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**Michigan's State Historic Preservation Plan
2014-2019
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Written by

Amy L. Arnold
Preservation Planner, Michigan State Historic Preservation Office

with assistance from

Alan Levy and Kristine Kidorf
Goaltrac, Inc.

Richard D. Snyder
Governor

Scott Woosley, Executive Director
Michigan State Housing Development Authority

Brian D. Conway
State Historic Preservation Officer

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Methodology

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

Public participation is critical to the development of the statewide preservation plan. In the fall of 2011 the SHPO held a series of five 3-hour public workshops across the state in the communities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Midland, and Traverse City. The workshops were free and open to the public and were facilitated by a private consulting firm. Targeted invitees included historic district commissioners and city historic preservation staff, mayors, city managers, city planners, city council members, preservation related non-profits, preservation consultants, building officials, developers, Main Street managers, Downtown Development Authority directors, and community/economic development directors with a fifty mile radius of the workshop location. In addition, the workshop information was published in local newspapers, placed on the MISHPO list serve, and broadcast through the state's GovDelivery email newsletter, which reaches about 1600 subscribers. As a result of the workshops, the SHPO was provided with a report that included a draft vision statement and raw data on the participants input for potential goals and objectives, critical issues, and threatened resources.

A stakeholders meeting for preservation and other related professionals was held in Lansing in December 2013. Stakeholders ranged from economic development organizations to planners to historic district commission staff—those that work directly with historic preservation issues on a daily basis. A list of organizations that were invited to participate is included as Appendix A. Over fifty-five people were in attendance at the stakeholders meeting. The group reviewed and refined the findings from the public workshops.

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

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

How Did We Do?

A Look Back

Michigan's preservation goals for 2007-2012 included increasing public awareness of the importance and value of Michigan's built environment; increasing preservation incentives; advocating for legislation that would increase the reuse and protection of historic resources; building alliances and broadening partnerships; better integrating preservation in planning initiatives; and increasing funding for preservation.

Much progress was made over the past six years, as can be seen from the success stories highlighted below. Here are some of the ways that previous planning goals were met.

Partnership Grant with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network

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

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Database Project

In August 2010, the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) awarded the SHPO a Transportation Enhancement grant of over \$1 million for the development of a cultural resources database with Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities—the largest single grant ever awarded to the Michigan SHPO. The scope of work will include both above and below-ground resources. This database will serve the internal needs of SHPO staff and will feature a public-facing web component to facilitate data collection, sharing, and collaboration. It will also expedite processes like Section 106 review. The GIS component will provide staff and external users, such as consultants and governmental agencies, with tools to “drill down” to desired data quickly and efficiently. Upgrades are also planned to the existing Historic Sites Online mapping application, which was launched in 2004. Between October 2012 and September 2013, Historic Sites Online received 106,964 site visits.

City of Mackinac Island Establishes Local Historic Districts

On January 9, 2013, the City of Mackinac Island city council approved the establishment of two local historic districts: the Mackinac Island Downtown Commercial District and the West End District, a residential neighborhood, to protect the island's historic character. In response to

development pressure on the island, the SHPO partnered with the city and with the Michigan Historic Preservation Network on the implementation of a four-point education plan to provide island residents with the information needed to make informed decisions about their historic resources. Informational preservation workshops were held; design guidelines were developed for the downtown; a historic resource survey was conducted which resulted in the local historic district study committee reports. A local historic district study committee report is a summary report of the historic context and historic resource inventory a local historic district study committee is required to undertake as set forth in Michigan's Local Historic District Act, Public Act 169 of 1970, as amended; and preservation economist Donovan Rypkema spoke on the economic benefits of historic preservation to cultural tourist destination sites. Mackinac Island is a National Historic Landmark and the state's most well-known tourist destination. The city now has the tools in place to help protect Mackinac Island's history.

Southwest Michigan RoadMap - The West Michigan Pike

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

Weatherization Assistance Program

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

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

Window Restoration Workshops—A National Model

A partnership between the city of Kalamazoo, the Michigan Historic Preservation Network and the SHPO in 2009 resulted in the development of an intensive, two-week hands-on training in historic window restoration. Training included wood window repair techniques, historic preservation education based on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's technical briefs, lead-safe certification, and instruction on improving energy efficiency in older homes. The purpose of the training was to create skilled workers that can participate in rehabilitation projects. Heralded as a national model for preservation training, the workshops help to address concerns for sustainability and weatherization while provide job skills. Twelve participants completed the first training and the program has been a continued success. The window rehab workshop model has been repeated successfully in other communities with direction from the MHPN and financial assistance from SHPO.

Michigan Main Street

Established in 2003, the Michigan Main Street Program is a community economic development tool based in historic preservation. It uses a Four-Point Approach[®] created by the National Trust for Historic Preservation that incorporates design, economic restructuring, promotion, and organization. Michigan's Main Street program offers three levels of participation: Master, Select, and Associate. Operated through the Downtown and Community Services Division at the Michigan State Housing Development Authority, the SHPO provides design services support to Michigan's 40 Main Street communities. Over the past ten years, Michigan Main Street has helped its communities generate over \$100 million in private and public investments; 661 net new or expanded businesses; 955 net new jobs; 663 facade rehabilitations; 347,028 volunteer hours and 170 new housing units, all downtown. In 2011-2012 the program saw a 60 to 1 return on investment.

