activities of the HPC.

Vision Statement

Pocatello established an eclectic and diverse character from its decades as a significant regional railroad hub and gateway to the northwest. The strong historical and current presence of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe is a pivotal influence on the area's heritage. Railroad-era prominence in the city led to establishment of the historic downtown, a prominent asset, where the city's entrepreneurial spirit is embraced and integrated with historic and cultural resources. The city endeavors to document and designate historic resources from the pre-settlement period through the most recent historic period, guiding future preservation efforts that increase value in the community as it evolves, build connection and meaning, and support and encourage building repurposing.

Goals, Objectives & Implementation

In addition to the following narrative, refer to Appendix VII for a matrix sorted by goal and by timeline.

Work geographically from the core, the historic downtown, outward to the surrounding areas.

Goal 1: Survey & Designation

From the survey, the public's top response to the question of responsibilities of the PHPC was identifying historic sites. Surveying historic sites was ranked lower, though still received more than 1/3 of the total number of respondents' marks.

Objective 1: Designate eligible resources to the National Register of Historic Places.

Listing in the NRHP is an honorary designation for the nation's historically and architecturally significant resources. There are likely dozens of buildings and sites, as well as historic districts, that are eligible for listing in the NRHP. Downtown is an obvious candidate pending results of an RLS. Additional sites in new surveys and re-surveys will be identified through other RLS's. In 2018, public input indicated that they would be in favor of NRHP nominations for the Anderson Cabin, Ross Park, and Greyhound Bus Depot. A nomination has been started for the Greyhound Bus Depot, but requires discussion and approval from the land owner, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe. The city owns the building however. See Objective 2 for Ross Park.

Implementation: Complete the process of updating the NRHP historic district nomination for downtown. Work with Shoshone-Bannock Tribe to finalize and submit the NRHP nomination for the Greyhound Bus Depot. Approach owners of the Anderson Cabin to assess their interest in designation.

Objective 2: Utilize intensive level surveys to provide documentation and determine eligibility for potentially eligible resources.

Intensive level survey (ILS) is the next step in the process of evaluating a potentially historic resource or group of resources for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. An ILS involves research on the property and its owners, and documentation of the property's physical appearance. And Instructions for each of those tasks are given below. The Portneuf River Canal is an early Army Corps of Engineers project that meets the 50 year age criteria and may be significant in other areas. An ILS would help determine if it is eligible for NRHP designation as a linear site. The city also has 32 parks that the PHPC desire work to be safe, usable, and fit into a connected greenbelt. As the city continues to implement its 2010 open space plan and other open space goals from the comprehensive plan, historic parks should be documented and considered for cultural landscape reports where appropriate in order to guide future alteration proposals so that parks maintain historic landscape and park characteristics. A few of the potentially historic parks to include could include the following:

- ❖ Alameda (ca. 1915)
- ❖ Ammon (ca. 1955)
- ❖ Halliwell (ca. 1939)
- ❖ Highland Golf Course (1962)
- ❖ N.O.P. (ca. 1940)
- ❖ Riverside Golf Course (1955)
- ❖ Ross (ca. 1930)
- ❖ Scardino (ca. 1960)

Implementation: Results of an RLS that is conducted may provide a recommendation for an ILS. Those recommendations should be prioritized by the HPC after receiving them to determine if an ILS is the right step in the process at that time. However, there are existing resources that could benefit from the additional research in an ILS to determine eligibility. Consider applying for CLG funding to support an ILS for the Portneuf River Canal, historic parks as a thematic ILS, and/or for other determined resources.

Objective 3: Conduct reconnaissance level surveys for areas of the city that have surpassed 50 years of age and appear to retain architectural integrity.

A reconnaissance level survey (RLS) is the most basic approach for systematically documenting and evaluating historic buildings. It is designed for dealing with large groups of buildings rather than for single sites. Most RLS's include all or a large portion of the buildings in a community. The primary purpose is to provide a "first cut" of buildings in a given area that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). RLS involves only a visual evaluation of properties, not an assessment of associated historical events or individuals. That information can only be obtained through historical research conducted as part of an intensive level survey, the next level of survey. The Bonneville neighborhood was the most recent RLS, which was completed in 2021.

The SHPO recommends that historic districts be re-surveyed every 20 years. The city is currently undertaking a reconnaissance level survey update for downtown, including the east side / Triangle District, which was the first designated historic district in 1983. Following that district, the next re-surveys should be ISU University Neighborhood Historic District (listed in 1984) and the East Side Downtown Historic District (listed in 1994).

Implementation: A quick visual inspection of several areas of the city led the consultant to identify seven areas of interest that may be targets for future RLS. See map in Appendix V.

One of these is above (east) of the ISU campus, which is an area that the public was interested in seeing the PHPC bring focus to after downtown. The 2019 HPP also identified the Pocatello Airport for a potential RLS while the PHPC identified the Lewis & Clark neighborhood and Satterfield / Highland neighborhood. Schedule a re-survey of the ISU University Neighborhood Historic District as it has been 30 years since it was designated in the NRHP.

Objective 4: Inventory the Basalt Cliffs in the southeast quarter of the city for archaeology.

While there are 57 archaeological sites documented within ICRIS, it is unknown to the consultant whether these are located in the Basalt Cliffs or if they are other sites across the city.

Implementation: The city, through a licensed Principal Investigator and/or through SHPO cooperation, should determine if any of the currently documented sites are within the Basalt Cliffs area. If a comprehensive documentation hasn't been completed, the city shall approach the Shoshone-Bannock about a collaborative project. If there is a positive indication, the city should apply for a CLG grant to inventory the historic features of the area that are known.

Goal 2: Public Education & Partnerships

Objective 1: Provide public education through interpretive signage, markers, or plaques.

According to the survey, the public desires to know more about the city and would welcome information that is in digital format, on interpretive markers or panels. The ordinance charges the PHPC with this responsibility as well stating, "Promote and conduct educational and interpretive programs regarding historic preservation and historic properties in the city."

Implementation: Review currently installed interpretive signage for historic resources, create a list of possible locations for additional signs, then initiate a public survey for additional input. Establish a marker / plaque program in historic areas to mesh with the walking tour brochures. Work with the Public Works Division to understand their timeline for establishing new wayfinding in the city and discuss options to identify historic neighborhoods through existing and new wayfinding signs.

Objective 2: Communicate with the public where they prefer to learn about historic preservation activities.

A key to success is effective communication. According to the survey, the public prefers to get their information through the city's website and social media.

Implementation: The PHPC has a robust website with most of the key information located on one page. However, many members of the public indicated a desire for information such as walking tour brochures, which leads to believing they have not visited the website. Therefore, regular posts on social media about the website should attract more users. The city should post a direct link to the building permits web page where an owner can file a building permit application for a Certificate of Appropriateness. Additional links to technical information will provide publicly-desired DIY guidance without hosting workshops.

Objective 3: Recognize work accomplished or historic preservation support by individuals, businesses, and organizations.

This objective could help satisfy the need to distinguish the PHPC from other organizations, raise their profile in a positive way, and give the community inspiration for future preservation efforts.

Implementation: Nominate individuals/companies/agencies through existing programs such as Preservation Idaho's Orchids and Onions. With sufficient capacity on the PHPC and staff, establish a local recognition program.

Objective 4: Seek greater integration between city planning and ISU planning.

The ISU campus could be its own historic district though it's under state jurisdiction. The entities share a boundary relationship that requires perforated lines rather than hardened. There are significant historic resources on campus where HPC could assist with designations.

Implementation: Hold at least one meeting annually between city planning / PHPC and ISU campus planning to discuss upcoming goals for both entities and how they can work toward common goals that benefit the city as a whole. Consider assisting to develop a historic walk on campus, that highlight the most recognized historic buildings as well as newer landmarks like Holt (ICCU) Arena.

Objective 5: Publicly distinguish the PHPC from Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc. (HDPI).

The name of the PHPC is the industry standard for municipal organizations, so it would be difficult and unfair for them to change their name. Unfortunately, HDPI has been around since 1991 and therefore also has a name that is ingrained in the local community and to it as an organization. So, it would be equally unfair to request for HDPI to change their name again. It was formerly named Old Town Pocatello, Inc. Though for a business improvement district, the name is more unconventional.

Implementation: There are no easy answers to resolve this quandary. One single task, even changing a name, won't resolve these issues. Therefore, the PHPC must consistently promote their name and work through public education opportunities such as programs and events, decision-making (such as an annual report), preservation projects, and planning efforts.

Objective 6: Continue to provide public programs to increase citizens' awareness of Pocatello's heritage and the economic and aesthetic value of historic preservation.

Implementation: Given limited capacity, target opportunities to occasional publications (like when new NRHP districts are designated), historic preservation month (annually in May), and regional collaborative opportunities. Depending on the capacity of the PHPC

and/or staff, consider offering events such as guest speakers, and neighborhood and landmark tours. Partner with local institutions such as the public library, the Chamber of Commerce, ISU (Anthropology, History, Library), Bannock County Historical Society, Friends of Brady Chapel, Preservation Idaho, Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc., Museum of Natural History, the University Library, etc.

Goal 3: Policy & Incentives

More than half of respondents to the survey answer that the PHPC had a responsibility to connect historic property owners with financial incentives. In addition, the public believes that the PHPC should balance historic preservation with other property development goals, and that starts with preservation-supportive policies.

Objective 1: Establish a land acknowledgment for the city to honor original indigenous inhabitants.

Land acknowledgment is a traditional custom that dates back centuries in many Native nations and communities. Today, land acknowledgments are used by Native Peoples and non-Natives to recognize Indigenous Peoples who are the original stewards of the lands on which we now live. Before public events and other important gatherings hosted by the city, a speaker offers this acknowledgment displayed in the quote container on behalf of everyone present.

