Certified Local Government Program

Utah State Historic Preservation Office



What is a Certified Local Government?

A Certified Local Government (CLG) is a local government that has been “certified” by the National Park Service.



How does a local government become a CLG?

- Pass a preservation ordinance
- Appoint a historic preservation commission





Grant Information

- CLG Grants are available every January. The application is due in February.
- These are reimbursement matching (50/50) grants.
- CLG Grant awards are limited to $10,000 maximum.
- Grant cycle runs for 16 months (April till the following August)

CLG Grant Projects

Survey

National Register Nomination

Pre-Development

Development

Preservation Planning

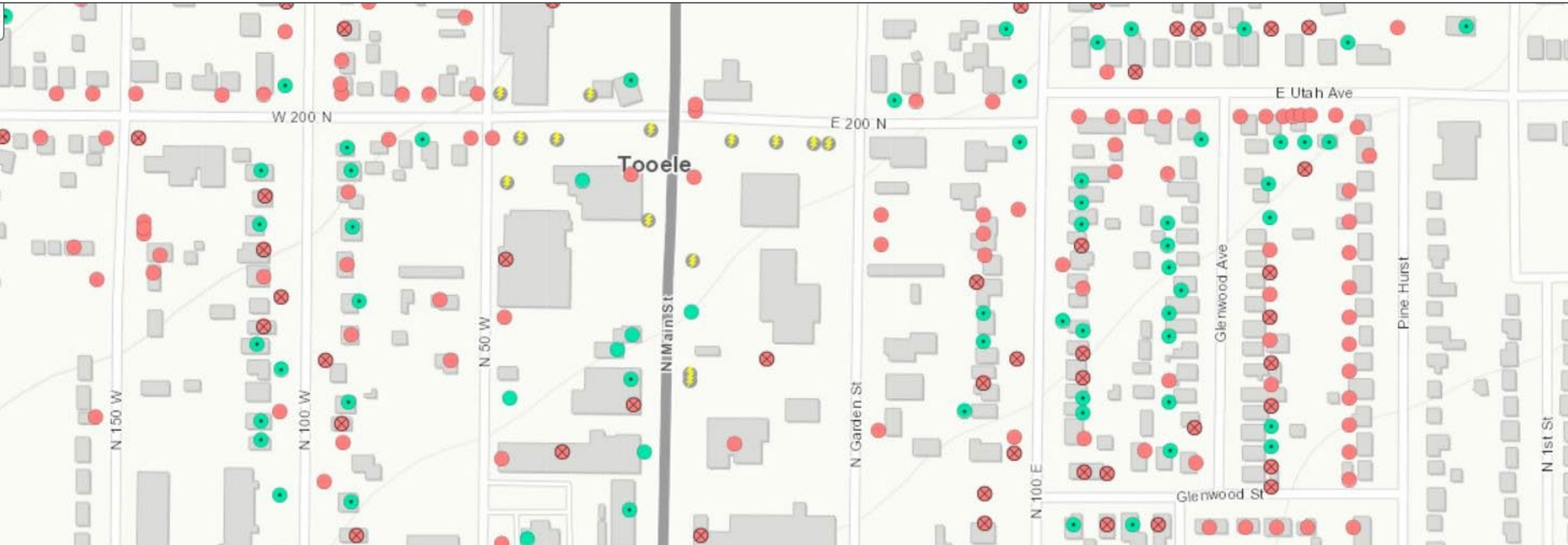
Education and Outreach



Survey

Reconnaissance Level Survey

Intensive Level Survey



National Register Nomination



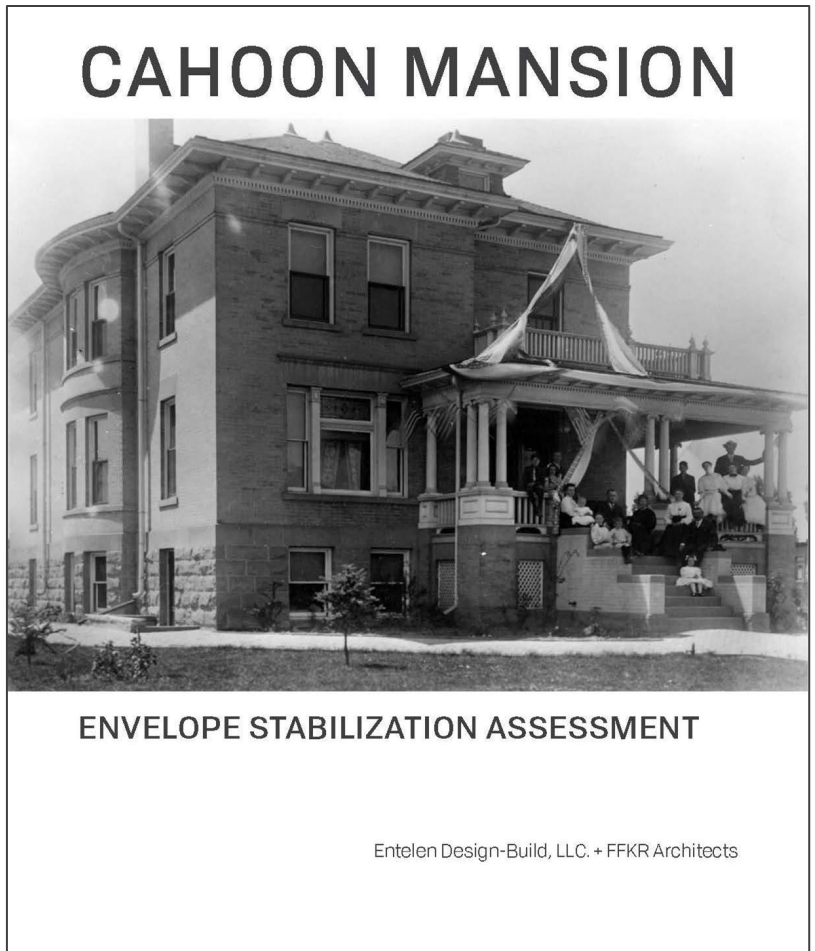
Individual

Historic District

Multiple Property Submission

Pre-Development

Architectural/Engineering Studies





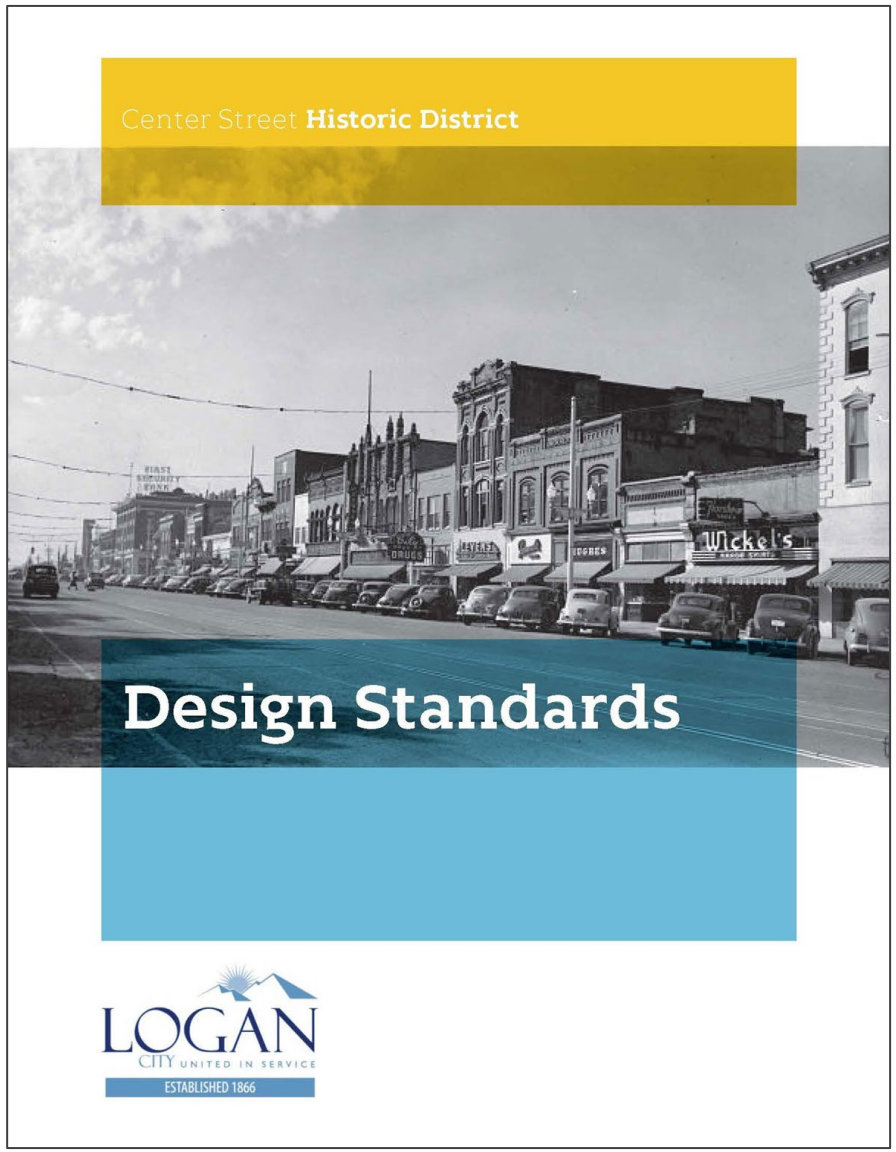
Development

Rehabilitation of National Register-listed properties





Preservation Planning



Historic Preservation Commission meetings

Local historic preservation plans, ordinances, design guidelines, etc.

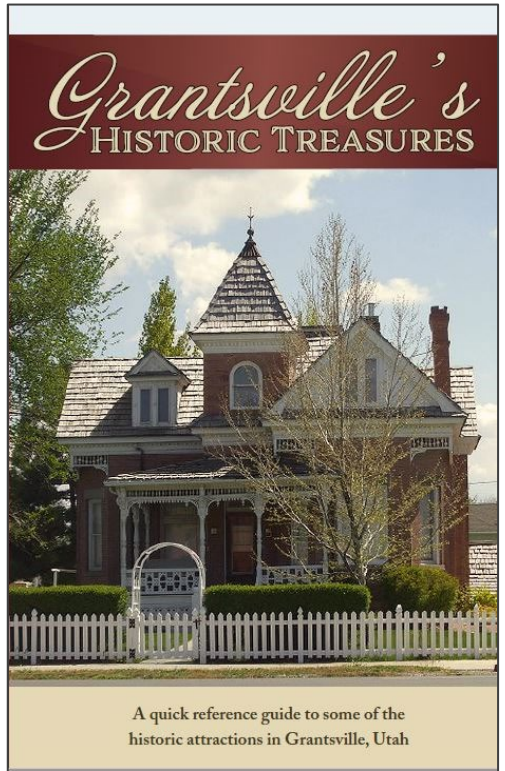
Education & Outreach

Training & Workshops

Historic Walking Tour

Attend a state or national conference on Historic Preservation

Archeology & Preservation Month





'Utah Heritage Walks' App



National Trust *for* Historic Preservation

Save the past. Enrich the future.™

NAPC



Questions?

Alena Franco, afranco@utah.gov

Millcreek Historic Commission

Preservation Utah
Chapel by the Wayside

- Introductions
- Why?
- Millcreek History
- Typical Historic Commission Duties

Preservation Utah





Introductions

Why?



We tell ourselves stories in order to live...We interpret what we see, select the most workable of the multiple choices. We live entirely, especially if we are writers, by the imposition of a narrative line upon disparate images, by the "ideas" with which we have learned to freeze the shifting phantasmagoria which is our actual experience.