Non-traditional Survey Aids Detroit Planning Efforts

To address the city of Detroit's abandoned housing crisis and assist with redevelopment planning, in June 2012 the SHPO retained a consultant to complete a non-traditional reconnaissance-level survey of residential neighborhoods in Detroit. The survey method was non-traditional in that it was not an individual building survey and photographs were not taken of every residential property in the city. Rather, neighborhoods were evaluated at the block-level, with representative photos taken for each identified neighborhood. The purpose of the project was to review residential neighborhoods to identify potential National Register-eligible historic districts and identify outstanding individual resources that may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. The survey was completed in May 2013, the survey resulted in the identification of 17 historic districts and 189 individual properties, ranging from churches to fire stations, libraries and fellowship halls. The results of the survey will assist in preservation planning efforts associated with Detroit's rapidly changing built environment.

Fort Saint Joseph Discovery

The Western Michigan University archaeology program in conjunction with the city of Niles and the Fort Saint Joseph Museum has been conducting field schools, summer camps, and re-

enactments at the site of Fort St. Joseph along the St. Joseph River since 1998. Fort Saint Joseph was a trading post and garrison occupied by the French and the British between 1690 and 1781. In 2010 a major discovery of a foundation wall and posts brought renewed interest to the project.

Archaeology Awareness and Archaeology Day Record Attendance

Building from the previous efforts of the former Office of the State Archaeologist, SHPO continues to increase awareness of the state's 13,000 years of human history and archaeological resources by supporting an educational poster campaign and a state Archaeology Day.

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

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

Department of Natural Resources New Revenue for State Parks

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

Formalization of the State Historic Preservation Office through Executive Order

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

Michigan Modern

A grant from *Preserve America* enabled the SHPO to create the Michigan Modern project to document Michigan's modern design and architectural heritage from 1940-1970—one of the most important eras in Michigan's history. One of the state's most under-documented resources, the project brought national attention to Michigan's outstanding contribution to modern design. The goals for Michigan Modern included raising awareness of the state's

twentieth century resources, identifying Michigan architects and designers associated with the period and their work, establishing Michigan's rightful place in the history of modernism, and rebranding Michigan based on its outstanding and ongoing design heritage. A museum exhibition and a symposium were held to bring national attention to the project. The public can access information on the Michigan Modern website at michiganmodern.org.

Moving Forward

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

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

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

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

Why Change is Important

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

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

Michigan's Economic Decline Hurts Preservation Efforts

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

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

Loss of the State Historic Preservation Tax Credit and a Decrease in Local Historic Districts

After a decade in operation, 2011 saw the loss of the state historic preservation tax credit as Michigan restructured its tax system. Established in 1999, Michigan's program assisted residential properties owners in fixing-up or maintaining their historic properties, as well as offered an incentive in addition to the federal rehabilitation tax credit to help close the gap on commercial projects. The 25% credit enabled property owners not only to restore their home's historic features but also to upgrade mechanical systems or replace a worn out roof. It also stimulated some of the largest commercial projects in the SHPO's history. During the life of the program, over \$1.46 billion went toward rehabilitation projects. To qualify for the credit, a historic property needed to be in a designated a local historic district, ensuring that the state's investment was protected. Since the state tax credit's demise, fewer communities are working to protect their historic resources by establishing local historic districts. In 2011 twenty-four local historic district study committee reports were received by the State Historic Preservation

Office, in 2012 a total of thirteen were received, and in 2013 only three study committee reports were received.

Dissolution of the Department of History, Arts and Libraries and the Michigan Historical Center and the Loss of Office of the State Archaeologist

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

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

Rightsizing Michigan Cities

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

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

Detroit Declares Bankruptcy

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

Blight Elimination Programs in Michigan Cities

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

Emergency Management and Climate Change

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

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

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

What's Next?

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

According to a public survey undertaken for this plan, to move historic preservation forward the preservation community must work to:

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

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

Vision Statement

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

Why Preservation is a Leader for Change

The Continued Viability of Michigan's Unique Places

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

Placemaking

According to the non-profit planning organization Project for Public Spaces, placemaking is: a community and economic development strategy that attempts to capitalize on existing local assets in order to create appealing and unique places where people want to live, work and play.

Assets include architecture, walkability, connections to the natural environment, and diversity in transportation, i.e. bike trails.

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

Since the 1950s, most federal, state, and local incentive programs have been geared to encouraging investment in suburban areas. This shift in investment to the suburbs has meant disinvestment in older, historic downtowns and neighborhoods. In recent years, numerous studies have shown that it is the unique character of these historic areas that draw young people and the creative class. Unfortunately, it is these very areas that have suffered from long-term neglect. Recent activities such as the loss of the state historic preservation tax incentives, the nation's sluggish economy and the burst of the housing bubble, and the increased stress of reduced governmental budgets has led to the abandonment of homes and business resulting in increased blight—particularly in our larger urban cities. A lack of a consistent definition of what constitutes “blight” has led to the use of government funding for the demolition of anything “old.” Without proper information about our historic resources or a plan determines that what should be preserved and protected, we run the risk of destroying the places that make Michigan unique and memorable.