After millennia of Native history, and centuries of displacement and dispossession, acknowledging original Indigenous inhabitants is complex. Many places in the Americas have been home to different Native Nations over time, and many Indigenous people no longer live on lands to which they have ancestral ties. Even so, Native Nations, communities, families, and individuals today sustain their sense of belonging to ancestral homelands and protect these connections through Indigenous languages, oral traditions, ceremonies, and other forms of cultural expression. The city' acknowledgment would be intended to recognize the Indigenous peoples who have lived where we now work over the long span of human history and the large contemporary Native population that lives in the Pocatello area today.

Speaking and hearing words of recognition is an important first step in creating collaborative, accountable, continuous, and respectful relationships with Indigenous nations and communities.⁴³

Implementation: Reach out directly to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe to ask how they want to be recognized through a land acknowledgment. Spend time discussing all the different opportunities the city could give the land acknowledgment in order to make a clear recommendation. Work with the mayor and individual council members to educate them on the purpose behind establishing a land acknowledgment and build support for adopting one.

⁴³ <https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/informational/land-acknowledgment>

Objective 2: Support the city and Planning Division in their implementation of SmartCode, the city's form based code.

Given that a form-based code (FBC) is a way to regulate development that controls building form first and building use second, with the purpose of achieving a particular type of "place" or built environment based on a community vision. FBC is a planning method that replaces traditional zoning, allowing for more flexibility in use while maintain community character. Thus, it can work effectively in tandem with historic preservation goals.

Implementation: When the opportunity arises to provide input, schedule review of the SmartCode as an agenda item for presentation, discussion, and written feedback from the PHPC. Seek to be supportive, yet critical in the best interest of preservation citywide.

Objective 3: Enforce preservation regulations, when necessary, within the historic district(s) and at local landmark sites.

The PHPC identified enforcement as a problem within the city structure. Without consistent and persistent enforcement, historic buildings are allowed to be altered without required public hearings and permits, and in some cases allowed to deteriorate without timely intervention.

Implementation: Schedule opportunities to conduct site visits with enforcement staff to observe and describe issues with historic buildings. Seek information from enforcement about their process of identification of issues, initial processing, and follow through. Provide additional training to enforcement professionals through professional development.

Objective 4: Promote and utilize existing historic preservation incentives.

The largest available financial incentive for historic preservation that is available in Idaho, as well as nationally, is the federal rehabilitation tax credit. This is sometimes also referred to as the federal investment tax credit. Since its inception in the mid-1980s, the program has been the single most successful tool for saving and rehabilitating historic structures in the U.S., leveraging hundreds of millions of dollars in private investment every year. Overseen by the NPS and the Internal Revenue Service, and facilitated in Idaho by the SHPO, the program allows for a 20% tax credit for qualifying rehabilitation expenditures on a property that is listed in the NRHP and is used for commercial (income-producing purposes). While there are other criteria to meet in order to qualify, applying early in the project planning process is recommended.

Implementation: The HPC should promote the federal rehabilitation historic tax credit to property owners of NRHP-designated and potentially eligible commercial buildings through targeted personal outreach. The SHPO can help you prepare accurate information for this outreach. Should occur through annual promotion by direct mailing to commercial property owners and through Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc. during in-person meetings and through their e-newsletter.

Objective 5: Participate in statewide efforts to establish historic preservation incentives.

Unfortunately, there are no historic preservation incentives available at the state and local levels at this time. At one time, the city had a façade improvement grant program funded by Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). The HPC believes that cost of rehabilitation and ongoing maintenance is an issue blocking greater preservation. And the public responded to the survey that they greatly desire incentives for residential rehabilitation.

Implementation: This is also a strategy within Goal 3 of the Comprehensive Plan. Regularly communicate the importance of a statewide incentive within Pocatello to the SHPO and Preservation Idaho. When opportunities arise, activate the HPC and city leadership to support efforts to new and increased incentives. This can include letters, personal meetings and site visits, and lobbying to elected officials.

Objective 6: Participate in Section 106 reviews.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to consider the effects on historic properties of projects they carry out, assist, fund, permit, license, abandon, or approve throughout the country. If a federal or federally-assisted project has the potential to affect historic properties, a Section 106 review will take place. The federal agency is responsible for identifying potentially affected historic properties, assessing the project's potential for adverse effects, and consulting to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects, where identified.

Section 106 gives the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), interested parties, and the public the chance to weigh in on these matters before a final decision is made. The process is an important tool for citizens to lend their voice in protecting and maintaining historic properties in their communities. More information in the Section 106 process can be found through the ACHP on their [website](#).

Implementation: The PHPC (and/or the staff) should engage in the Section 106 process whenever the opportunity is given in order to provide an opinion about the affects to historic properties and guidance for potential avoidance or minimizing the affect. If mitigation is required, the PHPC will continue to participate in Section 106 discussions about mitigation options and implementation.

Objective 7: Obtain stronger support from the city council.

In recent years, appeals of PHPC decisions have been overturned by the city council which undermines their regulatory authority as well as the trust in professionalism and expertise of this appointed body. In order to ensure consistency in decision-making, the administrative staff and PHPC require stronger support for autonomy to execute the responsibility afforded them by city code.

Implementation: Given the recently-approved, updated Pocatello Downtown Historic District Design Standards, decision-making for Certificates of Appropriateness downtown is more black-and-white than interpretation under the previous guidelines. City Council should allow the PHPC at least one year of decision-making and receive a report from the PHPC and staff on the effectiveness of the standards.

Objective 8: Internally lead and externally support transformative projects that will raise the city's visibility and contribute to its economy.

With feedback from the community survey, the city's first priority should be resolving issues with The Monarch "building." Following the fire, it has been around long enough that the public is considering it an eyesore and they are at the point that they want to see change at that site. Secondly, the public desires that the Yellowstone Hotel be fully rehabilitated. The first option to consider would be a downtown boutique hotel, which is needed. This is a complex project that will require external assistance to facilitate. Other transformative projects would include focused redevelopment and compatible infill in the East Side / Triangle District, rehabilitation and reopening of the Train Depot and/or Bus Depot, and moving city hall to the former federal building downtown. The last option is supported by the Downtown Development Plan and Comprehensive Plan. Other projects may include streetscape improvements in downtown that provide improved ADA, sidewalk space for outdoor dining, and connect historic areas for non-auto mobility, and the conversion of the upper stories of downtown historic buildings for housing.

Implementation: The PHPC must be mindful of their role as advisors. Without advocating, they should keep major ideas at the forefront of the minds of city leaders as well as the public. At a regular meeting, prioritize the list above and seek staff input as to how to approach the top two priorities. This may include internal meetings, site visits with elected officials, and discussion with outside professionals in order to put together a strategic plan for each priority. Seek to utilize the strengths and spheres of influence of each PHPC member within the strategy.

Objective 9: New construction infill should be targeted for parking lots and not to replace historic buildings, regardless of designation.

Implementation: There are many opportunities within the downtown area for commercial infill that do not require demolition of historic buildings. These sites should be the only option for new construction to occur. The city's Business Development Division, along with the Chamber and Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc. should collaboratively promote these sites to attract new development. Within the wider downtown area, the Mountainview (formerly Whittier) neighborhood has additional opportunities to target for new infill development.

Objective 10: Update the Historic Preservation Plan

This historic preservation plan is intended to have a ten-year time frame of application and therefore should be renewed by 2035. However, the commission should also revisit the plan formally every year to monitor their progress and make adjustments in the timeline as necessary.

Implementation: The PHPC should apply for a CLG grant from the Idaho SHPO in 2033 in order to create a new historic preservation plan in 2034.

Goal 4: Training & Operations

Objective 1: Provide regular training for the PHPC.

Historic preservation commissioners require continuing education and professional training as they are involved in the management, preservation, and stewardship of cultural heritage. Training can be provided by staff, commission peers, consultants, or off-site conferences, workshops, and meetings. The field of historic preservation continues to evolve in principles, philosophy, standards, interpretation, and technology. Training will assist commissioners in keeping current with the field.

Implementation: The PHPC should set aside regular time at meetings for local training to the PHPC by staff or guests. Topics could include preservation trends, philosophy, rehabilitation techniques or materials, and planning efforts. The HPC could consider utilizing partners for high-level training such as NAPC CAMP training in Pocatello for the PHPC, local architects, professors from ISU, and the NAACP for cross-agency training. CAMP, if it were held as a regional training in southeast or southern Idaho, may be eligible for CLG funding.

Objective 2: Consider out of state training opportunities.

Currently, there is not a preservation or heritage-related conference in Idaho. And not all training can be, or should be, facilitated locally. Out of state opportunities can broaden the perspective of commissioners and staff, connecting them to the broader movement and people engaged nationwide. Staff has attended national conferences on occasion and have found them to be worthwhile for making connections and expanding thinking about preservation's local role.

Implementation: The National Association of Preservation Commissions (NAPC) holds a national conference every other year and provides excellent programming that is targeted to the PHPC. The nearest major and regularly-occurring statewide conference is in Colorado. This annual conference attracts of 1,000 people from across the region to Denver each winter and is an affordable alternative to a national conference. The PHPC should apply for CLG grants to support out of state training opportunities and professional development and rotate them between different commissioners and staff.

Objective 3: Consider opportunities for training building and enforcement officials in interpreting building codes for historic buildings.

Discussions with the PHPC indicate that building officials may not be as familiar with flexibility in the International Building Code (IBC) as it applies to existing and historic buildings. There is a complexity to rehabilitation that is already dissuading owners from taking action. Particularly for building inspectors, it was noted that the fire code is the most difficult interpretation. City investment in additional training for these professionals to understand how others work within the gray area while still managing risk could lead to saving more buildings and making rehabilitation possible by reducing unnecessary costs.

Implementation: Find opportunities for specialized training and request the department's cooperation to provide that to building and enforcement officials on a rotating basis.

Objective 4: Review the historic district design standards regularly.

The Pocatello Historic Downtown Design Standards were adopted by city council in July 2024.