—Joan Didion, The White Album, 1979



Preservation
Utah















Preservation Utah




Sons of Utah Pioneers
LEGACY OF THE BLACK PIONEER
In 1824-26 the first black man came into Utah Territory. He was a trapper for the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. His name was James Beckworth. In succeeding years many black people would follow to contribute to the development of Utah, socially and economically.
In July of 1847, three (3) black men, slaves, were selected to journey with Orson Pratt, Mormon apostle, into the Salt Lake Valley. They were: Green Flake, Oscar Crosby, and Hark Lay, each in turn provided by their owners, James Flake, William Crosby, and William Lay, members of the pioneer groups of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Utah was a slave state and remained so until the Emancipation Proclamation was effected.
GREEN FLAKE
Many black pioneers followed in pioneer groups. They assisted their owners as directed. When they were freed, the owners assisted them in acquiring lands of their own in the Cottonwood, and Fort Union areas. They cultivated the land, built homes and raised families and in every way contributed to the socio-economic growth of the Salt Lake area.
In this, the Mill Creek Area, land was secured by Sylvester James, Samuel Chambers, and Sylvester Perkins. Each proved to be successful farmers who would market their produce to leaders of the community.
In 1888 Paul C. Howell and his family established their home in the 12th-14th Ward in Salt Lake City. He became the first black policeman in Salt Lake City.
Dan Bankhead Freeman was the first black child born in Utah.
The black pioneers of Utah have left a great and lasting contribution that is remembered and appreciated. Their descendants have excelled in the arts, athletics, and education.
Descendants of these pioneers reside in the East Mill Creek area at this time. They are respected and appreciated neighbors.
Site No. 16
Beehive Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers
Dedicated November 20, 1987






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Historic Commission Roles

A. Issue Certifications of Historical Appropriateness (COA).

B. Conduct research and collect information on the history of Millcreek, including the establishment of a repository for important documents, artifacts and other items of historical significance.

C. Provide a written history of Millcreek, as well as an historical program which outlines Millcreek's history for various age groups in the community. This may include, but not be limited to, the use of written summaries of history, visual exhibits, video tapes, displays, and other media.

D. Increase the awareness of Millcreek's history through the commemoration of historical events.

E. Designate entries on the National Register of Historic Sites in Utah and recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer nominations for the National Register of Historic places, utilizing the criteria for evaluation from the National Register.

F. Attend at least one informational or educational meeting each year, sponsored by the State Historic Preservation Office, pertaining to the work and functions of the Commission or to historic preservation.

G. Submit an annual report of the activities of the Commission to the State Historic Preservation Office and to the City Council.

H. Review all proposed National Register nominations for properties within the boundaries of the City.

I. Conduct or cause to be conducted a survey of cultural resources in the City which in form and content will be compatible to the Utah inventory of historic and archaeological sites.

J. Act in an advisory role to other officials and departments of the City regarding the protection of local cultural resources and shall act as a liaison on behalf of the City to individuals and organizations within the City concerned with historic preservation.





Historic Commission Roles

Development: **Rehabilitation/stabilization work on National Register Properties. Activities include labor and material costs for rehabbing National Register properties and stabilizing/or testing archaeological resources. (Properties must be on National Register prior to application).**

Education & Outreach: Potential projects can be any of the following: Developing websites, apps, and social media focused on historic properties. Preparing and printing walking-tour brochures of historic properties. Archaeology and Preservation Month activities (lectures, presentations, awards, etc.). Attending/ participating in historic preservation-related conference and workshops.

National Register Nominations: Completing a nomination (including forms and documentation) for a historic property/ site(s) to the National Register of Historic Places.

Pre-Development: Feasibility studies, working drawings, and specifications for the rehabilitation, preservation, and stabilization of properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Preservation Planning: Administering a local historic preservation program, conducting historic preservation commission meetings, preparing or updating local historic preservation plans, ordinances, design guidelines, and related activities.

Program Administration: Staff and office expenses associated with administering the CLG grant, including contract management, soliciting bids, preparing reimbursement requests, etc.

Survey & Inventory: Architectural surveys or historical documentation of buildings conducted by professional consultants. [i.e. Reconnaissance Level Survey or Intensive Level Survey]







Millcreek History
Pioneer Era






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Questions??



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