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

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

Preservation Creates Jobs, Fosters Small Business, and Positively Impacts the Economy

Preservation creates jobs on many levels. The physical work of adaptive reuse employs local contractors, tradesmen, and architects. Materials for most preservation projects are purchased locally benefitting regional markets. Preservation often occurs in the places most in need of economic revitalization. The result is affordable rental space for small businesses and start-ups, which provide employment for a wide range of people. Rehabilitated historic buildings create destinations that attract both local residents and tourists who spend money in restaurants, shops, art galleries and theaters. Taken together, historic preservation projects can have a positive economic impact on Michigan's overall economy.

Preservation Fosters Energy Efficiency

Preservation is energy efficient. Adaptive reuse utilizes existing buildings rather than wasting the energy spent to create them. It also reduces waste and keeps quality materials from being

dumped into already overcrowded landfills. Many historic buildings were designed with energy efficiency in mind well before technology was available. The careful rehabilitation of existing historic features can often yield the same energy savings benefits accomplished by ripping them out and replacing with new technology. While these benefits are recognized by the preservation community, they are not widely acknowledged in the architecture and green communities even though the goals of all three communities are similar.

Preservation as Part of the Solution

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

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

To that end, the following historic preservation goals have been identified in Michigan for 2014-2019.

MICHIGAN'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS 2014-2019

GOAL 1. INCREASE INCENTIVES AND FUNDING FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

a. Increase incentives to foster the rehabilitation of historic buildings.

- Create local and statewide revolving funds for the acquisition and rehabilitation of historic properties.
- Implement a property tax surcharge checkbox option on state tax form to enable donations to a state historic preservation revolving fund.
- Create new financial sources to help close gaps in large projects
- Establish incentives that assist small to mid-size commercial rehabilitation projects
- Enable property tax abatements for preservation projects. One example, eliminate state and local taxes for ten years for historic rehabilitation projects that meet a defined, legal description.
- Encourage the use of historic building tax increment financing (TIFs) to create funding pools for future preservation projects .
- Provide incentives for community colleges to create preservation trades training programs.

- Lower permitting cost for preservation projects in historic downtowns to encourage the adaptive reuse of existing buildings.

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

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

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

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

GOAL 2. INCREASE HISTORIC PRESEVATION EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

- Develop education programs for realtors and mortgage companies on the benefits of historic neighborhoods.
- Educate parents and children about the state’s historic resources and tie historic preservation into the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP)
- Promote archaeological conservation.
- Increase collaboration between state and local agencies/organizations to establish preservation education on many levels.
- Increase educational opportunities for building inspectors, property owners, historic district commissioners, etc. related to the state’s universal building code and how it affects historic resources.
- Promote effective alternative methods of protecting and rehabilitating historic resources that may be outside of accepted preservation practices (overlays, conservation districts, etc.)
- Educate property owners and local officials on the practice of mothballing and how it makes sense economically in an area of shrinking population.

- Educate land bank decision-makers, neighborhood associations, representatives, city planners, and others on historic character criteria.
- Develop educational programs that show property owners how to conduct a building assessment and how to create an on-going maintenance program for a historic property.
- Provide continuing education opportunities for local officials on historic preservation.

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

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

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

b. Encourage preservation planning.

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

c. Make preservation a strong partner in place making initiatives.

- Train preservation advocates and local preservation groups in the state’s placemaking curriculum.
- Increase the focus on the built environment placemaking

- Strengthen preservation’s partnership with the Main Street program.
- Support public transportation nodes in historic districts/neighborhoods (the Washington, DC example)

GOAL 4. MARKET HISTORIC PRESERVATION’S BENEFITS

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

GOAL 5. STRENGTHEN THE LINK BETWEEN HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY.

- Strengthen and increase partnerships between historic preservation and environmental groups.
- Work with local and state organizations (AIA, Associated Building Contractors to promote best “green” practices for historic buildings.
- Develop “How Buildings Work” displays and materials to show how old buildings were designed with energy efficiency in mind.
- Provide workshops on simple maintenance techniques for historic buildings.
- Design education programs for building trades people on how to make a historic building more energy efficient utilizing the Secretary of the Interior’s Guidelines.
- Conduct workshops and develop handouts that discuss the energy efficient features of historic buildings, how new is not better, and that all materials require maintenance.
- Work with local organizations and private companies to promote the use of energy saving incentive programs in historic neighborhoods. One example Consumer Energy’s SmartStreet program.
- Partner with the U.S. Green Building Council to increase the number of points given for preservation in the LEED certification rating system.
- Promote the National Park Service guidelines for weatherization and energy efficiency
- Integrate energy efficiency into historic preservation by increasing flexibility in use practices (i.e. allow solar panels on flat rooftops, etc.)

GOAL 6: INCREASE PRESERVATIONS ROLE IN CULTURAL TOURISM

- Partner with the *Pure Michigan* advertising campaign to showcase Michigan’s historic resources.

- Increase the number of historic neighborhood and house tours to promote a community's architecture and history and celebrate small towns by creating regional auto-tours and cultural trails.
- Partner with "Under the Radar" public television show to showcase more of Michigan's historic places.
- Strengthen ties between historic preservation, placemaking, and cultural tourism efforts.