Implementation: The PHPC shall review the standards for applicability and effectiveness every two years as part of a work session/training with the staff and/or a preservation consultant.

Objective 5: Minimize turnover of members of the PHPC.

While there have been many dedicated members of the PHPC over the decades, there have also been appointees that have served terms shorter than the standard three years. Consistent turnover leads to inconsistent decision making, continual time investment in basic-level training, and

Implementation: Seek members that will fully commit to the full three-year term. Provide benefits and incentives for their continued service including unique training opportunities that include both preservation topics and team building, PHPC socials, and recognition outside of meetings.

Objective 6: Raise funds to support the work of the PHPC.

The PHPC is not provided with an annual budget to conduct their work. Therefore, they are completely reliant on CLG grants from the SHPO, other special project funding, and external fundraising. Fortunately, the city has been financially supporting qualified and skilled staff in the

Planning Division to support the HPC and facilitate preservation internally. However, that is not enough to implement programs that will broaden public support for preservation and raise confidence in the work of the PHPC, and in turn, the city.

Implementation: The HPC (via the staff) should regularly apply for CLG grants to support survey, designation, public education, and training. The preferred occurrence to make those applications is annually. However, in order to facilitate this plan's full implementation, the HPC requires annual funds. If they are to do educational programs or brochures, or awards, the city must provide them with a minor amount of annual line-item funding beyond their grants and administrative/staff support funds.

CLG Grants

The city desired to have an outline of potential projects that could be funded by CLG grants to select from over the 10 year lifespan of the historic preservation plan. The following breakdown the objectives into those that would be eligible for one-time or annual or regular funding from the CLG program.

One-time Funding

- 1.1 NRHP designations (each designation would be one-time funding)
- 1.2 Intensive level surveys (each survey would be one-time funding)
- 1.3 Reconnaissance level surveys (each survey would be one-time funding)
- 1.4 Inventory the Basalt Cliffs
- 2.1 Interpretive signage, markers, or plaques (could be one time or regular)
- 3.7 Study and/or strategize for transformative projects
- 3.9 Update the historic preservation plan
- 4.1 Training such as CAMP (also relates to 4.5)

Annual / Regular Funding

- 2.1 Interpretive signage, markers, or plaques (could be one time or regular)
- 2.3 Recognize accomplishments (depending on the program, may be regular)
- 2.6 Regular public programs and/or publications
- 3.3 Promote the federal HTC to downtown property owners
- 4.1 Regular training that utilizes consultants (also relates to 4.5)
- 4.2 Out of state training and professional development (also relates to 4.5)
- 4.3 Building and enforcement official training

Archaeology

Archaeological sites are defined as the remains of past human activities that are generally confined to a specific location (i.e., they have a discreet boundary) and include artifacts and features, such as hearths/fire pits, dwellings, and special activity areas, such as natural resource processing locations. Such sites tend not to have standing buildings or structures, unless they are in ruins, though some exceptions can be made. Compared to historical buildings and structures, archaeological sites are more difficult to identify without formal surveys to find them. This is because the vast majority of sites consist of little more than artifacts scattered on the ground surface and cannot be seen from a distance. Additionally, some sites may be buried and not visible on the ground surface. Archaeological sites can date to any time period or multiple time periods. There are no archaeological sites documented on the historic sites list (Appendix IV), although there are likely hundreds of other sites that have been documented but are not public information. Most of these sites were likely documented on public land and through investigative efforts that occurred in compliance with state or federal regulations associated with development or use of those public lands. Far fewer sites have been reported on private land. This difference is based on where the identification surveys have occurred rather than a true difference in the locations of sites. However though, there are equal chances of sites being located on both private and public land.

Regulations

Archaeological sites are protected through a series of state and federal laws; however, there are limits on when and where these laws apply. Primary among these is the NHPA, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (as amended), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, and a series of Idaho State statutes protecting human burials. The State does not have a state-level law equivalent to the NHPA or its associated Section 106 process, though Title 67, Chapter 41 of the State Code does establish the ISHS and sets forth requirements for permits to excavate archaeological sites and offers other requirements for the protection of prehistoric human burials and grave goods. There otherwise do not appear to be any statutes specific to the undertakings of state agencies or the management of state lands as they pertain to archaeological resources. Such laws are found in some surrounding states. The Idaho SHPO does state the following goal in its preservation plan:

Goal 4: Ensuring proper documentation and curation of archaeological resources per State standards.

At the local level, the Pocatello Historic Preservation Ordinance, while not specifically calling out archaeological sites as qualifying resources, does appear to include archaeological resources in that it states the ordinance applies to “historic properties” for activities such as surveys, acquisition, cooperation, designation, and education. As such, the previously discussed goals and objectives of the ordinance also apply to archaeological resources under the same conditions and parameters they apply to other cultural resources.

Requirements for Federal Undertakings

The NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR §800), as well as ARPA and NAGPRA, apply solely to federal agencies and federal lands. As such, if a federal agency would issue a permit, approval (e.g., to use lands they own or manage), funding, or other authorization to carry out an action (e.g., a development project, demolition, etc.), that federal agency must comply with the NHPA/36 CFR §800. In the absence of federal agency or federal land involvement, only relevant state or local ordinances would apply. It is, however, important to note that the NHPA/36 CFR §800 may apply to activities on private lands if a federal nexus is involved in an action on that land. For example, the need for a permit to dredge or fill wetlands or waters of the U.S. on private lands may trigger the NHPA/36 CFR §800. Specifically, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who issues such permits, would be required to follow the NHPA/36 CFR §800 in issuing that permit, even if all of the lands are owned by private parties and all funding is private.

The NHPA/36 CFR §800 process comprises several steps and involves the Idaho SHPO. These steps include identifying an area of potential effects (APE), which is the geographic area within which effects from the agency’s action, such as approving an oil well to be constructed on their land, would occur and could either directly or indirectly impact cultural resources that may be present there. The definition of this APE includes consultation with the Idaho SHPO, federally recognized Native American Tribes with patrimonial claims to the area in which the action would occur, and other stakeholders (referred to as “consulting parties” in 36 CFR §800) with demonstrated interest in the cultural resources that could be impacted. From here, the federal agency works with these same parties to determine an approach to identifying cultural resources in the APE. For APEs likely to contain or possibly containing archaeological resources, this approach usually includes a field inspection by a qualified archaeologist walking parallel lines across the APE looking for archaeological sites. These sites are then documented and evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP. This is followed by an assessment of the undertaking’s effects on those sites that are determined eligible for the National Register under one or more of its four criteria. These last two steps (site eligibility and site effects) also are carried out with the federal agency consulting with the Idaho SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties. If adverse effects to

eligible sites are likely to occur, the federal agency will work with these same parties to determine appropriate mitigation to compensate for the impact. Very frequently with archaeological sites, the appropriate mitigation involves at least partial excavation of the site to recover scientific, historical, and cultural information it may contain. While excavation is commonly preferred, it is not the only acceptable mitigation measure for archaeological sites, and other options may be implemented. Completing the 36 CFR §800 process can take several months depending on the nature of the undertaking, the number and types of sites involved, and the effects those sites are anticipated to incur. As such, it is strongly advisable to initiate this process early in project planning/execution so that delays are minimized.

Requirements for State, Local, or Private Undertakings

In the absence of a federal nexus, there are no requirements for state, local, or private parties to take special measures to protect cultural resources, including archaeological sites, except in the case of human burials, which are discussed separately in the section below. State, local, or private parties who wish to take action on non-federal lands using non-federal funding and not requiring any federal permits, approvals, or authorizations may do so without following any specific regulatory process. On private land, cultural resources found there, excluding human remains, belong to the landowner, who may treat them however they see fit. Despite the exemption from the federal regulations, best practice strongly encourages due diligence consideration and treatment of cultural resources if discovered during actions on state, local, or private land. Landowners who discover notable archaeological sites on their property (i.e., anything beyond a single artifact or small number of artifacts) are encouraged to leave the site undisturbed, at least temporarily, and report it to the HPC. The HPC may or may not have the resources to address the discovery and will advise the landowner if they can be of additional support to at least help document the site before it is disturbed or destroyed. The HPC may also choose to contact allied organizations such as the Idaho SHPO and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe for guidance. If no support or guidance is available, the landowner may proceed with their action as planned.

Requirements for Addressing Human Remains

Human remains, whether dating to the historic or prehistoric period, are protected by state and federal law regardless of land ownership, funding, permits, approvals, etc. On federal lands, NAGPRA specifically requires federal agencies to protect prehistoric burials and work with modern Native American Tribes to identify the cultural ancestry of the deceased individual such that the remains, if they cannot remain on federal land and still be protected from damage or looting, can

be repatriated to the Tribe closest to their likely ancestry. The 36 CFR §800 regulations generally also apply to human burials on federal lands or discovered through other federal action regardless of whether those remains date to the prehistoric or historic period. Should human remains be discovered on federal lands, they should be protected from further damage and reported to the land management agency. The agency is then responsible for addressing the discovery.

Idaho state laws protect human burials regardless of age but do not trump federal laws when federal lands are involved. Generally speaking, it is a crime under state law to disturb a human burial except when said disturbance is associated with an approved archaeological excavation conducted by a qualified archaeologist or involves the recovery of the remains by law enforcement or similarly authorized parties.

If human remains are discovered on private, local, or state lands, they should be protected from further damage by covering them with protective material (e.g., rebury them, use a tarp or sheet of plywood, etc.) and ensuring no human or animal disturbance can occur, then notifying local law enforcement of the discovery. Law enforcement will respond to the discovery and make an effort to determine if the remains are modern and could represent the victim of a crime or if they appear older. They may engage the services of a forensic anthropologist to help make this determination. At that point, law enforcement will either oversee the disposition of the remains (if modern) or turn the site over to the Idaho SHPO or other appropriate governmental agency to address. In no case should portions of the remains or artifacts associated with the burial be collected by anyone other than the authorized party. Additionally, it is a common concern of Native American Tribes that the remains of their ancestors not be photographed or displayed unless necessary to complete the documentation and assessment of those remains. Casual photographs and “candid” of the remains are strongly discouraged out of respect for these cultural sensitivities.

Appendix I. Acronyms

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (federal agency)

APE - Area of potential effects

ARPA - Archaeological Resources Protection Act

BCE – Before Current Era (a non-secular academic alternative to using BC for historical eras of time)

CDBG – Community Development Block Grants (federal funding)

CE – Current Era (a non-secular academic alternative to using AD for historical eras of time)

CIB – Community Impact Board

CLG – Certified Local Government

GPS – Global Positioning System

HPC – Historic Preservation Commission (Idaho Falls)

IDEC – Idaho District Export Council (non-profit organization)

IHSI – Idaho Historic Sites Inventory

ILS – Intensive Level Survey

IRS – Internal Revenue Service (federal agency)

ISHS – Idaho State Historical Society (parent state agency of SHPO)

MOI – Museum of Idaho

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act

NPS – National Park Service (federal agency)

NRHP – National Register of Historic Places

NTHP – National Trust of Historic Preservation (nonprofit)

PDF – Portable Document Format (Adobe product)

RDA – Redevelopment Agency

RLS – Reconnaissance Level Survey

SHPO – Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (state agency)

Appendix II. Bibliography

< PENDING FINAL DRAFT >

Appendix III. Historic Preservation Ordinance

17.02.800: HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION:

A. Commission Created; Appointment; And Terms:

1. The historic preservation commission shall consist of seven (7) members.
2. Members of the commission, at least five (5) of whom shall be residents of the city, shall demonstrate an interest in the historical and architectural development of the city, and shall be appointed with due regard to the proper representation of such fields as history, architectural history, architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning, engineering, archaeology, and law.
3. Members shall be appointed by the mayor with the consent of the city council, and shall serve terms of three (3) years. Members may be reappointed upon approval of the council. Members of the commission with three (3) or more unexcused absences from scheduled meetings in any twelve (12) month period may be removed from the commission at the discretion of the mayor. An "unexcused absence" is defined as one for which the member has not notified the planning and development services department at least twenty four (24) hours in advance of the meeting.
4. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments and the appointee shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.
5. The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed by the city for approved expenses incurred in connection with their duties.

B. Commission Organization:

1. The commission shall have the power to make whatever rules are necessary for the execution of its duties as set forth in this chapter, subject to approval by the city council.
2. The members of the commission shall choose officers who shall serve one year terms as chairman and vice chairman. The chairman shall preside at meetings of the commission. The vice chairman shall, in case of absence or disability of the chairman, perform the duties of the chairman.
3. All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, and the commission shall keep a record of its resolutions, proceedings and actions. The commission shall meet at least monthly, and when applications are pending, within the time periods prescribed by this or other ordinances.
4. The planning and development services department shall provide staff assistance to the commission.

C. Commission Duties: The commission shall be advisory to the council and shall be authorized to:

1. Conduct surveys of local historic properties;
2. Recommend the acquisition of fee and lesser interests in historic properties, including adjacent or associated lands, by purchase, bequest, or donation;
3. Recommend methods and procedures necessary to preserve, restore, maintain and operate historic properties under the ownership or control of the city;
4. Recommend the lease, sale, other transfer or disposition of historic properties;
5. Cooperate with federal, state, and local governments in the pursuance of the objectives of historic preservation;
6. Recommend the designation of historic districts and individual landmarks to the city council;
7. Recommend ordinances and otherwise provide information for the purposes of historic preservation in the city;
8. Promote and conduct educational and interpretive programs on historic preservation and historic properties in the city;
9. Enter, solely in performance of its official duties and only at reasonable times, upon private lands for examination or survey thereof. However, no member, employee, or agent of the commission may enter any private property, building, or structure without the express written consent or physical presence of the owner or occupant thereof;
10. Under the procedures set forth in this chapter, review applications for certificates of appropriateness for new construction, alterations, signage, or demolition within designated local historic districts, and applications for historic building alteration certificates of appropriateness for historic properties or landmarks, and approve, approve with conditions, or deny the certificates, subject to appeal by the applicant to the city council;
11. Perform any other duties the council may deem appropriate.

D. Commission Funding: The city council may make funds available to the commission for grant matching purposes, or for projects deemed suitable by the council. The city treasurer may retain any such funds in a special account and any balances may be carried over to the next fiscal year if approved by the council. (Ord. 2846 § 1, 2008)

17.04.210: HISTORIC PRESERVATION OVERLAY (HPO):

A. Purpose: The purpose of this chapter is to promote the preservation and protection of buildings, sites, monuments, structures, and areas of historic importance or interest within the city, by preserving and regulating historic landmarks, properties and districts which reflect elements of its cultural, social, economic, political, archaeological and architectural history; to preserve and enhance the quality of neighborhoods; to foster economic development.

B. Applicability: This overlay district shall apply to all locally designated historic districts and locally designated individual properties or landmarks. Where the provisions of the HPO and OTO overlap, only the standards of the HPO shall apply.

C. Local District And Individual Property/Landmark Designation Generally: The city may establish by ordinance one or more local historic districts and/or individual property/landmark designations within the area of its jurisdiction using the criteria and procedures set forth in this chapter.

D. District And Individual Property/Landmark Designation Procedures:

1. Designation of an area as a local historic district may be requested by the council or the historic preservation commission, or, upon payment of the appropriate fees, by a majority of owners of the property located within the area of the proposed district. Owners of property on the National Register of Historic Places may also petition for local designation as a historic property/landmark under this chapter. Upon receipt of such a request, if survey and nomination reports are not available, the historic preservation commission shall make an investigation of the historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural significance of the buildings, structures, features, sites, or surroundings proposed for designation, based on the criteria set forth in this chapter. Upon completion of this investigation, the historic preservation commission shall prepare a report containing its findings and recommendations concerning the area proposed for designation.

2. Copies of the report shall be transmitted to the city council and to the applicant(s), if any. A hearing shall be scheduled before the city council within forty five (45) days of the date of submission of the report. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such hearing shall be given at least fifteen (15) days prior to such hearing by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and by a written notice of such hearing by first class mail to the owners of all properties proposed for designation.

3. Council action may take any of the following forms:

- a. Approval of the designation as presented;
- b. Rejection of the designation;
- c. Approval of the designation, with modifications.

Regardless of which of the aforementioned options is chosen, the council shall prepare formal findings of fact and conclusions setting forth their decision and the reasons therefor.

4. The planning and development services department shall notify all property owners affected, in writing, by first class mail, of the council's decision. Notification shall be made within thirty (30) days from the date of the council meeting at which the decision was made.

5. Upon passage of the ordinance, a copy of the ordinance shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder for each property within the boundaries of the designated district, and notice of such designation shall be given to the tax assessor of the county.

6. The planning and development services department shall submit a copy of the ordinance and a list of addresses affected by the designation to the building department and shall also maintain a register of such properties, landmarks, and districts.

E. Selection Criteria For Locally Designating Districts And Individual Property/Landmarks: Any site, building, group of buildings, structure or object may be recommended by the historic preservation commission for preservation as a local historic property, landmark or district if it:

1. Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state or nation;

2. Is associated with the life of a person significant in the past;

3. Is the site of a historic event with a significant effect upon society;

4. Exhibits the characteristic architectural style of a recognized historical era;

5. Is the work of an architect, designer, craftsman, or builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the city, state or nation;

6. Contains elements of engineering design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represent a significant innovation;

7. Owing to its unique location, landscape, or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or city, such as "Red Hill" on the Idaho State University campus;

8. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

F. Amendment Or Rescission Of Designation:

1. If any building, structure, site, object, area of historical importance, or district which has been designated as a historic property, landmark, or district has ceased to comply with the necessary criteria or no longer exhibits the characteristics which qualified it for designation, consideration of amendment or rescission may be requested by an individual property owner or a majority of property owners within a district, the historic preservation commission, or the city council. The historic preservation commission may recommend that such property or properties be excluded from the boundary of the district, or if the district as a whole no longer meets such criteria, the historic preservation commission may recommend rescission of the historic designation.

2. The procedure with respect to rescission or amendment of historic designation shall be the same as that required for the original designation.

3. The historic preservation commission may, at its own expense, secure its own professional evaluation. The owner shall provide access for such an evaluation during normal business hours or at such time as is mutually agreeable, or the request may be denied.

G. Certificate Of Appropriateness; Required:

1. In order to preserve the integrity of historic buildings and structures within a designated historic district, and to ensure that any new buildings, signs, or structures constructed within a designated historic district shall be compatible within such district, no exterior portion or feature of any building, site, structure or object within the district shall be demolished or altered, no new construction shall be undertaken, and no outdoor sign shall be erected following the designation of a historic property, until after an application for a certificate of appropriateness has been submitted to and approved by the historic preservation commission.

2. No building or sign permits may be issued for exterior remodeling, rehabilitation, or renovation of any property or landmark situated within a designated historic district without proof that a certificate of appropriateness has been issued.

3. No person may commence construction, demolition, alteration, signage, or the like, within a designated historic district or to a historic property or landmark, without having received a certificate of appropriateness for such work, regardless of whether or not a building permit is required for such work.

4. No certificate of appropriateness is required for interior work on any historic structure or any structure within a historic district, except as provided in this subsection. The historic preservation commission shall have no jurisdiction over any work regarding the interior of any such structure or building, unless in the judgment of the building official, a contemplated remodeling project could affect structural integrity, in which case the building official may deny the permit or require a certificate of appropriateness from the historic preservation commission.