MICHIGAN HISTORIC RESOURCES

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

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

Michigan's Most Endangered Resources 2014-2019

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

Historic Downtowns

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

Residential Neighborhoods

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

Public Buildings (Schools)

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

Farm and Rural Resources

As small family farms become obsolete in the age of factory farms and the advancement of the globalization of food production, the state's familiar rural landmarks are disappearing. A large

barn with the roof caving in is a familiar sight along Michigan’s back roads. Though many would like to preserve these resources, there is limited funding available to do so.

Religious Buildings

An aging population, the economic recession, and shifting demographics have greatly impacted the fate of Michigan’s cathedrals and churches. As attendance declines, large church buildings become obsolete and are demolished or sold. Related buildings like hospitals and schools also suffer. Some of the state’s most outstanding architecture and art can be found in its cathedrals and churches but their fate is often decided by economics.

Archaeological Sites & Shipwrecks

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

Modern Buildings (1940-1970)

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

Motels and Cottages

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

Michigan’s Most Marketable Historic Resources

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

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

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

Michigan's National Register of Historic Places Listings

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

Downtown Commercial Districts

Michigan's villages, towns, and cities contain some of the state's most striking architecture. Listing on the National Register enables property owners in the designated district to utilize the federal preservation tax credits to rehabilitate historic buildings. National Register listing can also be used in tourism promotion.

- Alma (Picture Wright Opera House)
- Boyne City
- Buchanan
- Chelsea
- Detroit Financial District (Picture Guardian Building)
- Greenville
- Island City (Eaton Rapids)
- Lansing
- Niles
- Williamston

Recreation

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

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

- Lake Michigan Beach House, Ludington State Park
- Lower Trout Lake Bath House Complex and Contact Station designed by Gunnar Birkerts, Bald Mountain State Recreation Area, Lake Orion
- Onaway State Park, Onaway
- Orchard Beach State Park, Manistee

African American Resources

- Hamtramack Stadium, Hamtramack was home to a professional Negro League baseball team from 1930 to 1937.
- Idlewild (Boundary Increase), Idlewild was a vacation resort for African Americans. Established in 1912, the height of its popularity was 1920 to 1964. Black activist W.E.B. DuBois owned a cottage there and some of the most respected black entertainers of their day performed at Idlewild's clubs and venues including Sarah Vaughn, Louis Armstrong, and Aretha Franklin.
- Nacirema Club, Detroit, founded in 1922 was the first African American social club organized in Michigan.

Archaeological Sites

- Croton Dam Mound Group is an Early Woodland Period Native American burial complex.
- Hull's Trace North Huron River Corduroy Road segment was a 200-mile military road built during the War of 1812 from Urbana, Ohio to Fort Dearborn in Michigan.

NOTE: Include photographs of the following sites:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lighthouses

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

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

State Parks

In 1996 an archaeology survey of cultural resources in Michigan state parks was undertaken. Since that time the state’s archaeologists have been collaborating closely with the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to ensure that the identified sites are preserved and protected. Anytime a ground-breaking activity is undertaken in a state park, from the construction of a new boat ramp to a new service building, the work is reviewed by the state archaeologists. The state’s archaeology staff is currently working with DNR, the Michigan Historical Center, the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, and the Michigan Archaeological Society to develop a strategy to preserve and protect dozens of roughly 1000-year-old images carved into a sandstone outcrop, at the Sanilac Petroglyphs State Park in Sanilac County.

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

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

- Onaway State Park, Onaway County
- P.H. Hoefft State Park, Presque Isle

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

- Ludington Beach House, Ludington State Park, Mason County. Ludington State Park was the first state park in Michigan to be constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. As such, it was planned as a showcase to gain support for future work in the state. In 2008 the DNR began planning for the renovation of the beach house and it was listed on the National Register in 2013.
- Little Lower Trout Lake, Bald Mountain State Recreation Area, Macomb County. Listed in 2013, this small complex of modern buildings was designed by architect Gunnar Birkerts. Modern buildings in state parks became a trend after the National Park Service introduced its Mission 66 plan in 1956. Built in 1964, the poured concrete buildings have an organic, curvilinear form. The National Register nomination was undertaken in part because the buildings were deemed obsolete by the DNR and slated for demolition. To further raise awareness of their importance, the SHPO also funded a feasibility study for the buildings.

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

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

Cultural Resources

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

In 2013 the SHPO consulted on 4846 undertakings, and in fiscal years 2009 through 2013 the SHPO consulted on over 43,000 projects. During that period, consultation resulted in the negotiation and execution of 64 Memoranda of Agreements (MOA) to mitigate adverse effects on historic properties within the state, and 11 Programmatic Agreements to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Section 106 consultation.

The past five years were particularly challenging for the SHPO as its Section 106 review workload tripled after the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, \$18.4 billion to Michigan) and the implementation of HUD's massive Neighborhood Stabilization Programs (I, II and III, \$212 million to Michigan). This situation became known in the preservation world as "The Perfect Storm." The increase in reviews necessitated negotiation with federal agencies to identify new, efficient and creative ways to address the demand. For example, the Michigan SHPO was the first in the country to develop a cooperative agreement with the Michigan Department of Human Services and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to streamline the review process for the DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP), for which Michigan \$249 million. The arrangement became a national model and was profiled by the Wall Street Journal. The 2010 programmatic agreement called for streamlined processes, additional staff assistance to address reviews, as well as an educational and outreach component that provided communities with program and technical assistance related to preservation.