H. Certificate Of Appropriateness; Application Process:

1. An application for a new construction or an alteration certificate of appropriateness within a designated local historic district shall contain the following information:

- a. A clear statement of the proposed work, including colors, materials, landscaping, canopies, and signs;
- b. Plans illustrating the size, height and completed appearance of the proposed work;
- c. A site plan showing all existing buildings and structures and the proposed work;
- d. Any other project information deemed necessary by the historic preservation commission.

2. The historic preservation commission shall consider all applications for certificates of appropriateness within forty five (45) days of receipt by the planning and development services department of a complete application and all supporting materials.

3. The historic preservation commission may issue a certificate of appropriateness either with or without conditions to further the purposes of this section or decline to issue one. The historic preservation commission shall state, for inclusion in the minutes as well as in the findings, the reasons for its decision. The decision shall be in the form of written findings, which must be mailed, along with the certificate, if issued, by first class mail to the applicant no later than twenty one (21) days following the conclusion of the meeting at which the decision was made. The applicant may appeal the historic preservation commission's decision to the city council by written request submitted to the planning and development services department within thirty (30) days of the date of the written decision.

I. Certificate Of Appropriateness; Standards For Review: In reviewing applications for certificates of appropriateness for new construction or alterations of buildings, sites, structures, and objects within a historic district, the criteria for review are as follows:

1. Adverse impacts to the historical integrity of the property or structure shall be minimized.
 - a. Changes to the defining characteristics of the building or site shall be minimized.
 - b. Removal of historic materials and features of the building or site shall be avoided.
 - c. Historic materials shall be retained where possible. Where not feasible, compatible materials shall be encouraged.

2. The proposed work shall be compatible with the property or structure itself, as well as the surrounding neighborhood or district. Consideration shall be given to exterior design, site layout, proportion, detail, scale, color, texture, and materials.

3. Landscaping shall be compatible with the historic character of the property itself, as well as with the surrounding neighborhood or district.

4. The style, materials, size and location of signs shall be compatible with the historic character and scale of the property or structure as well as to the surrounding neighborhood or district.

5. The historic preservation commission must consider the property's suitability for preservation or restoration; educational value; cost for preservation or restoration; cost of acquisition, restoration, maintenance, operation, or repairs; possibilities for adaptive or alternative use of the property; appraised value and administrative and financial responsibility of any person or organization willing to underwrite all or a portion of such costs.

J. Demolition; Procedures; Hearing Required:

1. Applications for total or partial demolition of a locally designated historic property shall be submitted by the owner of the property to the planning and development services department and shall contain all information required for a certificate of appropriateness as set forth in this chapter. In addition, demolition applications must be accompanied by a detailed structural analysis conducted by a licensed architect or structural engineer. The reasons for the building's demolition and the urgency, if any, for so doing must be fully set out in writing. Any emergency demolition, as required by currently adopted building codes, ordered by the building official could take place without review by the historic preservation commission, but the building official shall notify the historic preservation commission of any such order.

2. The historic preservation commission shall hold a public hearing within forty five (45) days after the planning and development services department's receipt of the demolition request. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such hearing shall be given at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and by written notice by regular first class mail to the applicant and property owners within a three hundred foot (300') radius of the applicant's property lines.

3. The historic preservation commission may, at its own expense, secure its own professional evaluation of the building. The owner must provide access for such an evaluation during regular business hours or at such other time as is mutually agreeable, or the request may be denied.

4. Within thirty (30) days following completion of such hearing, the historic preservation commission shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for a demolition permit based on the testimony and materials presented. In the case of approval, or approval with conditions, additional bond coverage or irrevocable letter of credit or other appropriate guarantee deemed acceptable by the city may be required to ensure completion of the work as approved, including removal of debris and restoration of the land to a neat and orderly condition. All demolition decisions of the historic preservation commission shall be in writing and include findings of fact and conclusions of law and a copy shall be sent to the applicant by first class mail and a copy transmitted to the building department of the city, which department shall issue any permit approved by the historic preservation commission, providing applicable state, federal, and city regulations have been complied with.

5. Extension of this time period may only occur by mutual consent of the owner and the historic preservation commission.

6. Any applicant aggrieved by a determination of the historic preservation commission may appeal to the city council by written request submitted to the planning and development services department within thirty (30) days of the date of the written decision.

K. Repairs: Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior feature of a historic building, landmark, or structure within a historic district that does not involve a change in design, material, color, or outer appearance thereof. Minimal repairs to masonry, including cleaning and repointing, are permitted without review by the historic preservation commission only if historically appropriate techniques are employed (i.e., no sandblasting, sealants, or portland cement).

L. Property Maintenance:

1. The neglect of any locally designated historic property or any property within a locally established historic district is expressly prohibited. The owner of a designated historic property, landmark, structure, or area shall not permit it to fall into a state of disrepair which may result in the deterioration of any exterior appurtenance or architectural feature so as to produce a detrimental effect upon the character of the district as a whole, or upon the life and character of a building, structure, site, or landmark.

2. The historic preservation commission may cooperate with city staff responsible for property maintenance enforcement to ensure the preservation of designated historic properties. City staff may provide quarterly reports to the historic preservation commission regarding the compliance of historic buildings with this code's provisions relating to structural integrity and aesthetic standards.

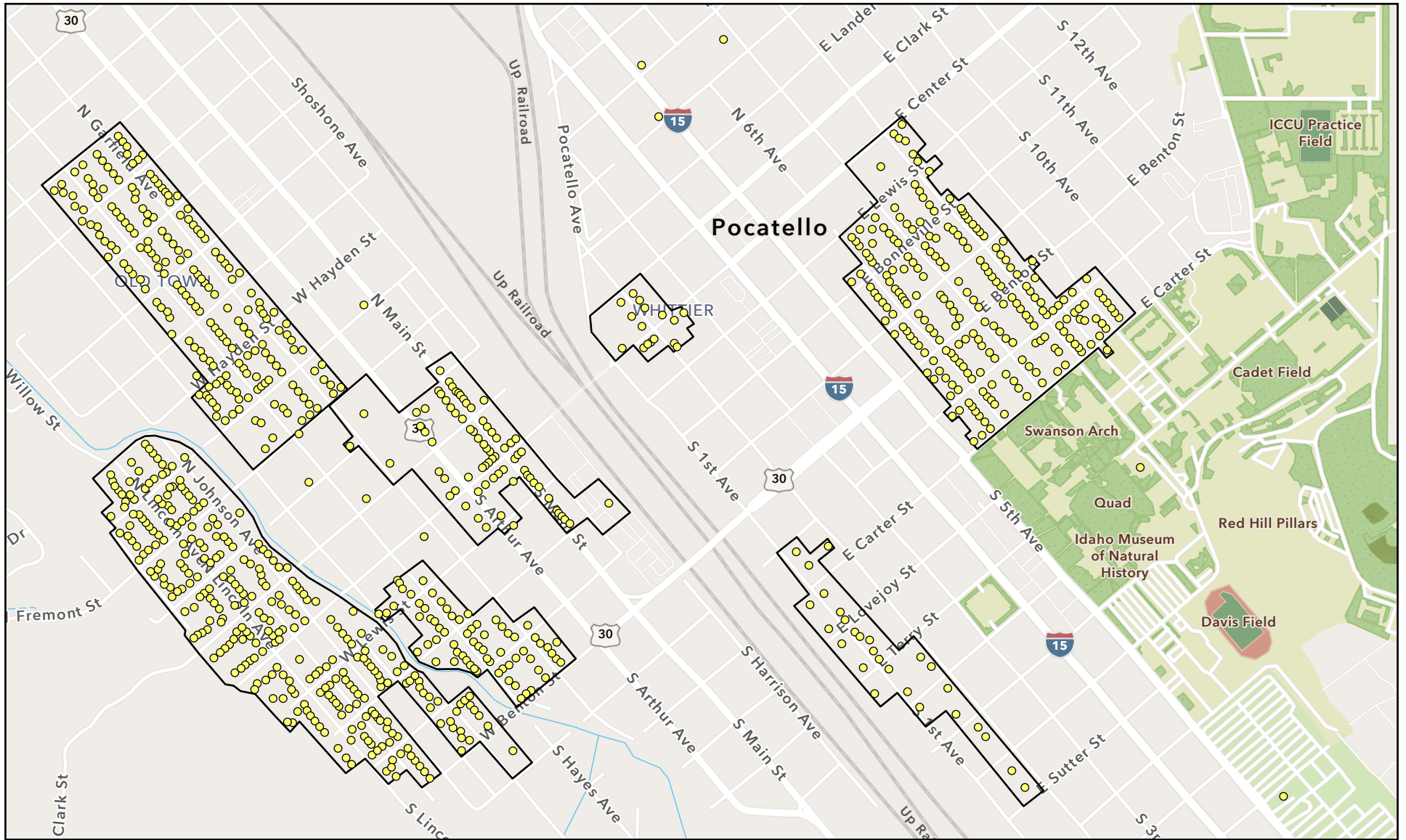
M. Building And Health Codes Exemption: In order to promote the preservation and restoration of historic properties within the city, a historic property or landmark, or structure within a historic district may be exempted from the application of such standards contained in the city health or building codes if, upon recommendation from the historic preservation commission, it shall be determined such application would otherwise prevent or seriously hinder the preservation or

restoration of said historic property, landmark, or structure; provided, that the restored building or structure will be no more hazardous, based on life safety, fire safety, and sanitation standards, than the existing building. (Ord. 2846 § 1, 2008)