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

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

The Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) is working on a construction project to build a bypass road around the city of Grand Haven in West Michigan. From 2010 to 2013 the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeology staff worked closely with MDOT, the Federal Highways Administration, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish (Gun Lake) Band of Pottawatomi Indians, Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi, and the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan on archaeological mitigation excavations for the M-231 project. Phase III investigation of three sites – 200T3, 200T283 and 200T344—contributed substantially to our understanding of Late Woodland-period occupations in the Grand River valley.

On July 26, 2010, a rupture in an oil pipeline near the city of Marshall in Calhoun County resulted in the release of approximately 19,000 barrels of oil into Talmadge Creek, a subsidiary of the Kalamazoo River. Heavy rains forced the spill 35 miles downriver toward the city of Kalamazoo. The state’s archaeologists worked with the Environmental Protection Agency; Enbridge Energy, Limited Partnership; Natural Resource Group, LLC; and Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. to determine the effect of the spill on cultural resources. Field investigations resulted in the determination that the release did not result in adverse effect to historic properties. Enbridge Energy indicated its commitment to conduct additional field investigations, if necessary.

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

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

The last several years have seen an increase in mining projects in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, especially with regard to sulfide mining. Sulfide mining is hard rock mining in which metals are

extracted from a sulfide-rich ore. The resulting exposed sulfides can create sulfuric acid, which is highly toxic and could pollute water sources. The potential threat to the environment must be weighed against the economic stimulus mining jobs can provide to area that has traditionally been economically depressed. Although the mining projects have not fallen under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act, discussions between the mining companies and the SHPO have resulted in archaeological surveys of proposed project areas.

Cultural

Local Historic Districts

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

Michigan Modern™

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

Research showed that Michigan's role in the development of modernism was much deeper than previously known. In order to bring national attention to Michigan's contribution, the SHPO collaborated with the Cranbrook Art Museum and the Grand Rapids Art Museum on an exhibition, *Michigan Modern: Design that Shaped America* and held symposiums at both locations.

To date, the project has resulted in the following:

Three National Historic Landmark Nominations

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

Ten National Register of Historic Places Nominations

- Minoru Yamasaki Home, Birmingham

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

Eight Oral Interviews

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

The Michigan Modern project inspired the following (include photos) :

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

Certified Local Governments

Between 2007 and 2013 five communities were approved as Certified Local Governments (CLG). A program of the National Park Service, the CLG program's purpose is the help local communities enrich, develop, and maintain local preservation programs. The State Historic Preservation Office is required to provide ten-percent of its federal historic preservation fund dollars to CLGs via a pass through grant program. CLG grants have served Michigan

community's well. Though the grants are relatively small, they have proven to be catalyst grants that help initiate and complete large projects.

Between 2007 and 2013 the following communities were approved as CLGs bringing Michigan's total to 23

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

Certified Local Government Grants 2007-2013

2013		
Detroit	Masonry and Window Rehabilitation Belle Isle Aquarium	\$54,000
Detroit	Rehabilitation Master Plan and Critical Repairs Belle Isle Nancy Brown Peace Carillon Tower	\$52,200
2012		
Allegan	Allegan District Library Rehabilitation	\$50,140
Menominee	Menominee Opera House Roof and Exterior Masonry Rehabilitation	\$45,000
Mount Clemens	Mount Clements Train Depot Exterior Rehabilitation	\$11,100
Ypsilanti	Historic Sign Restoration	\$ 5,760
2011		
Detroit	Updated National Register of Historic Place Nomination for Belle Isle	\$24,000
Detroit	Plans and Specifications and Roof Repair for the Belle Isle Aquarium	\$45,000
Detroit	Rehabilitation Plan for the Minoru Yamasaki-designed Reflecting Pools, Helen L. DeRoy Auditorium, Wayne State University	\$20,000
Boyne City	Downtown Boyne City National Register Nomination	\$35,500
2010		
Boyne City	Rehabilitation of Boyne City Water Works Building	\$54,450
Detroit	Modern Architecture Tours	\$12,935
Mount Clemens	Rehabilitation of the Mount Clemens Train Depot	\$18,000
Washtenaw County	Rehabilitation Master Plan for Gordon Hall, Dexter	\$14,752
Washtenaw County	Modern Architecture Tours, Ann Arbor	\$6,000
2009		
Kalamazoo	10-day Window Rehabilitation Workshop in Vine Area Historic District	\$35,170
Washtenaw County	National Register of Historic Places nomination and a rehabilitation master plan for the Former St. Mary Parish School, home of the Chelsea Center for the Development of the Arts	\$22,000
2008		
Detroit	Survey of 180 Detroit Public Schools, Thematic National Register Nomination, and Two Model Adaptive Reuse Plans	\$30,000
Jackson	Signage for Under the Oaks Historic District	\$1,800
Kalamazoo	Architectural Plans and Specifications for Kalamazoo Water Tower	\$23,500
Ypsilanti	Ypsilanti Freighthouse Roof Run-off Drainage System and Deck Repairs	\$35,000
2007		
Menominee	Rehabilitation Master Plan Report for the Menominee Opera House	\$31,000
Kalamazoo	Condition Assessment Report for the Kalamazoo Water Tower	\$21,800
Lansing	National Register District Nomination Downtown Lansing	\$15,000
Holland	Exterior Restoration and Stabilization, Van Raalte Farm House	\$11,700
	TOTAL GRANT AWARDS	\$608,007

Historic Preservation Tax Credits

The federal historic preservation tax credit program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the Internal Revenue Service and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Since 1976, this program has spurred the rehabilitation of historic resources throughout the state, in communities of every size. This incentives program is one of the federal government’s most successful and cost-effective community revitalization

Historic Preservation Tax Credits

Between 2003 and 2013, federal and combined (federal + state tax credit) historic preservation tax credit projects in Michigan resulted in \$1.7 billion in investment. Eligible costs totaled \$1,365,046,770, with additional investment of \$339,525,332.

programs. Historic resources have been rehabilitated in a manner that makes them viable in today’s society, yet maintains their historic integrity and the unique character of the community. The federal income tax credit is available for depreciable resources rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes.

The following table shows the number of rehabilitation projects utilizing federal preservation tax credits that occurred in Michigan over the past six years.

Year	Projects Approved (Part 3)	Qualified Rehabilitation Expenditures
2012	24	\$ 78,904,683
2011	17	\$ 154,290,956
2010	22	\$ 151,025,883
2009	25	\$ 327,042,806
2008	18	\$ 34,901,744
2007	27	\$ 68,741,820
Total	133	\$ 814,907,892

Some of the outstanding rehabilitation projects included: (ADD PHOTOS)

Book Cadillac, Detroit

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

Argonaut Building, Detroit

The Art Deco Argonaut Building originally housed engineering and design studios for the General Motors Corporation. Located in Detroit’s New Center neighborhood, the 760,000 square feet building was redeveloped as a design education center for the College for Creative Studies, which includes instructional space for the design and design research programs, student housing, a conference center, retail and gallery spaces, and a new charter school focused on art and design. Opened in 2009, the rehabilitated building now draws approximately 2,000 people

to the neighborhood daily, and anchors a corridor that will drive a creative economy from New Center to the Detroit River. The project represents \$154.8 million in direct investment and the creation of 3,825 jobs.

Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit

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

Water Filtration Plant, Grand Rapids

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

Ottawa Street Power Station, Lansing

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

Richter Brewery, Escanaba

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

Governor's Awards for Historic Preservation

2007	East Jordan	Votruba Grocery and Porter Lumber Company Buildings	Floyd and Todd Wright Builders, Main Street Properties of East Jordan LLC, the City of East Jordan, and Presley Architecture
	Muskegon	Muskegon Boiler Works	Boiler Works LLC, Hooker/DeJong Architects and Engineers, and the Muskegon Construction Company
	Flint	First National Bank & Trust Company Building	Uptown Developments LLC, G.A.V. Associates Architects, Cornerstone Architects and Sorenson Gross Construction
	Detroit Detroit	1754 Parker, West Village Historic District Graphic Arts Building	Bill Swanson New Amsterdam Activation I LLC, Quinn Evans Architects, Rossetti Architects, and Jonna Construction Company
2008	Canton Calumet Grand Rapids	Penney House Main Street Façade Rehabilitations D.A. Blodgett Children's Home	John Van Esley Main Street Calumet Inner City Christian Federation, Cornerstone Architects and Rockford Construction Company, Inc.
	Holland	168 West 13 th Street	Lino and Guadalupe Ortiz, the City of Holland and Design Plus Architects
	Allegan Lansing	Regent Theatre Arbaugh Department Store Building	The People and City of Allegan Richard Karp, the Peabody Group and Prater Development Ltd.
	Lansing Jackson	Prudden Motor Wheel Factory Building Former Michigan State Prison Cell Blocks	Harry Hepler, Turner+Callaway and the Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. Excel-Artswalk LDHA LP, the Enterprise Group of Jackson, Quinn Evans Architects and Fryling Construction Company
2009	Detroit Bangor Detroit	918 West Boston Boulevard Bangor Grain Elevator Book Cadillac Hotel	Cynthia F. Reaves Bangor Restoration LLC and Andy Potts The Ferchill Group, Marous Brothers Construction and Jenkins Construction, Kaczmar Architects and Sandvick Architects
	Mount Pleasant Lansing Bay City	Borden Creamery Mutual Building Pere Marquette Depot	Central Michigan Developers LLC, Lance R. Bickel, and James E. Tischler The Christman Company and SmithGroup Great Lakes Center Foundation, Quinn Evans/Architects, and Gregory Construction
	Detroit	South Channel Range Lights Worker's Row House Archaeological Project	Save Our South Channel Range Lights Wayne State University Department of Anthropology and the Greater Corktown Development Corporation
2010	Frankfort	Point Betsie Light Station	The Friends of Point Betsie Lighthouse, Quinn Evans Architects, U.P. Engineers & Architects, Mihm Enterprises, Inc., Amy Ferris, Charles J. Clarke, and Benzie County Commissioner Mary Pitcher
	Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids Walter Filtration Plant	DeVries Companies, Cornerstone Architects, and Past Perfect
	Kalamazoo	Window Rehabilitation Workshops	The City of Kalamazoo and the Michigan