Appendix IV. Historic Resources List

< pending final search >

Appendix V. Maps



Pocatello NRHP Designation Map December 2024

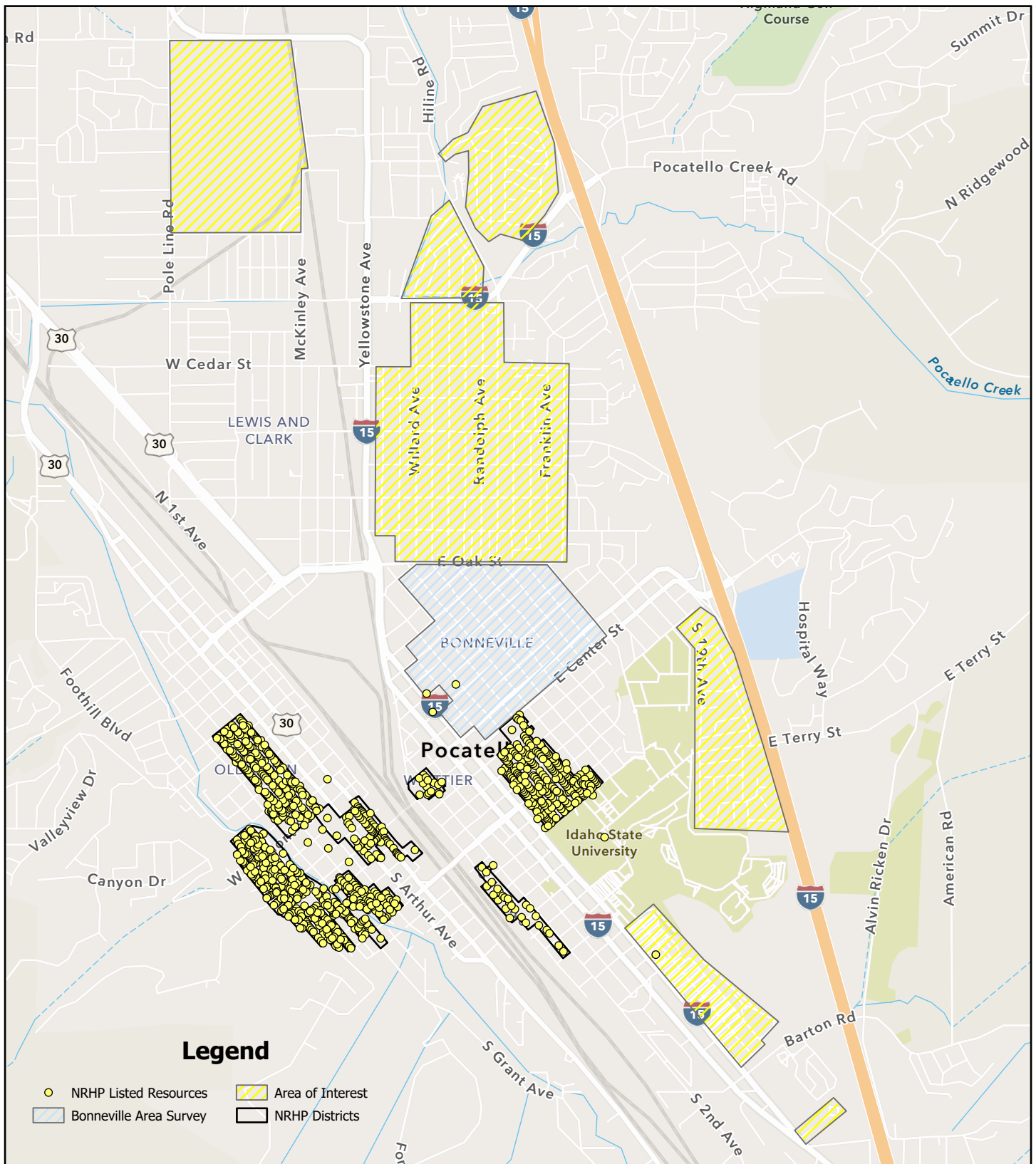
Legend

- NRHP Listed Resources
- NRHP Districts



0 0.07 0.15 0.3 Miles

A scale bar with markings for 0, 0.07, 0.15, and 0.3 miles.



Pocatello Areas of Interest

December 2024



0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles

Appendix VI. Survey Results

Q1 How would you rate your interest in the history and pre-history of Pocatello?

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0

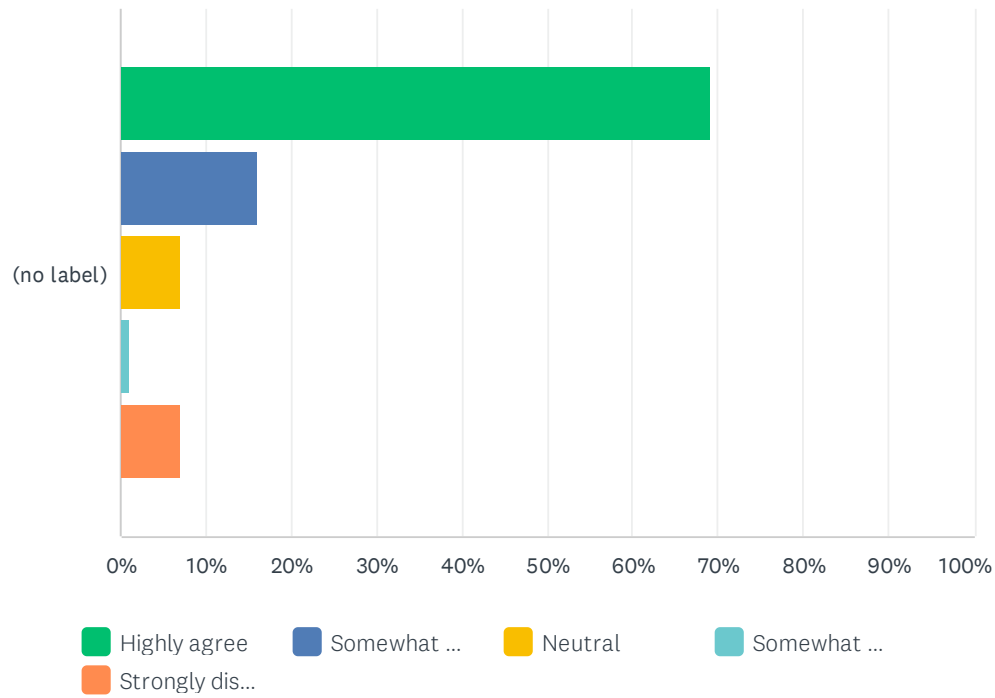
4.4★
average rating



	LOW INTEREST	(NO LABEL)	NEUTRAL	(NO LABEL)	HIGH INTEREST	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	1.00%	3.00%	6.00%	34.00%	56.00%		
	1	3	6	34	56	100	4.41

Q2 Historic preservation is a worthwhile goal within and for Pocatello.

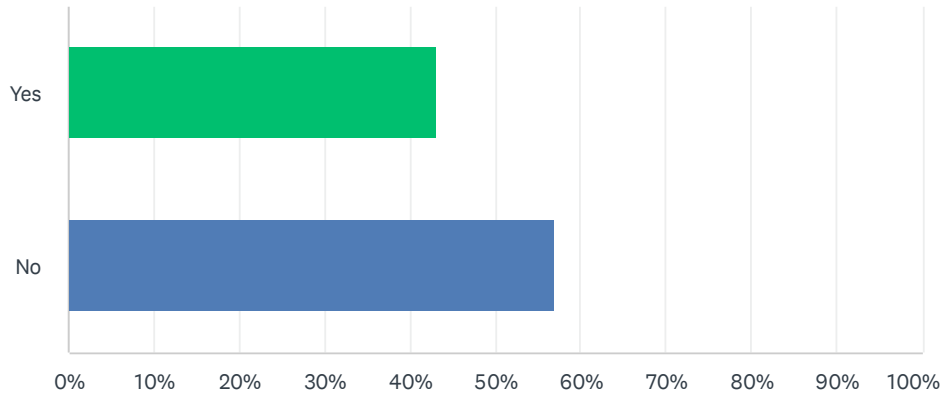
Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



	HIGHLY AGREE	SOMEWHAT AGREE	NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	69.00% 69	16.00% 16	7.00% 7	1.00% 1	7.00% 7	100	1.61

Q3 Do you know that the Pocatello Historic Preservation Commission is a different organization than the Historic Downtown Pocatello, Inc. group?

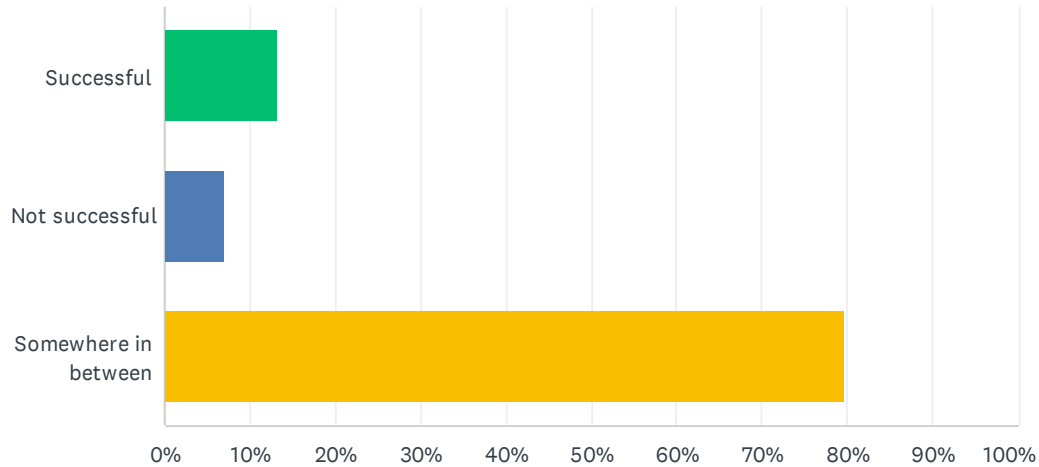
Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES		RESPONSES	
Yes		43.00%	43
No		57.00%	57
TOTAL			100

Q4 What is your perception of the Pocatello's historic preservation program?