	Flint	Witherbee's Market Rehabilitation (601 Martin Luther King)	Historic Preservation Network FNIPP, Inc.; the Protogenia Group, LLC; Siwek Construction; Gazall, Lewis & Associates Architects, Inc.; Kidorf Preservation Consulting; Perry Compton; and David White
	Detroit	Fort Shelby Hotel	Leo D. Phillips, Richard Curto, Eugene M. Curtis, Emmett S. Moten, Doreen Hermelin, Quinn Evans Architects, Hobbs and Black Associates, Inc., and L. S. Brinker
	Detroit	Argonaut Building	College for Creative Studies, Larson Realty Group, Walbridge, Albert Kahn Associates, Inc., and SDG Architects and Planners Chris and Abbey Green
2011	Calumet Traverse City	811 Portland	The Traverse City Community, the City of Traverse City, the Charter Township of Garfield, Grand Traverse County and the Minervini Group
		Northern Michigan Asylum	Dixie and Charley Riley and the Museum of Paleontology-University of Michigan
		Riley Mammoth Site	
	Lansing	Ottawa Street Power Station	Christman Capital Development Company, Accident Fund Holdings, Inc., City of Lansing and the Lansing Economic Development Corporation, Lansing Board of Water and Light, HOK and Quinn Evans Architects
	Durand	Durand High School	The Woda Group, LLC, PCI Design Group, Inc. and Cornerstone Architects
	Flint	Durant Hotel	Richard Karp, Kevin Prater, and Kraemer Design Group, PLC
2012	Calumet	Union Building	Keweenaw National Historical Park, Quinn Evans Architects, Yalmer Matilla Contracting Inc. and the Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission
		Adams and Masonic Temple Building	G.A. Haan Development, U.P. Engineers and Architects, and Oakwood Construction
	Boyne City	Boyne City Water Works Building	C2AE, Richard Neumann Architect and Graham Construction
	Escanaba Lansing	Richter Brewery Lansing Artillery National Guard Armory	Swanee Inc. and Barry Polzin Architects Eastside Armory LLC, Studio Intrigue Architects and Kincaid Henry Building Group
	East Lansing	Michigan State Medical Society Building	Michigan Medical Society

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APPENDIX A

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

Abre Croche Cultural Resources
Alden B. Dow Home and Studio
Architecture +design
Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community
Bishop & Heintz
Buildtech, LLC
Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group
Christman Company
Center for Community Progress
Certified Local Government Staff
Council of Michigan Archaeologists
Community Economic Development Association of Michigan
Community Progress
Detroit Economic Growth Corporation
Detroit Future City
Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board
Detroit Land Bank Authority
Detroit Office of Foreclosure Prevention
Governor's Office of Urban and Metropolitan Initiatives
Grand Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
East Arbor Architects
Eastern Michigan University, Historic Preservation Program
Edsel and Eleanor Ford House
Franklin Hamilton Consulting
Habitat for Humanity
Hannahville Indian Community
Historic District Commission Staff
HRS Communities
Ingham County Land Bank
Inner City Christian Federation, Grand Rapids
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Land Policy Institute, Michigan State University
Lawrence Technological Institute, Architecture Program
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Mannik & Smith Consultants
Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomis Indians
Michigan Association of Planners
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
Michigan Department of Transportation

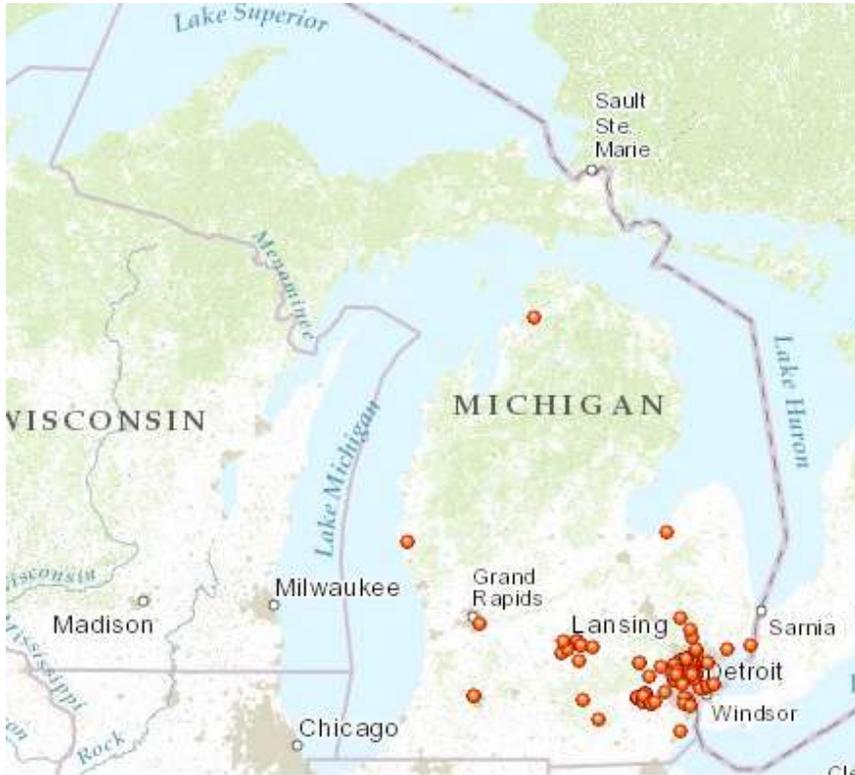
Michigan Environmental Council, Conservation and Emerging Issues
Michigan Historical Center
Michigan Historic Preservation Network Board Members
Michigan History Foundation
Michigan Municipal League
Michigan State Housing Development Authority-Placemaking
Michigan State Housing Development Authority-Community Assistance Team
Michigan State University, Center for Economic Development
Muylle Enterprises
Neumann Smith Architects
North Coast Community Consultants
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
OU, Inc.
Parsons Brinkerhoff
Planner, City of Allegan
Planner, City of Detroit
Planner, City of Lansing
Planner, City of Monroe
Planner, City of Southfield
Planning and Neighborhood Development, Lansing
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Private Preservation Consultants
Preservation Detroit
Public Policy Associates
Quinn Evans Architects
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
State Historic Preservation Review Board
Southwest Detroit Business Association
The Castle Museum
Washtenaw County Economic Development/Historic Preservation