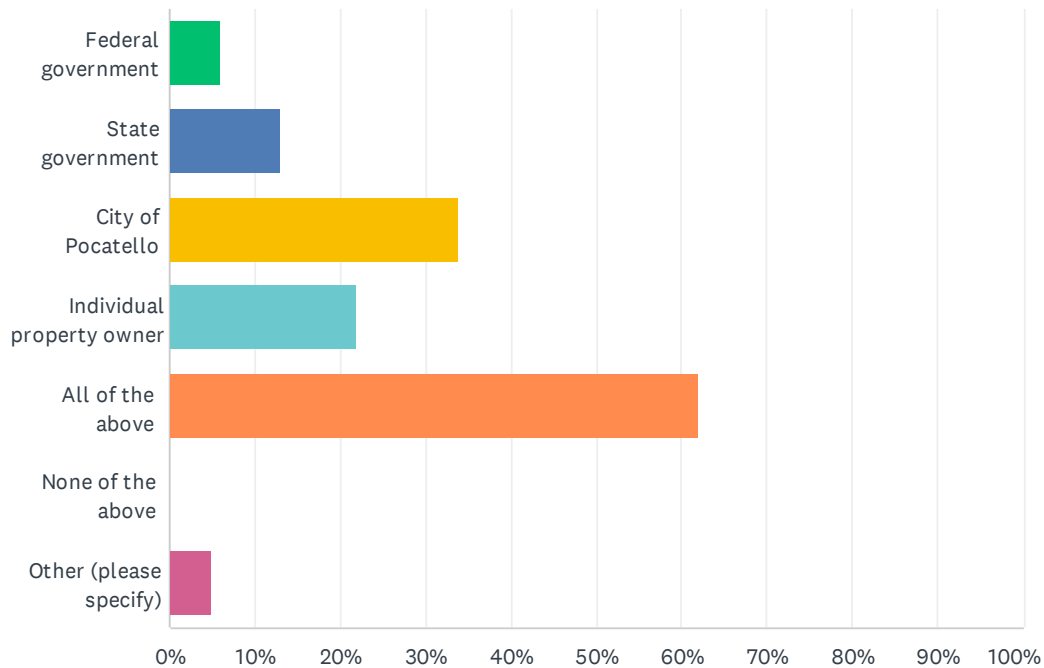
Answered: 99 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Successful	13.13%	13
Not successful	7.07%	7
Somewhere in between	79.80%	79
TOTAL		99

Q5 Whose responsibility is it to do historic preservation?

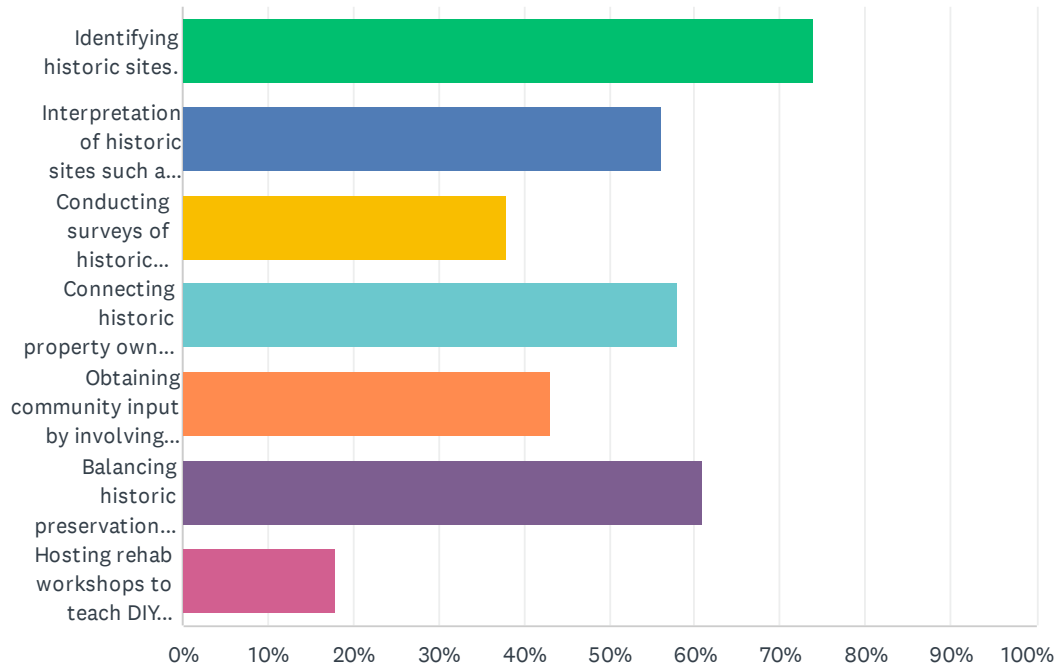
Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Federal government	6.00%	6
State government	13.00%	13
City of Pocatello	34.00%	34
Individual property owner	22.00%	22
All of the above	62.00%	62
None of the above	0.00%	0
Other (please specify)	5.00%	5
Total Respondents: 100		

Q6 Among their responsibilities and programs, the PHPC could do any or all of the following. (Choose your top three options)

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



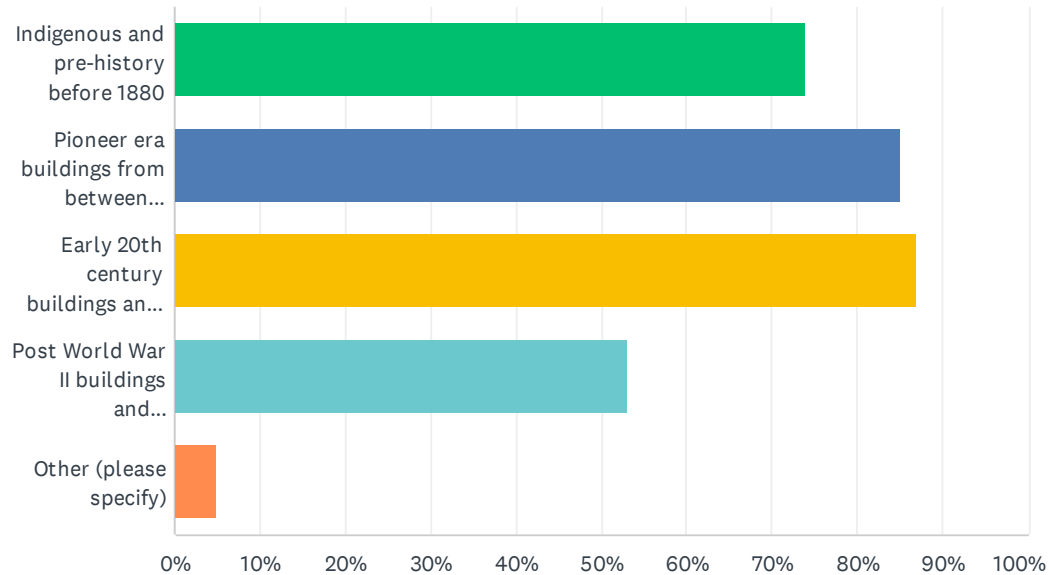
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Identifying historic sites.	74.00%	74
Interpretation of historic sites such as markers or panels.	56.00%	56
Conducting surveys of historic structures.	38.00%	38
Connecting historic property owners with financial incentives.	58.00%	58
Obtaining community input by involving the public in the process.	43.00%	43
Balancing historic preservation with other property development goals.	61.00%	61
Hosting rehab workshops to teach DIY skills.	18.00%	18
Total Respondents: 100		

Q7 Is there another priority you believe the PHPC should consider? Please tell us about it.

Answered: 52 Skipped: 48

Q8 Tell us what types of buildings and places you want to see the PHPC focus on. (Mark as many as apply)

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Indigenous and pre-history before 1880	74.00%	74
Pioneer era buildings from between 1880-1900	85.00%	85
Early 20th century buildings and neighborhoods from between 1900-1945	87.00%	87
Post World War II buildings and neighborhoods from between 1945-1975	53.00%	53
Other (please specify)	5.00%	5
Total Respondents: 100		

Q9 What historic preservation project would make a big difference in Pocatello?

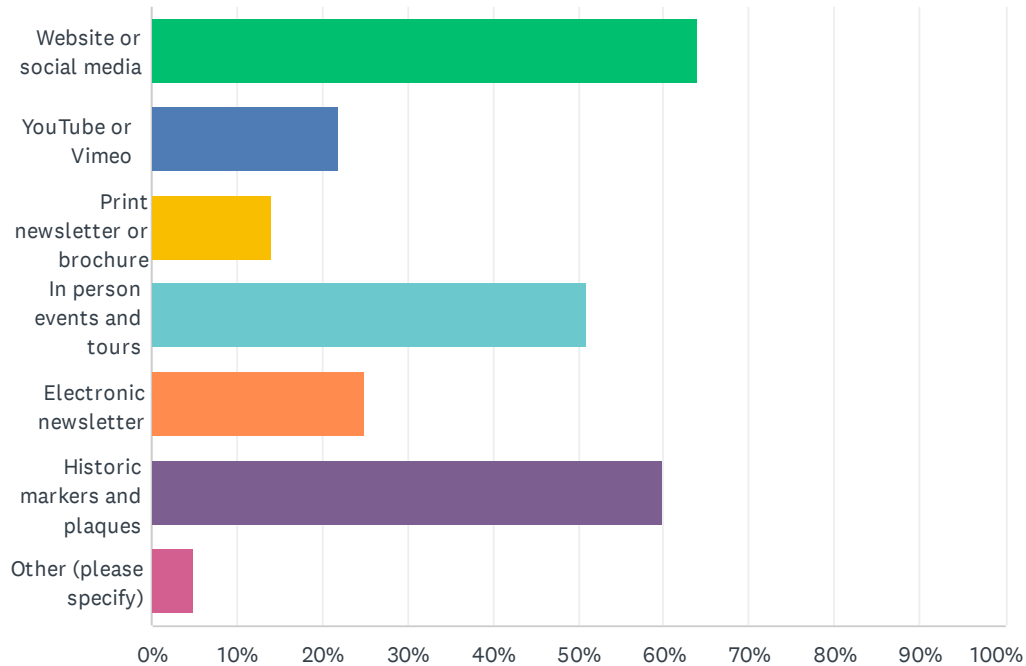
Answered: 72 Skipped: 28

Q10 The historic downtown has been the focus of work of the PHPC for the last three years. What area of the city should be the next area of focus for historic preservation?