APPENDIX B

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

Michigan Historic Preservation On-Line Survey Results (January 30, 2014)

1. Location (Zip Codes to be analyzed)



2. Age Group

60 and over	25%
50-59	24%
40-49	21%
30-39	18%
18-29	11%
17 and under	2%

3. Gender

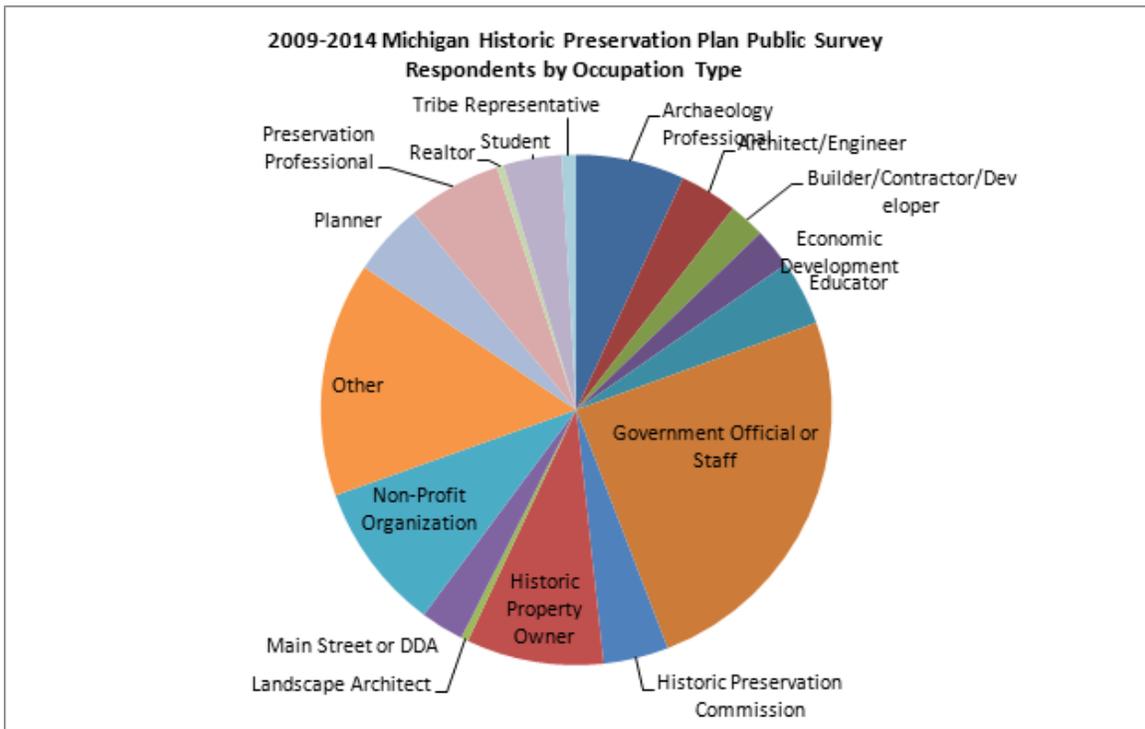
54% Female
46% Male

4. What is your highest level of education?

- 41% Master's Degree
- 30% Bachelor's Degree
- 14% Professional or Doctoral
- 9% Associate/Vocational/Military
- 6% High School/GED

5. What is your primary involvement with historic preservation?

- 25% Government official or staff
- 15% Other
- 9% Non-profit
- 8% Historic property owner
- 7% Archaeology professional
- 6% Preservation Consultant
- 4% Educator
- 4% Historic Preservation Commission
- 4% Architect/Engineer
- 4% Planner
- 3% Main Street/DDA
- 3% Student
- 2% Builder/contractor/developer
- 2% Economic Development
- .9% Tribe Representative
- .5% Realtor
- .5% Landscape Architect



6. Do you live in a designated historic district?

- 75% No
- 8% Yes

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

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

8. What five issues most negatively affect historic preservation in Michigan? Choose 5 and rank.

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

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

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

10. What initiatives should historic preservation focus on over the next five years? Choose 3 and rank.

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

11. Which of Michigan's historic resources are most endangered? Choose 3 and rank.

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

12. Which of Michigan's historic resources are most important to protect? Choose 3 and rank.

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

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

Rank by importance

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

14. What are the most important ways SHPO can assist historic preservation efforts in your community. Choose 1.

1. Offer incentives to encourage investment in historic buildings

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

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

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

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