Answered: 72 Skipped: 28

Q11 How do you prefer to learn about Pocatello's history and historic preservation? (Choose your top two answers)

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



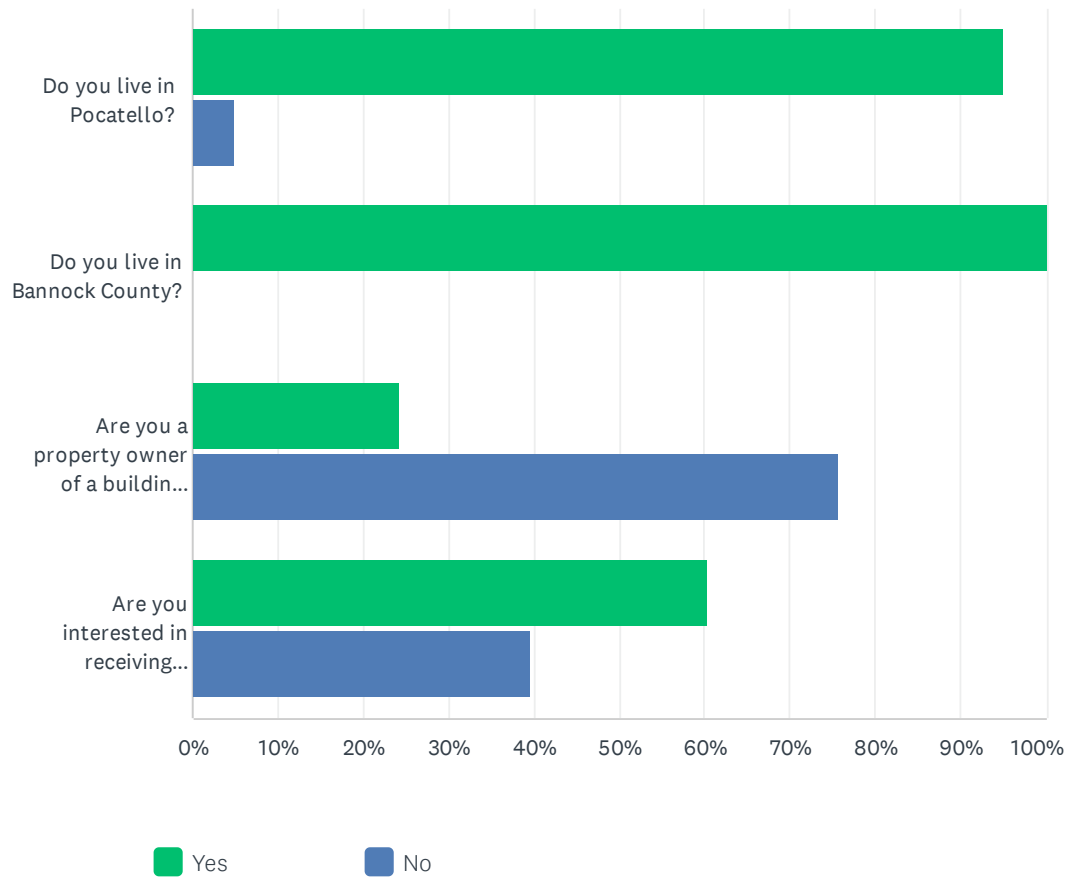
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Website or social media	64.00%	64
YouTube or Vimeo	22.00%	22
Print newsletter or brochure	14.00%	14
In person events and tours	51.00%	51
Electronic newsletter	25.00%	25
Historic markers and plaques	60.00%	60
Other (please specify)	5.00%	5
Total Respondents: 100		

Q12 Please provide any additional comments or information about historic preservation you'd like to share with the PHPC.

Answered: 43 Skipped: 57

Q13 OPTIONAL: Tell us about yourself.

Answered: 100 Skipped: 0



	YES	NO	TOTAL
Do you live in Pocatello?	95.00% 95	5.00% 5	100
Do you live in Bannock County?	100.00% 99	0.00% 0	99
Are you a property owner of a building or structure in Pocatello that you believe or know is historic?	24.24% 24	75.76% 75	99
Are you interested in receiving updates about the Pocatello Historic Preservation Plan from the PHPC? (If yes, please leave your email address below in the OTHER box)	60.44% 55	39.56% 36	91

Appendix VII. Goals, Objectives & Implementation

Appendix VIII. Additional Resources

Idaho Heritage Trust

<https://www.idahoheritagetrust.org>

The Centennial Commission and the 100th Idaho legislature created the Trust to help preserve Idaho's heritage for the next 100 years in advance of our bicentennial. Hiding in this seemingly simple statement of purpose are a few aspects that require further exploration and lead us to our organizational vision and mission. At our heart, we are a supportive grass-roots organization, meaning we provide funding and technical expertise to help others preserve what is important to them. In this way, our mission is to serve all Idahoans to preserve and maintain our collective culture and history. We have shown our commitment to this mission by helping with projects in every county, and more than half of our grants have been awarded to communities of fewer than 5,000 people. We strive to provide the resources and practical knowledge necessary so anyone who believes in our mission can contribute to ensuring what we love about Idaho continues to exist for at least the next 100 years.

To date the Idaho Heritage Trust has provided 26 grants to 16 sites in Pocatello between 1992-2023:

- ❖ Assumption of the Virgin Mary Greek Orthodox Church (2014, 2016);
- ❖ Bannock County Veterans Memorial Building (2023);
- ❖ Brady Chapel Restoration (1992, 2000, 2019, 2021);
- ❖ Buster Brown Neon Sign (2019);
- ❖ Chief Theater Sign (2012);
- ❖ Faun's Motel Neon Sign (2020);
- ❖ Old City Building & Shop (2019);
- ❖ Pocatello Eagles, Neighborhood Housing (1997, 2000);
- ❖ Pocatello Greyhound Bus Depot (1996);
- ❖ Pocatello Indian Neon Sign (2015);
- ❖ Red's Cycle & Key Shop Sign (2017);
- ❖ South Bannock County Historical Society (2004, 2009);
- ❖ St. Joseph's Catholic Church (2007);
- ❖ Standrod House (1993);
- ❖ The Whitman Hotel (2007, 2008, 2009);
- ❖ Trinity Episcopal Church (2014, 2015, 2019).

Idaho Main Street Program

<https://commerce.idaho.gov/communities/main-street/>

Idaho has adopted a statewide Main Street program, which means we serve as the bridge between your community and the national program. We can help pool resources statewide and provide Main Street designation and accreditation. The Idaho Main Street program was launched in June 2012. The State of Idaho, through the Department of Commerce, serves as the primary link to the National Main Street Center by providing access to their resources; networking, advocacy, information and hands-on technical assistance and training on Main Street strategies. A statewide program means communities will have better access to local, state and federal agencies and organizations and programs that interface with the Main Street program. Idaho Commerce, the state program manager, also assists rural communities that don't have the resources to implement a program on their own, and we track program successes, so we can celebrate our communities' achievements.

Idaho State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office

<https://history.idaho.gov/shpo/>

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), a division within the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS), encourages the preservation, documentation, and use of cultural resources. Idaho SHPO educates the public about the importance of Idaho's cultural heritage. Idaho's historic, archaeological, and cultural resources represent the physical and tangible manifestations of our history; they reflect who we were, where we came from, where we are now, and help shape our outlook for the future. By protecting, preserving, and understanding these important resources, we span the past, the present, and the future, not as separate events or periods, but as an on-going narrative. These resources provide economic, educational, and intrinsic value today and for future generations. The Idaho SHPO works to ensure the state's historic and archaeological properties are preserved, interpreted, and reused.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

<https://savingplaces.org>

Old places are where our lives, memories, and stories began. They connect us to the past, anchor us to the present, and lead us into the future. These places inspire us to create a stronger nation, because they belong to all of us. For seventy years, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has led the movement to save America's historic places. A privately funded nonprofit organization, we work to [save America's historic sites](#); [tell the full American story](#); [build stronger communities](#); and

[invest in preservation's future](#). Thanks to the passion and dedication of our advocates and supporters, we're able to protect hundreds of places every year.

Preservation Idaho

<https://www.preservationidaho.org>

For over 50 years, Preservation Idaho has worked to protect historic places of significance to Idahoans. Preservation Idaho has worked across the state to preserve those places that make Idaho unique. We rely on collaboration with public and private property owners to ensure they understand and appreciate the architectural and historic value of their property. Our education and advocacy work are the means by which we affect change and we welcome all who would join us in our mission. We are an all-volunteer board with various committee and volunteer opportunities over the course of the year. We work to preserve the craftsmanship and the stories of people and events that are told through our built environment and that have brought us to where we are today. The organization has recognized both the positive and negative in Pocatello over the years through their Orchids and Onions program. The following is a list of those:

- ❖ Orchids (positive)
 - Hood Mansion, 1978
 - Standrod House, 1979
 - Chief Theatre, 1991
 - Brady Memorial Chapel, 1997
 - Chief Theatre Sign, 2012
 - Gasser House, 2014
 - Purpose Building, 2023
- ❖ Onions (negative)
 - Simplot Company (demolition of Bannock Hotel), 1983

Appendix IX. Consultant Information

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

<https://www.kirkhuffaker.com>

774 E 2100 S

Salt Lake City, UT 84106

(801) 804-3476

Kirk Huffaker, Principal/Architectural Historian

Jessica Gynn, Research Historian

Mason Lytle, Research Historian

Amy Reid, Landscape Historian